

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 9

## Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

**Bigger and Better Than Ever**  
Old and young are cordially welcome.

1st Floor (2 stores).—Books, Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Sleds and Sleighs.

2nd Floor (Santa Claus Headquarters).—Dolls, Toys, Games, Dolls Cabs, Go-Carts, Rocking-Horse, Shoo Fly Rockers, Baskets, Dolls Carriages, and an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

COME ONE COME ALL.

**CARTER & CO.,**  
Santa Claus Headquarters.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing  
HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call  
first day you are in town.

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or  
CAP or anything in the Furnish-  
ing line I can show you by far  
the largest assortment of up-to-  
date goods in the city.

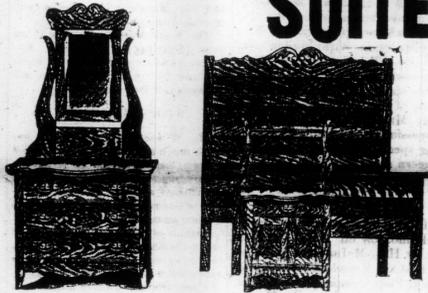
If you have any wool for ex-  
change bring it along with you.

**H. H. BROWN,**

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

## This Bedroom



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any  
station on the P. E. Island  
Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in  
Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money

Than you'll find anywhere else.

**MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.**

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New  
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. caddy, and if you are not satisfied  
in every way return at our expense, and we will refund  
your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

## McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

## Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention  
to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,  
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN  
Giving all orders strict attention.

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

**H. McMILLAN.**

## Newman's Room.

A letter in the Paris Croix de-  
scribes it, and is here translated for  
The Casket:

The illustrious Doctor, now so  
much talked of, was averse to mov-  
ing from place to place. At the  
Oratory of Eggbaston, Birmingham,  
which he founded, with the excep-  
tion of his seven years of University  
rectorship in Dublin, he lived his  
whole life of a hermit and defender  
of the Church. For forty years he  
occupied the same room and that  
room is still exactly as it was the  
day of his death 11th of August,  
1890. On the second floor, in the  
corner of the house which looks out  
upon the great manufacturing city,  
at the end of a corridor, near the  
large library enriched by his rare  
books, and the tribune open above  
the chapel, the great Cardinal's room  
suggests at once his studies, his self-  
denial and his piety. The furniture is  
monastic in its simplicity. The  
bedstead, the shelves and the chairs  
are of common wood. The books he  
handled the last evening of his life  
are on the table as he left them.  
Even the spectacles have remained  
on the mantel shelf beside a crucifix,  
an alarm clock, and two small silver  
candlesticks. On the walls are  
suspended rosary beads and pious pic-  
tures, emblems of the devotions dear  
to the sons of St. Philip Neri, whose  
portrait has the place of honor  
among other saints of the Oratory.  
His private chapel, which also has  
the appearance of awaiting the  
Master's return, is but an extension  
of the room. Nothing has been  
changed. The little shelved case  
which contains quite an assortment  
of red birettas, much worn, the  
massive oak kneeling stool, the altar  
which served also as a vestment  
case, the large Oxford parchment  
with the University arms, contain-  
ing the address of the Fellows to  
their former colleague on the oc-  
casion of his receiving the Cardinal's  
Hat, an address which went straight  
to the Cardinal's heart, hanging on  
the wall on the Gospel side—every-  
thing is just as it was twenty years  
ago.

Until 1905 the room was like the  
garden of the Hesperides, guarded  
by a holy and vigilant cherub, who  
excluded inexorably everyone not of  
the Oratorian family. This was the  
Rev. William Neville, who had been  
the Cardinal's secretary and confidant  
for nearly thirty years, and whose  
own history is closely connected with  
the Oxford Movement, as indeed is that  
of all who rest beside Newman in the  
little cemetery of Radial. After Father  
Neville's death in 1905, the exclu-  
sion became less strict. The first  
who had the unforgettable honor of  
being invited to offer up the holy  
sacrifice in the Cardinal's room was  
a French priest of Normandy, a guest  
at Eggbaston, the 6th July, 1906.  
During 1907 two other French  
priests asked and obtained the  
favor.

Newmanism is the order of the  
day. But there are two kinds of  
Newmanism: One modest like  
Newman himself, the other noisy  
and clamorous. The Fathers of the  
Oratory in Birmingham so far seem  
to hold aloof from the discussions  
that have arisen round the name of  
their Founder. They are, however,  
very far from being uninterested.  
They follow closely the whole litera-  
ture of the subject. One of them  
said to me last year:

"Certain translators and commen-  
tators distort the true meaning of  
the Master—traduttore traditore.  
The surest way is to read his  
works in the original." Another  
writes (Dec. 9, 1907): "Certainly  
we carefully watch the attempts  
of the Modernists to drag in the  
name of Newman in rejoicing to  
see how triumphantly his orthodoxy  
has been vindicated, and that his  
works will be more than ever read.  
Deo gratias."

ALFRED BERNARD.

At the Elevation.

Just what should be the practice  
of Catholics during the Elevation  
at Mass, whether they should forth-  
with bow down, or on the contrary  
look up at the Sacred Host and  
Oblation, is a matter that has fre-  
quently been made the subject of  
controversy in Catholic assemblies,  
and has occasionally found its way  
into the Catholic press. The  
following letter, written to the  
Tablet by a priest of Downside  
Abbey, will accordingly prove of  
interest:

"During the first three months of  
1904 you allowed a discussion to  
take place in your columns with  
regard to the rubric of looking at  
the Sacred Host and Chalice at the  
moment of the Elevation. Some of  
your correspondents pointed out the  
direction in the Roman Missal order-  
ing the priest to 'show' the consec-  
rated Host and Chalice to the  
people, and drew the conclusion  
that therefore the people were in-  
tended to look at them, and support-  
ing this conclusion by historical  
references. Others objected to the  
practice on various grounds—either  
that custom was against it, or that  
it seemed irreverent, etc. The con-  
troversy may now perhaps be con-  
sidered closed, by the grant on May  
18 last, by the Sacred Congregation  
of Indulgences, of an indulgence of  
seven years and seven quarantines  
for looking with 'faith, devotion  
and love' at the Sacred Host at the  
moment of the Elevation, saying at  
the same time the words, 'My  
Lord and my God!' A further  
plenary indulgence may be gained  
once each week by those who, hav-  
ing heard Mass daily as above,  
receive Holy Communion. The

## We Should Study Religion.

In a recent pastoral letter Bishop  
Hedley says:

The study of Jesus Christ is a  
vast volume—including His su-  
preme and marvellous Humanity, in  
its sinlessness, its omniscience and  
its sovereignty—such of the myster-  
ies of His human life—Bethlehem,  
Nazareth, Jerusalem, Galilee—the  
awful story of Calvary; and the work  
of infinite efficacy that was con-  
summated on the Cross. When we  
have followed, in thought, the risen  
Jesus to the heavens, we turn to the  
gifts and dispensations He has left  
on earth. The one and only Catho-  
lic Church, in its foundation, its  
pragmatics, its immortality and its  
varied history, can only be realised  
by the attentive and faithful Chris-  
tian heart. Just as Non-Catholics  
miss the great fact of the universal  
Church, neglect it, ignore it, and  
misrepresent it, so the Catholic who  
does not take the trouble to study

his religion, may live all his life  
without an adequate conception of  
what his Church is, what she has  
done in the past, and what she is  
meant to do at the present day.

Neither do the great Christian  
Sacraments exert their full efficacy  
in a community that knows too  
little about them. The Sacraments  
proclaim the ever needed truths  
that sin is sin, and that God's grace  
alone can overcome sin. They con-  
strain the proud, and indifferent and  
the slothful to humble themselves  
before their God and to seek for  
pardon and strength to save their  
souls. The admirable and heavenly  
gift of the most-blessed Eucharist,  
to those who are fully instructed,  
brings light and knowledge such as  
all the world's philosophy could  
never give, and discovers to the  
soul paths of grace worthy of such a  
Redeemer, and lessons of holiness  
which only such a Master could  
teach. And all the rest of the  
Christian catechism—death, judg-  
ment, hell and heaven—morality,  
honesty, brotherly love—can be  
seen, if we study it, to be grounded  
upon the deepest convictions of  
human intelligence, and yet to rise  
and soar above all that is merely  
natural into the light of the Gospel  
of Christ.

It is a rare thing to find Catholics  
in these days who have any grasp  
of the length and breadth of their  
own religion. This is a great mis-  
fortune. In simpler days, when  
there were fewer books and no news-  
papers, the elementary notions of  
Christianity sank into the mind and  
heart, and entered into the very  
substance of thought and intellectual  
life. Now, our creeds and our faith  
have to fight with every kind of  
error and with every variety of  
speculation. The minds of men  
are pre-occupied, and God's science  
finds no room. That is the reason  
why educated Catholics in these  
days have to learn their religion  
well. True, a Catholic can be a  
good Catholic and yet be quite un-  
learned. The poor and the workers  
are not expected to sit over books  
or to go to school again. Yet it  
must not be forgotten that in these  
days even the unlearned read. And  
if they read at all, they must not  
neglect to read about their religion.

They must not neglect to attend  
sermons, instructions, and also,  
when possible, the Sunday school  
which is held by the priest for the  
children, young and old; or else the  
little information they acquired in  
their school days disappears, and  
the religious feeling they had as  
children fades out of their hearts.  
But for all except genuine working  
men and women much more than  
this is absolutely needed at the  
present day. They may learn a  
good deal from the instructions in  
the Church. But they must also,  
read, think and study. They must  
follow their faith into its details.  
They must explore the riches of  
their inheritance. They must dig  
for treasure, and take pains to  
gather the harvests that the Lord  
has sown. Thus only can the holy  
religion of Jesus Christ take real  
possession of the souls which He  
has redeemed with His precious  
Blood.

Father Dissey, of St. Mary's  
Seminary, Baltimore, who died on  
January 25, in his eightieth year,  
numbered among his pupils Cardinal  
Gibbons; Archbishop Keane, of  
Dubuque; the late Archbishop  
Kain, of St. Louis; the late Arch-  
bishop Monaghan, coadjutor of  
San Francisco; the late Archbishop  
Chapelle, of New Orleans; Bishop  
Barke, of Albany; Bishop Donohue,  
of Wheeling; Bishop Danne, of  
Dallas; Bishop Monaghan, of Wil-  
mington; Bishop Curtis, of Balti-  
more; Bishop Muldoon, of Chicago,  
besides more than fifteen hundred  
priests throughout the United  
States.

The Tablet says that since the  
death of Archbishop Murphy, of  
Hobart, Tasmania, Archbishop O'Leary,  
of Madras, India, "may now,  
perhaps, figure as the oldest Bishop  
in the British Empire, if Bishop  
Cameron, of Antigonish, Nova  
Scotia, be not his senior. The  
Indian prelate has it. Archbishop  
O'Leary was born at Dúnore, County  
Westmeath, Ireland, on April 1,  
1824; Bishop Cameron was born at  
St. Andrews, Antigonish County,  
Nova Scotia, on February 16, 1827.  
The former landed in India in 1844,  
and the latter entered the College of  
Propaganda in the same year. Dr.  
Colgan exchanged his title of Bishop  
of Arelropolis for that of Arch-  
bishop of Madras in 1886, the year  
in which Dr. Cameron exchanged  
his title of Bishop of Arelropolis for  
that of Bishop of Antigonish.—Cas-  
ket.

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

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

## CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as  
a disease, can never exist unless  
some of the organs are diseased,  
which is generally found to be the  
liver. It consists of an inability to  
regularly evacuate the bowels, and  
as a regular action of the bowels is  
absolutely essential to general  
health, the least irregularity should  
never be neglected.

**MILBURN'S  
LAXA-LIVER PILLS**  
have no equal for relieving and  
curing Constipation, Biliousness,  
Water Brash, Heartburn, and all  
Liver Troubles.  
Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B. C.,  
writes:—"For some years past I was  
troubled with chronic constipation  
and bilious headaches. I tried  
nearly everything, but only got  
temporary relief. A friend induced  
me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and  
they cured me completely.  
Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes  
for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed  
direct on receipt of price."  
**THOMAS MILBURN CO., LIMITED**  
Toronto, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE EFFECT ON THE NERVES OF GAMBLING.

How can a man do his daily work  
quietly, which represents perhaps  
only the earning of a few shillings,  
when his anxious other neurotic self  
is wondering how a horse he has  
never seen, ridden by a jockey he  
has only heard of, in a race he has  
only read about, is feeling as to  
money ostensibly his, which he can-  
not afford to lose because he has not  
perhaps got it if he should have to  
pay? Is such an existence likely to  
add to the race value of our stock of  
floating patriotism?

### Sprained Arm.

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

### MORTAR TOSSERS.

There is no hod carrying in Japan.  
The native builders have a method  
of transporting mortar which makes  
it seem more like play than work—  
to the onlooker. The mortar is  
mixed in a pile in the street. One  
man makes this up into balls of  
about six pounds weight, which he  
throws to a man who stands on a  
ladder midway between the roof and  
the ground. This man deftly  
catches the ball and tosses it up to a  
man who stands on the roof.

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

Minard's Liniment cures  
Diphtheria.

Mr. Younghub—Did you bake this  
bread, darling? Mrs. Younghub—  
Yes, dear. Mr. Younghub—Well,  
please don't do anything like that  
again. You are not strong enough

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."

Singleton—I want to ask you a  
question, old man. Weddely—  
Come on with it. Singleton—Does  
a woman always mean what she  
says? Weddely—During court-  
ship she doesn't; but after marriage  
you bet she does.

Minard's Liniment cures  
Dandruff.

Man's evening dress is a monstrosity  
composed of some dingy material  
cut in meaningless angles, relieved  
in the middle by one large sheet  
of raw white cardboard.

## 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 Ears?  
Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?  
Then You Have Sick Headache!

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter  
whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or  
bilious. It cures by removing the cause.  
Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, 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."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908

Subscription—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

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

The Provincial Debt.

The Patriot's juggling with the figures of the Provincial debt is about as amusing as Captain Bobadel's method of defeating an army. It may be all very well to pose as a humorist in matters of trifling import; but it is quite another thing to undertake to impose on the credulity of the public, in a matter of such vital importance as the debt of our Province. The Patriot pays a poor compliment to the intelligence of its readers by glossing over in its ship shod fashion this question of great importance to the taxpayers of Prince Edward Island. It is decidedly insulting to intelligent readers to dish up for them such a jumble of figures, on our Provincial debt, as our contemporary presents for their delectation in its issue of the 20th inst. No analysis of the debt of the Province is attempted; nothing is said about the increased expenditure of the Liberal Government, as compared with their predecessors; no mention is made of annual accumulation of deficits for the last seventeen years; the heavy annual taxation of its political friends is completely ignored. These are subjects concerning which our contemporary manifests no desire to enlighten its readers. But it trots out that venerable chestnut, the withdrawal of \$200,000 from capital. It is now twenty years since that amount was withdrawn from our capital at Ottawa, and there is no Conservative member of the Assembly or Government of that day in the present Legislature, except Mr. A. J. McDonald of Georgetown; and he requires no defence from us for any action he has ever taken as a representative of the people. His honorable record speaks for itself; and no man will dare intimate anything of a contrary nature. The antiquity of the transaction; the fact that practically all who had any part in it are now out of Provincial politics, and the additional fact that the Conservative Government, responsible for this matter, were removed from power three years later, and that the Liberals who came in then are still in control of our Provincial affairs, are sufficient reasons one would think, why this affair should be allowed to rest.

However, since our Liberal friends, whenever they are confronted with their scandalous conduct of our Provincial finances and their general maladministration, never attempt any justification or undertake any other defence than the trotting out of this imaginary bugaboo, we have no hesitation in discussing this question in its true sense. The Conservatives have nothing to hide regarding this transaction. For nine years the Conservative Government of that day, had collected no taxes from the people. By this remission of taxation, the people were better off to the extent of about \$360,000. In addition to this, the Conservative Government had by their exertions, succeeded in increasing our annual subsidy from Ottawa to the ex-

tent of \$20,000 a year. Supposing, therefore, that the withdrawal of \$200,000 from capital reduced our annual subsidy by \$10,000, our remaining subsidy was still larger by \$10,000 that it was when the Conservatives came into power. But prescinding all these considerations, the Liberals are equally responsible with the Conservatives for the withdrawal of that \$200,000 from Ottawa. In the Legislative Council at that time, the Liberals were in a large majority, and when the bill, which empowered the Government to withdraw \$250,000, went up from the Assembly, the Liberals in the Upper House amended it so as to reduce the amount, to be withdrawn, to \$183,000. That is to say, the Liberals in the Legislative Council placed themselves on record as quite willing to withdraw \$183,000. This amendment was carried, only three Liberals voting against it. When the bill came back for the concurrence of the Assembly, the amendment was rejected and bill sent back to the council, where it was unanimously passed in its original form. That is the history of the legislation leading up to the withdrawal of the \$200,000. The Government did not avail themselves of the full powers of the bill, and withdrew \$200,000 only, of the \$250,000. How much glory can the Liberals reap from this transaction?

When the Conservatives came into power in this Province in 1879, they inherited a debt of the Davies Government of \$51,740.87. This was the condition of affairs on Jan. 1st, 1879 according to F. W. Hyndman's report in the Journal of 1879, appendix N. After twelve years of office, they went out of power in 1891, and the report of Chalmers and Davison, the Commissioners appointed by the Liberals, and printed in appendix N. of the Journal of 1891, shows the balance against the Province on Dec. 31, 1890, the last year for which the Conservatives were accountable, to have been \$128,429.21. Deducting the \$51,740.87, inherited from the Davies Government, from the \$128,429.21, above referred to, the outside limit of the debt for which the Conservatives are responsible is \$76,688.34. This is proved by the public accounts of 1891 published 1892, which show the public debt on Dec. 31, 1891 to be \$158,450, and show a deficit for the same year of \$30,439.20. This was the first year the Liberals were in power, and they inaugurated their economies by rolling up a deficit of nearly \$30,500. What we wish to emphasize just here is the debt of the Province when the Liberals assumed power in 1891. Their own reports and their own commissioners show it to be \$128,429.21, and the auditor of the Davies Government shows by his declaration in the Journal of 1879 that the debt of the Province, when the Conservatives came in in 1879, was \$51,740.87. Subtracting the debt they assumed from their predecessor in office, from the debt they left to their successors, we have \$76,688.34, as shown above, as the amount of the Provincial debt chargeable to the Conservatives. Let us bear these facts well in mind and all confusion as to the responsibility for the present Provincial debt will be avoided.

As above shown the debt of this Province, when the Liberals assumed power in 1891, amounted to \$128,429.21. We have also shown that less than \$77,000 of this debt was properly chargeable to the Conservatives. Mr. Frederick Peters Leader of the new Government told the Legislature that he was desir-

ous of funding the Provincial debt and of making some repairs to the Provincial Building, and for this reason asked and obtained power to issue debentures to the value of \$185,000. He further declared that having thus got a clean sheet; thereafter revenue and expenditure would meet; the era of deficits was at an end, and the day of taxation was far off. We quote these statements of the Liberal Premier, in order that all may understand that he admitted a definite Provincial indebtedness, which he pretended would not be allowed to increase. Whatever his qualities for leadership, Mr. Peters had sufficient common sense to understand that a certain debt existed, whoever was responsible for it. Bad as he was; his conduct in this particular was in striking contrast with the course pursued by the Patriot. Our contemporary says that the present indebtedness of the Province is to be discovered by charging \$150,000 to the Conservatives and adding \$300,000 to this, and calculating what all this would amount to at compound interest. This is its simple bobadellian method of disposing of a debt of about a million dollars.

The Patriot takes no account of the methods pursued by its Liberal friends, to make revenue and expenditure meet. Our contemporary does not inform its readers that the Liberal Government set about redeeming their promises by spending from \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year more than their predecessors; by creating deficits every year without a single exception, ranging all the way from \$12,000 to \$120,000 and thus rolling up the debt from \$128,000 to what it is at the present time probably close to \$1,000,000. During the years that they were piling up the debt in this fashion, they were collecting taxes running all the way from \$45,000 to \$80,000 a year. The Patriot has no word of condemnation for the thousand and one ways in which the Liberal Government most recklessly squandered the peoples money. Its motto seems to be to keep the people in ignorance, as far as possible, of the recklessness, extravagance and maladministration of its friends in office.

We have only grazed the fringe of the question of our Provincial finances. When the House moves and the public accounts for last year are tabled we shall be better able to lay before our readers an approximate statement of our real indebtedness.

A largely attended and enthusiastic Liberal Conservative Convention was held at Souris on Saturday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating two candidates in the Opposition interest at the next Provincial election. Mr. Allan Boieser presided. Mr. John McLean was proposed by Mr. Herman McPhee and seconded by Mr. Theophilus Gallant, and the motion being put from the chair was unanimously and enthusiastically carried. Mr. John Kickham was proposed by Mr. Alfred Ross and seconded by Mr. Charles Stearns and again there was a unanimous and enthusiastic confirmation. Rousing speeches were made by the candidates and others and the meeting closed with cheers for the candidates and the Liberal-Conservative party.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Ottawa, Feb. 22, 1908. When Mr. Lake moved for an investigation into timber limits in the West he opened a discussion on two questions; why the Interior Department was determined to keep out of eight original timber limit applications, and what was the identity of the Imperial Pulp Company. Close examination of the documents showed the reason for concealment. There was double dealing on the face of them. It was found that a half million dollar property had been tendered for by one person sending in different names, and that the real beneficiary was the Imperial Pulp Co, whoever that might be.

A HIDDEN COMPANY.

No record of this Company's existence could be found elsewhere than in the Lands Department at Ottawa. It had no place of business, and no members who disclosed themselves. The subordinate in the department, knowing less than their chiefs, had quite a chase to find some one to arrange the assignments. Finally the Bank of Ottawa, through which payment was made, gave some assistance in the man-hunt, and the lawyer who put in the two tenders remained as the representative of the Imperial Pulp Company, which was supposed to be a third concern.

MORE PULL THAN BURROWS.

The Imperial Pulp Company carried on other dealings with the department from its place of concealment. Dr. Roche informed the House that this concern was the only one ever able to obtain timber limits in competition with Mr. Burrows, M. P., brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton who was minister of the Interior. Mr. Burrows obtained about twenty limits, usually on bids a mere fraction above the next man. He always came out a little ahead except when the Imperial Pulp Company was another bidder. Members asked who it could be that the department preferred to Mr. Sifton's brother-in-law. For one valuable limit Mr. Burrows made a low bid of \$9,047. There was another offer of \$31,161. Right on top of that came the Imperial Pulp Company's bid of \$31,575—just high enough and a little to spare. In the same way the collusive tender disclosed by the original papers was a mere fraction above the highest independent bid, and this limit also went to the Imperial Pulp Company.

THE IMPERIAL PULP COMPANY'S KINGDOM.

The Imperial Pulp Company owns 575 square miles, or 304,000 acres of the best lands in the West, except perhaps those captured by brother-in-law Burrows. Mr. Burrows is 3 square miles ahead, and the two concerns hold two fifths of the whole Western timber lands so far captured for speculative purposes. The Imperial Pulp Company has nearly the whole reserve supply of the region on which Manitoba will soon be dependent for lumber. It has 300 square miles containing the reserve of timber North of the district about Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan. This Company and Mr. Burrows have obtained the monopoly of the district with the Canadian Northern will open up on the Athabasca. The two concerns have gathered in everything around the Yellow Head Pass to be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is not surprising that the question should be asked over and over again—who is the Imperial Pulp Company, to which the Interior Department under Mr. Sifton was so generous?

WHO IS THE MAN?

Mr. Ames asked 'who are the Imperial Pulp Company? We should like to know who are the shareholders? Where is their place of business and who are profiting by all the transactions?' He pointed out that they had no mills, that they bought their land for a mere bagatelle, that they seemed to understand how high to bid in order to get limits, that they were holding them as a speculation and stood to make several millions. Mr. McCarthy described the concern as 'another mysterious company of whom we can receive no information,' and as 'a homeless company, with a post office box at Winnipeg controlling 300 square miles of timber on the North Saskatchewan.' Mr. Boyce wondered whether members of the Imperial Pulp Company were like those of the North Atlantic Trading Company resolved to commit

suicide if they should be discovered. Dr. Roche found that the Imperial Pulp Company either had 'a little more pull' than brother-in-law Burrows or else was acting in agreement with him. Mr. Lalor asked, 'Is the Government afraid to tell us who compose the Imperial Pulp Company? Are they members of this House? Do they belong to the same crowd who have been getting so much graft from this Government in connection with timber transactions and land deals in the West? Mr. Bergeron wanted to know: 'What is the Imperial Pulp Company? Why should I not believe that it is composed of members of parliament and why is the country not entitled to know? Mr. Staples mentioned the names of the 'Big Four' who are quoted in the West in connection with lumber concessions. To all these questions no answer was given. Mr. Oliver in his speech only mentioned the name of the Imperial Pulp Company, Mr. Sifton, by whom the concessions were granted, made a long speech without naming the concern at all.

A STATEMENT FROM EDMONTON.

Then came the statement made at Edmonton on February 20th by Dr. H. L. Melnis. He declared that the President of the Imperial Pulp Company was an Edmonton man, and that the Managing Director was the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Secretary was William Sifton, and the Treasurer Miss Jones, a Toronto stenographer. If this statement was accurate it explained everything. It accounted, with other things, for the refusal of the government to permit the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Western land deals. Mr. Sifton says it is not true as to him, but does not refer to the near relative mentioned as secretary. And Mr. Sifton supports the Government in refusing an investigation.

BEHIND OTHER NAMES.

No one who has followed the proceedings in the Public Accounts Committee and the House needs a post to tell him that 'all things are not what they seem.' Scarcely anything in the expenditure statement in the record of concessions and contracts is what it appears on the face of the return. Public business generally is no done under an elaborate alias system. Take the following as a few samples, following that of the Imperial Pulp Company. Applications for coal areas were dealt with by the department under names of 235 persons, each of whom asked for a full limit of 320 acres. These were bell boys, chamber maids, boot-blacks and other boys and girls around Ottawa. The real person was A. E. Caldwell who was after the whole 75,000 acres. Mr. W. H. Nolan, who seemed to get the Moose Lake timber limits, turned out to be some one else who had borrowed Mr. Nolan's name.

CONCEALED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company which has been treated handsomely in the matter of timber limits. It is another name for J. G. Turfiff, M. P., who was Commissioner of Lands when the limits were awarded; A. J. Adamson, M. P., his brother-in-law; George McCraney, M. P., with another relative of Mr. Turfiff, and a Dominions Land Agent. The Penstanguishen Dredging Company is a long name for Dr. Spohn, ex-M. P., and former office holder. The Owen Sound Dredging Company stands for Han. A. G. McKay, formerly of the Ross Government, and now leader of the Ontario Opposition.

The Grand Lakes Dredging Company is the alias of Mr. Bowman, M. P., and members of the family of James Connes, M. P. If we scratch the Dominion Dredging Company we find the family of the sitting members for Ottawa. The corporate name 'Sub-Target Company' which has great contracts with the Minister of Militia, concealed the Minister's private secretary and H. H. Wickwire, ex-M. P. P., principal campaigner for the Minister in his own county.

OTHER SUBSTITUTIONS.

When the official report showed the Government buying land at Moncton from R. W. Hewson it concealed the fact that the purchase was from Matthew Lodge, a contractor and business associate of Mr. Emerson, then Minister of Railways. F. B. Pearson, M. P. P., Halifax, took the \$14,190 rake off on a land sale to the Government, under the blue book name of J. R. Henderson. The Robins Irrigation Company uses the name of an English youth which covers up that of J. D. McGregor, special henchman of Mr. Sifton.

When H. H. Brown of Montana, applies for and obtains a 60,000 acre irrevocable grazing lease, his name stands for A. J. Adamson, M. P., of Saskatchewan. The Arundel Printing Company, which gets \$60,000 from W. T. R. Preston in London for \$20,000 worth of printing is the public accounts name for Roy Summerville, son of a former Liberal member of the Dominion Parliament. The Saskatchewan Land Company (rake-off \$1,750,000) is again A. J. Adamson, M. P., and the Turfiff family connection. Connected with the Bronson and Ray concessions in the Yukon

was found Mr. N. A. Belcourt, then a Member of Parliament and now a Senator. Mombalbeti, the Italian railway laborer, who got the Blairmore Town Site on representations adjudged by the Court to be fraudulent, is transformed into Malcolm McKenzie, candidate for the House of Commons and now a member of the Alberta Legislature (rake-off \$199,520). When John O'Gorman (convicted in the London election conspiracy) comes to Ottawa and makes a splendid rake-off deal with G. T. P. Commissioners, he is the 'Munroe Commission Company'.

The New Brunswick Cold Storage Company is a name substituted for a previous company of which Sir Fredrick Borden was the inside promoter, and the Minister's son-in-law still represents the principal interest. The North Atlantic Trading Company (\$367,245) is a Public Accounts name for persons not yet hanged down but who threaten to kill themselves if they are found out.

STOP THE BONUS.

Mr. Wilson of Lennox, who has given much attention to immigration matters, has proposed a resolution demanding a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the practical abolition of bonuses to shipping agents sending immigrants to Canada. Mr. Cocksbutt of Brandon had moved that no bonuses should be given except to agricultural and domestic servant classes. To this Mr. Johnston of Cape Breton, a Government supporter, offered an amendment approving the existing bonus system. Mr. Wilson's motion goes farther than Mr. Cocksbutt's. It is an amendment, and is in the line of the Conservative platform.

THIS IS A BAD POLICY.

But the Government is increasing the payment for immigrants. In January of this year it passed an order raising from \$3.50 to \$5.00 the bonus on adult immigrants from the Continent of Europe and doubling the bonus for children. When this change was made crowds of immigrants were living on charity in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities. Many of these had come to Canada as agriculturalists and the Government paid for their food and their families. Mr. Wilson has the support of the Opposition in the House and of most people throughout the country when he declares that this is an outrage and that the time has come to stop paying for immigrants. The cash inducement has caused shipping agents to persuade thousands of undesirable people to come to Canada. These crowded into the cities, fill the hospitals or scatter through the country to become a burden on the community. They have been falsely told that work is plentiful and easy, wages high and everything else cheap. The system is cruel to them and unjust to Canada. Mr. Wilson showed that the country had paid in 12 years some \$7,000,000 for immigration and it now paying \$25,000 a year. No less than 1,028 immigrants so obtained have been treated in the Winnipeg hospital who are unable to pay. The United States Government refuses admission to the very classes for whom we pay \$5. per head.

PAID FOR BUT NOT HERE.

Again Canada has undoubtedly paid houses on thousands of alleged immigrants who never came to this country at all. Last Session Mr. Oliver, answering Mr. Laker's question showing that in three years from July 1903 to July 1906, 240,537 immigrants arrived destined for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Now the Dominion Statistician has just reported that in Canada when the census was taken he found in these provinces only 235,467, who had arrived between January 1st 1901, and June 30th, 1906. There were actually 5,070 immigrants and their families who had come in five years and a half less than the Minister of the Interior declared had been settled in those provinces in three years.

BUYING BACK A GIFT.

The Government has this week introduced two new applications. One is \$25,000 a year to pay salaries of three additional railway commissioners. The other is a 'rake-off' of \$200,000 toward the purchase and adornment of the Quebec battlefields. This large amount was required to buy and remove the Ross rifle factory now standing on the Plains of Abraham. Sir Charles Ross did not wish to build there, but the contractor a ministerial friend of his own, compelled him to do so. The Federal Government gave the contractor a minimum of \$400,000 for acres at one dollar a year and this will be the factory building will now have to be bought back with damages to pay for compulsory removal.

A HIGH-PRICED AGENT.

Joseph Ripollis has been giving fractions of his time and attention for several months to the work of buying for the Government certain lots of land east of the Supreme Court building and new department block. He settled on Friday that he would receive \$12,000 from the Government for his services as purchaser. The department has paid over \$7,000 to other friends to value these same lands, but Mr. Ripollis states that he was guided by his own judgment of value, and did not allow his views to disturb his opinions. One of these decorative valuers is the president of a Liberal Association. The records of the London conspiracy trial show that he was among the missionaries who had a share in that notorious campaign.

DIED.

At Little Pond, Catherine McDonald, aged 3 years, daughter of Elias and Jas. Andrew McDonald. At Little Pond, on January 19th, Ronald McCormack, aged 80 years. Rest in peace. At Little Pond, January 30th, Elias McDonald, wife of Andrew McDonald, aged 87 years. Rest in peace. At the residence of M. D. McDonald, St. George's, Lot 55, on the 22nd January, 1908, of bronchial asthma, Elias McDonald, in the 74th year of her age, beloved and respected by all her acquaintances, leaving to mourn four brothers and six sisters. May her soul rest in peace. At Souris East, on the 20th inst., Thomas Keay, aged 78 years, leaving to mourn two sons and one daughter. May his soul rest in peace. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The Always Busy Store.

Radical Reductions!

ON OUR WHOLE STOCK!

Ladies' Fur Coats.

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

Ladies' Cloth Coats.

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

Ladies' Wrappers.

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

Ladies' Cloth Skirts.

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

Table Covers.

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

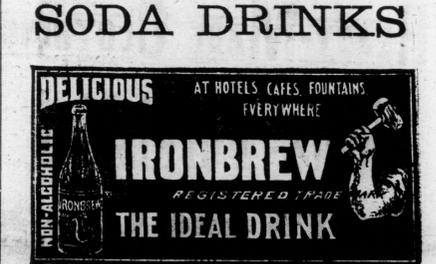
These are only a few of the bargains we are offering, and every department in this store is represented in the discounts.

Stanley Bros.

GROCERIES.

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

SODA DRINKS



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand. Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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

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

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

# EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

# COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 4-lb. Tins.

Boy Wanted.

The undersigned will pay high wages to a first class boy or man to work on a farm. Apply at once to Joseph E. Kelly, Southport, Lot 48, or to Edward Kelly, Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

Oct 9, 1907.—1f

## \$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term,

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

# COAL!

We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as

The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

G. Lyons & Co.

Sept. 4, 1907—3i

## RIVAL!

It's the rival of all other Smoking Tobaccos.

### TRY IT

And you will find it the best and

### The Biggest Plug

On the Market, and the price is low.

## Hickey & Nicholson,

Manufacturers, Charlottetown. - Phone 345

Oct. 30, 1907.

# Our Make

Of Coats have the Perfect Fitting

Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dressers require.

## Maclellan Bros.,

Where all Good Garments are made

### 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.

### SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store; Charlottetown.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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

H. H. BROWN  
The Hat and Cap Man

Overalls and working shirts.—At this season of the year every man wants a fitting one in this line. There is no place in town where you can get better value for your money than at

H. H. BROWN'S  
The young Men's Man.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Thirteen persons were hurt, three seriously, by the derailment of a trolley car on a curve at Northboro, Mass., the other day. The car was thrown across the track striking against a tree.

A young Englishman named Turner, who was being deported from Toronto the other day jumped off the train near St. Charles Lake and was struck by a train coming west. Both legs were cut off and he will likely die.

It is stated from Toronto that the shareholders of the York Loan will receive about 25 or 30 cents on the dollar, as the assets will not exceed 40 per cent of the liabilities, and expenses of liquidation have to be met.

Passengers arriving at San Juan from New York by the New York and Porto Rico S S Company's steamer Comoro, report that at 4 a. m., February 11th the Comoro passed a four-masted schooner on fire. The steamer, according to the passengers, did not stop to ascertain if assistance were required.

While a fireman in the L.O.R. boiler room in Montreal was attempting to start the furnace the other day he became aware of a stick of dynamite. Had it not been noticed in the nick of time fearful consequences must have followed. The incident created quite a sensation throughout the works when the story was learned.

A counter blast on the demands of the Longshoremen at Montreal and Quebec for increases in pay was fired by the steamship interests when they agreed to combine and not merely to resist further demands for more money, but to make a cut in the present rates of pay. The move was inaugurated by the shipping federation, by the Canadian Pacific, and every other line that uses Eastern Canadian ports joined it.

Nearly one thousand foreigners, unemployed, started marching on the City Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday, intending to make a demonstration demanding work. The police interfered and broke up the assembly, but during the disorder twenty persons were badly beaten. Some of the foreigners resisted the police and drawing revolvers commenced promiscuous firing, but the mounted police charged the ring leaders and used their batons.

With a force that shook the region like an earthquake the packing house at the Hercules Powder Works was blown up at Berkeley, California, on the 20th. Four white men and twenty-four Chinese were killed by the explosion of ten tons of dynamite. The victims included every man employed in the building. Panic ensued in the other buildings where scores of girls were out and mingled in a mad rush for safety.

Mr. Justice Burdidge, of the Exchequer Court, died at Ottawa on the 18th after a long illness of cancer of the stomach. Judge Burdidge was born in Cornwall, N.S., in 1847. He took his B.A. degree at Sackville, in 1867. He went to St. John and studied law with the late A. A. Stockton. He was Deputy Minister of Justice before his appointment to the bench. The deceased was well known in Charlottetown, where he held court on several occasions.

Another serious wreck occurred last Wednesday night in the locality which has been marked during the past two months with disaster and death, namely the White River section of the Lake Superior division of the C. P. R. The express from the west was speeding along, when near Parkes, 17 miles west of Chapleau, a wheel on the small one collapsed and the train was derailed. A Japanese porter, name unknown, was taken out dead. Several passengers, mostly from Western Canada for England, were injured, but all will recover.

Advices from Victoria, B. C., say: Vancouver Island will see a stampede this summer unequalled since the Klondike gold rush. On Beach Sands of Wrack Bay at Spud Bay, on the west coast, a bank of sand twelve feet high has been found rich in gold. Walter Myles, an old time miner of Colorado and Yukon, has just had numerous samples assayed and the results are sufficient to justify the wild hopes of avarice. The sands pay out five to fifteen cents to the ounce and the yield varies from \$53.20 to \$104.40 to the ton.

Under the new election bill which is now before the Ontario Legislature "treating" is made a corrupt practice. Some years ago when an attempt was made to unseat Dr. Rutledge, member for East Middlesex, evidence was given that before he became candidate, Dr. Rutledge was in the habit of offering refreshments to his acquaintances. The court held that on that account his continuing the habit after he became a candidate, did not constitute an offence.

Several assassination conspiracies were foiled at St. Petersburg on the 20th by the police who arrested fifty men and women in one wholesale raid. During the proceedings one policeman was killed and ten were wounded. The operations centre around the residence of the Grand Duke Nicholas who was the intended victim of the conspirators. The police searched the houses in the vicinity and located large stores of explosives and firearms. Suspected persons included fashionably dressed ladies who on being searched were found concealing bombs and dynamite. They opened fire on the approach of the police.

Advices of the 18th from St. John's, Nfld., to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, state that about 5,000 bales of cotton are floating about Treasury Bay from the wrecked steamer Tolesty. With a salvage of \$5 a bale, the fishermen are reaping a harvest but perform their work under hazardous conditions. With the bales weighing about 500 pounds each and tumbled about by the heavy seas, it is very hard to recover them. So far, about 500 bales have been picked up by the fishermen, netting them \$2,500 for their work. A number of boats went out to the steamer and took out 300 bales of dry cotton. The Tolesty was on the rocks during one of the bitter January gales and with her crew imprisoned at the base of an almost impenetrable cliff by a rising tide one of the sailors scaled the walls and brought help to his feeble comrades.

### LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

The explosion of an oil stove in the home of Walter Clifford, Philadelphia, where a small family reunion was held the other day, resulted in the death of Mrs. Jennie Thomas and Mrs. Minnie Clifford and the serious injury of two other persons.

There was a good attendance at the market yesterday. There was an abundant supply of hay, selling at 75 to 85 per cent. Oats were higher than at last quotations. White oats brought 50 cents, and black changed hands at 44 to 45 cents a bushel. Pork was about the same at last quotations.

The Legislative Session was opened yesterday afternoon, by his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual formalities. The weather was fine and the attendance was large. The Speech read by his Honor dealt in generalities and fore-shadowed no legislation of a very definite character. The debate on the draft address will probably commence tomorrow.

After a chase of over ten thousand miles and lasting nearly a year, Detective Baldwin of Roanoke, Va., brought back to New York on last Saturday from the Argentine Republic by way of England, Moses Paris, a young Syrian, wanted in Virginia for the killing of his countryman, Frank Ashald, last March. Prisoner and his captor arrived on the steamship St. Louis.

Mr. Lascelles, in an interview in London said everything in connection with the Quebec pageant would be on a very big scale, and will prove an interesting link with the London pageant of 1909. Until now, said Mr. Lascelles, all arrangements had been made by cable, but now he was sending full particulars of the London pageant by mail to Earl Grey, as a guide for the one to be held at Quebec. Earl Grey, added Mr. Lascelles, is very enthusiastic over the proposed Quebec pageant. It is stated here with some show of authority that the Prince of Wales will attend the Quebec celebration in August of this year.

A Detroit despatch of the 22nd says:—At least thirteen passenger trains poked their pilots into snowdrifts throughout Michigan late today, and this evening reports from the State are that some of the trains were still snowbound. Traffic was completely abandoned today on the Kalamazoo, Lake Shore, Chicago railroad, and the Port Arthur division of Pierre Marquette, only one train was sent over the line. Inter-urban electric line traffic was thoroughly demoralized, also was the rural route postal delivery. Fair weather is promised for tomorrow, but in the western part of the State there are forecasts of heavy snow falls. The fall continued in many sections, until late this afternoon. In Battle Creek, drifts are piled 10 feet high in the main street. There are 100 passengers on the G.T.R. snow-bound.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McDonald, of Jay's Road, Piquette, have recently been sorely bereaved. Within three weeks three of their children, two daughters and a son died of meningitis of the brain. The first of the children stricken with the fatal illness was Selma, aged three years and six months. She died after twenty hours' sickness. She had scarcely been laid in the grave when Celesia, aged six years was stricken and succumbed after a few days' illness. George Reginald, aged twelve, was the child stricken by the fatal illness. For two weeks he battled with the disease but finally succumbed. His remains were buried at St. Andrew's, on the 18th inst., beside his two young sisters. Surely this is sore affliction and the sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved parents and other members of the family.

### The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.25 to 0.26
Butter (tab).....	0.23 to 0.24
Calf skins.....	0.06 to 0.06
Ducks, per pair.....	1.00 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.20 to 0.22
Fowls.....	0.75 to 1.00
Chickens per lb.....	0.08 to 0.09
Flour (per cwt).....	0.00 to 0.00
Hides.....	0.04 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.75 to 0.85
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.00 to 0.00
Potatoes.....	0.30 to 0.35
Pork.....	0.07 to 0.07
Sheep pelts.....	0.50 to 0.55
Turnips.....	0.12 to 0.00
Turkeys per lb.....	0.00 to 0.20
Geese per lb.....	0.00 to 0.09
Birds.....	0.44 to 0.45
Pressed hay.....	18.00 to 00.00
Straw.....	30 to 35.00

### Farms on Lot 45 FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale 30 acres of land situated on the east side of the Souris Line Road, 20 acres of which are clear and the balance covered with soft wood. On this farm is built a new cottage, size 22 x 17, and a barn, size 40 x 20, and other outbuildings.

Also 100 acres nearly opposite the above farm, and on the west side of Souris Line Road, 10 acres of which are clear and the balance ready for stumping. A brook runs through the rear of this land.

Also 30 acres of wood land joining the rear line of farms fronting on the Souris Line Road. This farm is covered with a good growth of hard and soft wood.

Also one half interest in a Steam Saw Mill situated at Harmony Station.

Also one half interest in a timber tract of 178 acres of land situated at New Harmony.

For terms and further particulars apply to A. L. Fraser, Souris, or to the owner.

JOSHUA LESLIE,  
Charlottetown, Lot 45.  
Feb'y 26, 1908—4i

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon  
McLean & McKinnon  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

### Stoessel Condemned to Die For Surrendering Fort-ress at Port Arthur.

Lieutenant-General Stoessel was condemned to death on the 20th by military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the forces of General Fock, who commanded the fourth Russian division at Port Arthur, was ordered reprimanded for disciplinary offenses not connected with the surrender, and General Simirnof, acting commandant of the fortress, and Major General Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, were acquitted of the charges against them for lack of proof. The court recommended that the death sentence upon Lieutenant-General Stoessel be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and that he be excluded from the service.

General Vodnar, president of the court, read the sentence amid a tender silence. By a great effort of self-control General Stoessel maintained a rigid, soldier-like impassivity. General Simirnof was also seemingly unmoved, but there were tears in the eyes of General Reiss.

The sentence of death was pronounced upon General Stoessel "for surrendering the fortress before all the means of defence had been exhausted; for failing to enforce his authority and for military misdemeanors."

Commutation of sentence was asked for on the ground that Port Arthur, beset by overwhelming forces, defended itself under General Stoessel's leadership with unexampled stubbornness and filled the world with astonishment at the heroic courage of its garrison; that several assaults had been repulsed with tremendous losses on the part of the enemy; that General Stoessel throughout the siege had maintained the heroic courage of the defenders and finally that he had taken energetic part in three campaigns.

Before the sentence was read measures were taken to prevent a demonstration in favor of Stoessel by a number of the younger officers and witnesses who were present. These later sent a despatch to the Emperor, saying that they would humbly bear testimony that General Stoessel was the soul of the defence of Port Arthur; that he always encouraged and put heart into the garrison to the best of his endeavor, and that in case of war they would wish to serve again under such a hero. They asked the Emperor graciously to bespeak from the Emperor a full pardon.

There was a dramatic moment after the reading of the sentence, when a detachment of soldiers fled into the hall. The spectators, thinking that they were about to seize General Stoessel, displayed great excitement, and several women fainted. It turned out, however, that this was merely a guard for the defence of the court.

General Stoessel, who was accompanied by his son, was the object of a sympathetic demonstration. Friends kissed him and shook his hand as he left the court, leaning on his son's shoulder.

A public festival is to be organized by the municipality of St. Petersburg in favor of the defenders of the fortress.

### What the Americans Want.

Behind the jocular comments in the Canadian press regarding the visit to Ottawa of Ambassador Bryce, there is an uneasy feeling that Canada is again to be subjected to further claims transferred by the United States. The feeling is none the less acute from the fact that a certain air of mystery surrounds the demands which, it is currently believed, are to be made on this occasion.

The long-drawn-out Alaska boundary question was only settled a few years ago by the Alverston decision, which was anything but pleasing to Canada, and since that the Dominion has had a real white hot neighbor to the south of us who has worried Newfoundland. Meanwhile there have been premonitory symptoms, now too well understood in this country, which may be taken to indicate designs upon Canada's rights in connection with her inland waterways. It has also been necessary for our government to assert its rights in connection with Hudson Bay, where American interests were becoming flagrantly aggressive.

A despatch from Washington refers to the opportune publication of data in connection with Niagara Falls which may throw some light on the designs of American diplomacy. It will be recalled that a couple of years ago, when hydraulic development work on an extensive scale was in progress on the Canadian side of the river, there was a sudden and unaccountable change in the border, and a movement was inaugurated which had as its ostensible object the preservation of the picturesque features of the great cataract. Coming from those who had done so much to disfigure the falls on their own side, this sudden solicitude for the preservation of the natural beauty of Niagara on the Canadian side seemed rather suspicious. It provoked a good deal of ridicule in the Canadian press, and not much has been heard of the movement since. The proceedings before the house committee of congress are indicative of a new phase of the case. Alleged data has been collected with the object of showing that if Canada continues to develop the hydraulic power of Niagara on this side, not only will the water be drawn off from the American side of the channel, but the level of Lake Erie will be reduced three feet. At the same time, we have to bear in mind that the United States, using the Chicago drainage canal as the entering wedge, deliberately proposes to drain the water of the Great Lakes through a ship canal into the Mississippi valley. There is still another scheme on foot to build a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. This restlessness and scheming on the part of our neighbors may be pregnant with much trouble for the Dominion of Canada, and it will be necessary for our government to view the situation with extreme caution.

The history of the numerous arbitrations connected with American claims against Canada constitutes an unimpaired chronicle of misfortune to this country, and no sooner is one trouble disposed of than another carefully prepared demand seems ready for presentation. While the feeling of uneasiness mentioned may not be justified in the present instance, years of experience have taught the people of Canada to view with apprehension the opening of negotiations regarding "matters in dispute."—Ottawa Citizen.

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Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had. Canada's best Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

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For sale at this store but not elsewhere. Just compare overcoats bearing this brand with inferior makes and equal prices. Then it won't be hard to decide.

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Fine Timekeeping Regina Watches, \$8.00 and upwards.	Parlor Clocks \$4.50 to \$60.00, new fancy Alarms \$2.50 to \$6.00, plain Alarms from \$1.00 up.	Ladies' Chains and Brace-lets.
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**ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK**  
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Calendar for Feb., 1908

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon 2.4. 37m. a. m.
First Quarter 9d. 0h. 23m. a. m.
Full moon 17d. 5h. 5m. a. m.
Last Quarter 24d. 11h. 24m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Science and Its Counterfeit.

Those who vainly imagine that the genuine scientists of the world are atheistic, will do well to ponder what one of the greatest scientists of modern times, who has just passed away, Lord Kelvin by name, an Irishman, but not a Catholic, had to say in regard to the existence of God.

"Science," he declared, "positively affirms creating and directive power." He admitted further that "one word characterized the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have perseveringly made in the last fifty-five years. That word is failure. I have not arrived at any other solution than that there must be a God."

Under the title "Science and Its Counterfeit," the Editor of that excellent Catholic publication, The Month (London), contributes a paper to his magazine. The value of science, he says in effect, as an explanation of first principles, has been overdrawn. Science in its way has become somewhat of a specious cloak for ignorance and ignorance of the most pernicious kind, namely, that which plumes itself on being wisdom. It is not to be denied that we know more concerning nature than we did our forefathers, but it is not to be said that they were therefore, necessarily inferior to us intellectually.

We have easy means of acquiring without any merit of our own, large funds of knowledge, and as a result of this there is the grave danger of our study of science becoming thoroughly unscientific.

We are not always qualified to understand clearly how much of what we learn is fact, and how much is hypothesis. And as nearly every self-respecting person desires to be up to date in the matter of knowledge, it inevitably follows that a vast multitude must have recourse to those who will supply them with a mental outfit ready-made, and nurture their minds on what has been "predigested" for them.

It is unfortunate that those who expound science to us are, in the majority of cases, persons who are dependent for a living on the work of their pens; they rarely have any great interest in science itself, and often than not they refer the creation of the world and the existence of natural phenomena to a purely mechanical or spontaneous origin.

These "teachers of science," at a few dollars an article, to countless masses of readers, are invariably more certain of everything than men like Kelvin are of anything.

Their ordinary tendency is to vastly exaggerate the achievements of science. Thus, for example, in the matter of the origin of life, they assume facts where even Darwin himself could only find hypothesis. Darwin on many occasions declared that he knew nothing and never hoped to know anything as to how life originated.

Yet we get "men of science" of the illustrated magazine order assuring us that "the origin of life is not a more stupendous problem than the origin of water; it hides no profounder mystery than the lifeless; it is only a local and temporary arrest of the universal movement towards equilibrium" which means, of course, to say that any one can understand it.

Itching Skin

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

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Here never had any skin disease since." Max Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The late Mr. Grant Allen was another of the "popular scientific men" who were wont to tell us that lungs were acquired by certain fishes who at one time in the history of the earth took a fancy to living out of the water. Consequently they "grew" lungs, just as a man might fancy to "grow" his hair long.

Nothing is more amusing than the explanations vouchsafed to the humble enquirer by these apostles of peony science. Thus, the cause of the hatching of a chicken is "explained" to be due to inherent forces in the natural germ, which is not a tenth part as satisfactory as the explanation why a wet hen crosses a muddy road. Yet this is about as far as the scientific gentry get, and in their specious terminology the very scientific fact wished for is itself shrouded.

Huxley declared that the genesis of every chick that we see hatched is as far beyond our understanding as the mystery of the universe.

One ever notices the grandiloquent language of our little exponents in the explanations of life. A certain Mr. Clodd sets forth the theory that the universe is an automatic self-sufficing piece of mechanism which having started of itself, will continue going everlastingly without any help from God. Here is his language:

"The ultimate transference of all energy to the ethereal medium involves the end of the existing state of things. But the ceaseless redistribution of matter, force, clasped and energy-riven, involves the beginning of another state of things. So the changes are rung on evolution and dissolution, on the birth and death of the stellar systems—gas to solid, solid to gas, yet never quite the same—mighty rhythmic beats, of which the earth's cycles and the oracles and graves of her children are minor rhythms."

Nice language, if you will, but far from being intelligible to ordinary minds, and, as it stands, susceptible of several readings.

The Gaelic Catholics of Nova Scotia.

In connection with the information which we reprinted from The Oban Times on Gaelic-speaking Catholics in Nova Scotia, a clerical correspondent sends us further valuable details. In the diocese of Antigonish there are at present 80,000 Catholics, of whom no fewer than 45,000 are Gaelic speaking, the descendants of those who were evicted from the Highlands of Scotland. Some 25,000 are Acadicians, who, in the words of Longfellow, said, "Down with the tyrants of England," from the unfortunate treatment they received at the hands of England's representatives, and 15,000 are of Irish descent. There are 60 Gaelic-speaking priests, and 50 Gaelic-speaking nuns, at the head of whom is the venerable Gaelic-speaking Bishop, the Right Rev. John Cameron, D.D. What is equally satisfactory is that the best Highland Catholic traditions are nurtured and fostered by these people. Home Highland Catholicity cannot hold a candle to the sturdy Gaelic Catholicity of Nova Scotia.

Our correspondent then goes on to give an instance of this as follows: "In Antigonish an old woman brought out from her breast a beautiful pectoral cross, a peculiar cross with two cross bars like an archiepiscopal processional cross with an inscription, 'S. Ignati, ora pro me,' on the reverse

It is good not to eat flesh and not to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother is offended or scandalized, or made weak."

(Romans xiv, 21) St. Paul, who says, "neither drunkards nor adulterers shall enter Heaven," was a total abstainer, yet he advised Timothy who was a water-drinker "to use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thy frequent infirmities." If we look to the motive why Christ chose to eat and drink according to the customs of the time and of the people with whom He lived, we may say that His motive was to win their hearts the more easily. Yet there is no argument against Total Abstinence in Christ's having partaken of wine. For though the moderate use of wine at the time of Christ, was perfectly lawful and innocent, and is so still, yet owing to the altered state of society, it cannot be denied that it may be more perfect, at the present time, to abstain from wine and strong drink, that we may encourage those to whom Total Abstinence is necessary.

To sum up, the teaching of the Holy Scripture is: 1. Total Abstinence is not forbidden. 2. Neither is it commanded to be practiced by all. 3. It was commanded under certain circumstances, was practiced by many of the Scripture Saints, and the exhortation to practice Total Abstinence as a means of preservation from danger, and an exercise of zeal and charity, is sanctioned by Gospel principles.

Priest Risks Life to Prevent Wreck.

Writing of the recent floods in France, in which many lives were lost, and a vast amount of property destroyed, the Paris correspondent of The Irish Catholic, describes a thrilling act of heroism by the Abbe Pastre, the parish priest of Allisais.

A Doctor's View of Total Abstinence.

What, one may ask, is the teaching of the Holy Scripture on Total Abstinence? Does it enjoin Total Abstinence or forbid it? The truth is that the Church does neither one thing nor the other, as a rule, for general observance, she did not legislate on this point for the present state of society, which is so different from that of the period when the Scriptures were written.

Wine is spoken of as "having been created from the beginning to make men joyful, and not to make them drunk, wine drunken with moderation is the joy of the soul and the heart. Sober drinking is health to soul and body. Wine drunken with excess raiseth quarrels and wrath and many ruins." (Ecclesiast. xxxi, 35-38). By abuse it has, however, come to be a source of evil, rather than of good, and this being so, we are not commanded to use wine. As to the wives of the Jews: They had no spirits, probably no beer. Their wines were pure, as a rule, but fermented and intoxicating. Undoubtedly there was much drunkenness even in the old days, and in times of festivity, religious or domestic, the offence was condoned as pardonable. The Scriptural text is full of warnings against its abuse. In the Proverbs (ix, 1), we are assured that "whosoever delighteth in drink shall not be wise," and "he that loveth wine shall not be rich." Yet though warnings abound, there are no express commands even as to moderation. On the other hand, there is clear evidence that Total Abstinence was pleasing to God—more pleasing than even the moderate use of strong drink. Thus: "When a man or woman shall make a vow to be sanctified, and will consecrate themselves to the Lord, they shall abstain from wine and from everything that may make a man drunk." (Numbers vi, 1-3). The Nazirites were pledged abstainers and they were of two kinds: Nazirites for life, as Samson, Samuel, St. John the Baptist, and Nazirites "of periods," for a length of time according to choice, during which time they had to abstain.

Abstention from wine formed part of the Jewish fast, and in the New Testament, we find the principles of Total Abstinence clearly laid down

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

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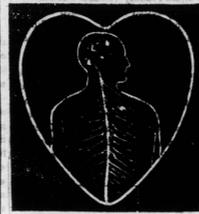
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Are 40 specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Pains and Spasms of the Head, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLUENCY OF SPEECH.

The common fluency of speech in many men and most women is owing to a society of matter and a scarcity of words, for whoever is a master of language and has a mind full of ideas will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth, so people come faster out of church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price a box 50c.

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Probably in no other department sartorial is there exhibited so much indifference to hygienic considerations as in the overcoat. The great fallacy of all perhaps in regard to the choice of an overcoat is that the terms "weight" and "warmth" are synonymous. As a matter of fact, they are nearly always diametrically opposed. Moreover, the heavy overcoat is a tax on the resources of the organism and destroys the economy which a good insulating cloth is intended to secure.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

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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.

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BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH OR CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT. Get rid of it at once by taking

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We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stages, but if taken in time it will prevent its reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark. Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine so good." Price 25c. etc., at all dealers.

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Snappy Styles

—OF—

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Note Heads

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