

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 1

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.

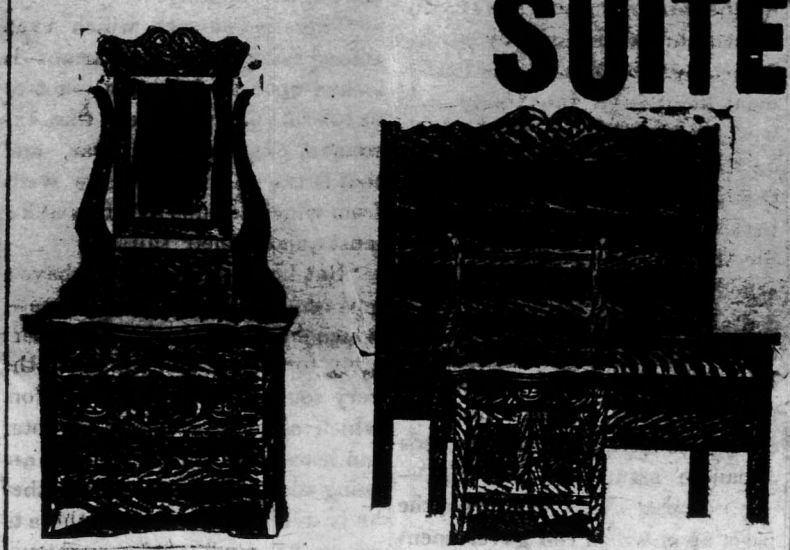
If you have any wool for ex-
change bring it along with you.

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 Newel
Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce
and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing
and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

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,

Pope Names Four Car- dinals.

In Allocution Pontiff Speaks of Re-
bellious Act of Those Within the
Church.

(Associated Press Cable.)

Rome, December 16.—Pope Pius
to-day held a secret consistory in
the Vatican at which he created
four new cardinals and pronounced
a number of bishops.

This morning the twenty Cardi-
nals or electors in Rome arrived at
the Vatican about half an hour be-
fore the time set for the ceremony,
gathering in the great hall of the
consistory. Before the arrival of
the Pontiff they broke into three
groups, the cardinal bishops in one,
the cardinal priests in another and
the cardinal deacons in the third,
standing according to precedence,
and behind them archbishops,
bishops, heads of great congrega-
tions, and other high personages,
who bent the knee on the appear-
ance of the Pontiff, who entered
dressed all in white, surrounded by
noble and Swiss guards.

After greeting those assembled,
the Pope seated himself on the
throne and the ceremony of kissing
his hand began. When this was
over, the master of ceremony cleared
the hall of every one except the
Cardinals and the business of the
moment was proceeded with.

The Pontiff offered a simple
prayer and then delivered a short
allocution. The names of each
nominee for Cardinalship and his
biography was read out, the Pope
inquiring the opinion each time of the
Cardinals, who, however, are not
expected to reply, the raising of
their red caps being taken as an
affirmation.

The new Cardinals appointed in
this way are Monsignor Pietro Gas-
parri, Secretary of the Congregation
of Extraordinary-Ecclesiastical
Affairs; Monsignor De Lai, Secre-
tary of the Congregation of the
Council; Monsignor Ludovic Henry
Lacou, Archbishop of Rheims, and
Monsignor Paul Pierre Adrien,
Archbishop of Marseille.

The Pope delivered an allocution
in which he made reference to the
tenacious persecution of the Redeem-
er, and said that His Church
had been attacked from all sides in
a warfare open or disguised. The
rights and laws of the Church
had been trampled on by those who
should safeguard them, and the
impious and vulgar press had fought
even to the extent of disturbing
the public quiet.

The Pontiff cited the recent disor-
ders in Italy.

To this must be added, he con-
tinued, the disastrous propaganda
in the bosom of Catholicism itself,
which is being carried on by Mod-
ernists, who disdain the Pontifical
authority and desire themselves
authoritatively to sanction a new
faith and a new conscience. If the
Modernists would enlist themselves
frankly among the enemies of the
Church this evil would be less; as
it is, they proclaim themselves
Catholics, partake of the Sacrament
and celebrate Mass. Fulfilling his
apostolic duty the Pope said he had
adopted against the Modernists such
measures as were necessary, striv-
ing particularly to save young
clergymen from perversion. In
conclusion the allocution reads:

"The episcopacy has accepted the
Papal directions with eagerness and
has applied them with zeal, but the
Modernists persevere in their re-
bellion and give manifest proof of
their attitude even in the press.
May God enlighten these misled
ones."

The Pope made official announce-
ment during the Consistory of the
appointment of Monsignor Kennedy,
rector of the American College here,
to be Titular Bishop of Adrianopolis,
and the appointment of Monsignor
Dennis O'Connell, rector of the
Catholic University at Washington,
to be Titular Bishop of Sebaste.

All nations have their holidays.
They are good things to have. They
break the monotony of everyday
life. They recall pleasant mem-
ories and great events. They open
history to our gaze, in which we
behold, as in so many moving pic-
tures, the actors and the actions
which were wrought in generations
past.

But Christmas Day—the great
holiday of Christendom—is the most
joyous, the tenderest, and the best
beloved of all. Shakespeare, in Ham-
let, makes Marcellus refer to Christ-
mas Day as follows:
Some say that ever 'gainst that
season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is
celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all
night long.

And then, they say, no spirit can
walk abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no
planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath
power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the
time.

The atmosphere of Christmas is
replete with love, kindness, gentle-
ness, and good-will. We seem to be
transferred into a new life and a
new world. The heart of greed is
softened, and men feel it is more
blessed to give than to receive.

Christmas is a day of presents.
And on this day God bestowed on
the world the most precious gift
that Omnipotence Himself could
give the world—His own beloved
Son. Heaven came down to this
planet of ours, and the angelic choirs
sang "Glory to God in the Highest,
and on earth Peace to men of good
will!"

Bells.

(From the new Catholic Ency-
clopedia, Robert Appleton Com-
pany Publishers New York.)

Bells.—Origin.—That bells, at
any rate hand-bells of relatively
small size, were familiar to all the
chief nations of antiquity is a fact
beyond dispute. The archaeological
evidence for this conclusion has
been collected in the monograph of
Abbe Morillot and is quite over-
whelming. Specimens are still
preserved of the bells used in an-
cient Babylonia and in Egypt, as
well as by the Romans and Greeks
while bells undoubtedly figured
so prominently in such inde-
pendent civilizations as those of
China and Hindustan. There is
consequently no reason why the
bells upon the high priest's ephod
(Ex. xxxiii, 33) should not have
been tiny bells of normal shape.

Further, it may be inferred from
the purpose for which they were
used that the tintinnabula of which
we read in the classics, must at
least in some instances have been
tokened hand-bells of large size.
See for example Martial, "Epig-
ram," XIV, 161, where the signal for
the opening of the baths is made with a
strepitabulum also described as ces-
thermarum. None the less, the
question whether anything corre-
sponding in size to a church bell was
known in pre-Christian times does
not really admit of an answer. We
are not only ignorant of the dimen-
sions but also of the shape of the
kozzy which was used for example
to announce the opening of the pub-
lic markets (Cf. Strabo, Geogr.,
IV, xxi). We translate the word
as bell, but it is possible that it
would be more correctly rendered
gong or symbol. The officer who
made the round of the sentries at
night carried a kozzy (Thucyd.,
IV, xxxv; Aristoph., Aves, 842
sq.) and it is difficult to believe
that anything resembling an ordi-
nary bell could have been used for
a duty in which the avoidance of so-
cietal noise must often have been
of the highest importance.

In coming to the Christian period
the same difficulty is encountered.
A new set of terms is introduced,
sigillum, campana, clocca, nola,
which are all commonly translated
"bell," and it is certain that at a
later period these were all used to
denote what were in the strictest
sense "church bells" of large size.

The word clocca (Fr. cloche; Ger.
Glocke; Eng. clock) is interesting
because in this case it is definitely
known what was meant by it. It
was certainly Irish in origin and
occurs as an early date both in
Latin and in Irish form (Cf. C. G.
It is found in the Book of Armagh
and is used by Adamnan in his life
of St. Columbkille written c. 685.
The Irish and English missionaries
no doubt imported it into Germany
where it appears more than once in
the Sacramentary of Gallone. It is
plain that in primitive Celtic lands
an extraordinary importance was
attached to bells. A very large
number of these ancient bells, more
than sixty in all—the immense ma-
jority being Irish—are still in ex-
istence. Many of them are reputed
to have belonged to Irish saints and
partake of the character of relics.
The most famous is that of St.
Patrick, the cloch-anagadaobta or
"bell-of-the-will" now preserved in
the Museum of the Royal Irish
Academy, Dublin. There seems no
serious reason to doubt, that this
was the bell which lay upon St.
Patrick's breast and was taken from
his tomb in the year 552.

Uses.—The first ecclesiastical
use of bells was to announce the
hour of church services. It is plain
that in the days before watches and
clocks some such signal must have
been a necessity, more especially in
religious communities which
assembled many times a day to
sing the Divine praises. Among
the Egyptian cenobites we read
that a trumpet was used for the

purpose; among the Greeks a
wooden board or sheet of metal was
struck with a hammer; in the West
the use of bells eventually prevailed.
In the Merovingian period there is
no trustworthy evidence for the ex-
istence of large bells capable of be-
ing heard at a distance, but as it
came needful to call to church the
inhabitants of town or hamlet, bell
turrets were built and bells increas-
ed in size, and as early as the eighth
century we hear of two or more
bells in the same church. Perhaps
these were at first intended to rein-
force each other and add to the
volume of sound. But in any case
it became in time a recognized prin-
ciple that the clashing, the clash of
several bells ringing at once, con-
stituted an element of joy and
solemnity befitting great feasts
(Report of Dants, De Div. Offic., I,
16). Medieval consuetudinaries
show that where there were many
bells, different bells were used
for different purposes. Even in
ordinary parish churches it was
customary to ring not only for Mass
but before both Matins and Vespers
(Hartzheim, IV, 247) while differ-
ences in the manner of ringing and
the number of bells employed indi-
cated the grade of the feast, the
nature of the service, the fact that
a sermon would be preached, and
many other details. The custom of
making such announcements by bell
still survives here and there. Thus
in Rome on the evening before a
fast day the bells are rung for a
quarter of an hour in all the parish
churches to remind people of their
obligations on the morrow.

Some rude lines quoted in the
gloss of the "Corpus Juris" and
often found in inscriptions, describe
the principal functions of a bell (of
Longfellow, The Golden Legend):
Lauds Deum verum, plebem voco,
congrego cleram
Defunctos Ploro, nimbam fugo,
festa decoro.
(I praise the true God, I call the
people, I assemble the clergy;
I bewail the dead, I disperse storm
clouds, I do honour to feasts.)
Or otherwise:
Fugera plango, fulmina frango,
salvata pango Exito lenio,
poco cruciatis.
(At obsequies I mourn, the
thunderbolts I scatter, I ring
in the sabbath;
I hustle the sluggards, I drive
away storms, I proclaim peace
after bloodshed.)

By the death of William Thomp-
son Lord Kelvin, the English-
speaking world has lost its greatest
natural philosopher since Isaac
Newton. Born in Belfast and
educated at Cambridge, he was
made a Professor of Natural Philo-
sophy in Glasgow University when
he was only twenty-two years old,
and held that chair for the extraor-
dinary period of fifty-three years.
He was equally great in speculative
and practical physics. His theories
have commanded the highest respect
from the learned men of all nations,
and his useful inventions have made
him one of the world's benefactors.
He was largely due to his skill as a
practical electrician that the Atlan-
tic Cable was at last successfully
laid, and Thompson's siphon recorder
and mirror galvanometer are two of
the most important pieces of appar-
atus in every cable office. The mar-
iner's compass, in its present form,
is improved according to his patent.
The recorder on the patent log
which shows the distance travelled
by a ship is another of his inven-
tions. He was knighted in 1866
for his services in laying the cable,
and raised to the peerage as Baron
Kelvin of Netherhall, Ayrshire, in
1892. Men who sat under him in
the lecture-room have told us of
his modesty and absolute freedom
from the arrogance which makes
intercourse with some learned men
so unpleasant. Best of all, in an
age when science and unbelief are
synonymous in the minds of many,
he was a humble and reverent
Christian.—Casket.

The French Government offered
the medal of the Legion of Honor to
Father Seallan, the parish priest
who took part with the fishermen of
Clare in rescuing the crew of a
French ship. But the good priest
would not accept a decoration from
those who are persecuting his
brethren. Had he done so, he would
have been angry with himself that
the same offer was made at the
same time to Mrs. Eddy for her
great services to humanity in es-
tablishing Christian Science. Casket.

The Rome correspondent of the
Tablet says that the last prize day
at the Propaganda, November 23,
marked an unprecedented record of
successes for English-speaking
students of the Irish, American,
Urban and Canadian Colleges. Two-
thirds of the academic degrees in
theology, and two-thirds of the
medals in the same subject were
won by them.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and dis-
orders of the heart or nerve system, such
as palpitation of the heart, nervous
debility, nervous prostration, neuritis,
and all other diseases of the heart and
nerves. They are especially beneficial to
women afflicted with irregular men-
struation.

Price 25 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.00.
All Dealers, or
The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wife—"Do come over to Mrs.
Barker's with me, John. She'll make
you feel just as if you were at home."
Her Husband—"Then what's the use
of going?"

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.

Visitor—"How do you do, Tom-
my? I've come to stay at your house
a week, and I'm sure you can't even
guess who I am."
Tommy—"I'll bet you one thing."
Visitor—"What?"
Tommy—"I'll bet you're no rela-
tion of father's."

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."

"George," said the bride of a year,
"you have broken every one of the
good resolutions you made during
our courtship."

"Well, don't let a little thing like
that worry you, dear," replied her
husband. "I can make others just
as good."

Minard's Liniment Cures
colds, etc.

"Tell me, my poor man," said the
good-hearted old lady, "to what do
you attribute your fondness for drink?
Is it hereditary?"
"No, ma'am," replied the poor
man, "it's thirst."

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."

"My wife," he proudly said, "has
made me what I am."
"That's the way with a man," re-
plied Mrs. Strongmud. "Always
blaming it on the woman."—Chicago
Record-Herald.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Pow-
der gives 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.

"Close up, boys, close up," said
a colonel to his regiment. "If the en-
emy were to fire on you when you are
straggling along like that they would
not kill a single man of you. Close
up!"

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 Stickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Slick 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 E. Hubbard, 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 so I tried it
I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an
excellent blood medicine. You may say my
case is a trifle odd, but I think that others should know of the
wonderful results of Burdock Blood Bitters."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 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.

1907.

With the last stroke of
twelve o'clock last midnight
the sands of 1907 ran out and
all awoke this morning to the
reality that a new year had
dawned and was already
speeding forward on time's
fleet wing. The change from
one year to another is not
marked by any convulsions of
nature, nor by any extraordi-
nary complications of the plan-
etary system, nor any angry
mutterings of the elements.
Such is the flight of time, over
which we have no control.
Ordinarily, we divide time
into past, present and future;
but when we study the ques-
tion more closely we must
conclude that a more accurate
division would be, past and fu-
ture. The present is incal-
culable in its brevity; it is
merely a point of time; for no
sooner does the future become
present than it is swallowed up
in the past. But the past is
irrevocable; it is gone be-
yond recall; consequently the
only measure of time concern-
ing which we can make any
speculation is the future. But
when we turn to the future we
are confronted with life's un-
certainty. No one can assure
himself that he will accomplish
this and such things at a de-
finite future period, as he is
not sure he will live that long.
We can only hope regarding
the future. It will thus be
seen that there is nothing so
uncertain as life and nothing
so subtle and evanescent as
time.

The beginning of a new
year would seem to be an op-
portune occasion to give some
consideration to the matter of
properly employing our time.
We cannot promise ourselves
the future, in consequence of
the uncertainty of life; we are
powerless to restrain the pre-
sent and the past is gone for-
ever. But notwithstanding all
these uncertainties we, as
rational beings and enlighten-
ed Christians, shall be held
accountable for the use we
make of the time given to us
on this earth. In time we
must prepare for eternity, and
the use we make of our time
will be a potent factor in the
final judgment pronounced
upon us. We should, there-
fore, at the beginning of an-
other year, renew our good
resolutions to make the best
use of whatever portion of
time may yet be in store for
us.

The year just closed has
not, in a general way, been
very different from many of
those which preceded it. For
the most part, it has been a
peaceful year; no very ex-
traordinary wars have been
waged; but the preparation
for war, said to be the great-
est guarantee of peace, has
gone on as, perhaps, never
before. European countries,
as usual, have kept a watchful
eye on one another, and the
alertness and assertiveness of
Japan have by no means less-
ened the jealousy and distrust
with which great nations are
generally supposed to guard
their rivals. But it is not our
intention to enter on any dis-
cussion of these matters,
which are too large to be sum-
marily dealt with.

In Canada events generally
have pursued the even tenor
of their way. There has been
reasonable prosperity, al-

though evidences are not lack-
ing that a stringency of more
or less duration is looming up.
The year has not been with-
out its disasters by sea and
land. The most dreadful and
fatal accident in Canada was
the collapse of the Quebec
bridge, resulting in such a
holocaust of human lives. In
our Island Province we have
passed through the year in
the same way as most pre-
vious years. The labors of
the husbandman have been
fairly well remunerated, and
the people have enjoyed about
the average health. The
great reaper has, of course,
been busy here as well as
everywhere else throughout
the world, and has been as
indiscriminate as ever in the
choice of his victims. We
should be thankful for the
blessings we have enjoyed
during the year just closed
and should resolve to make
good use of the year we are
entering upon. In this spirit
we wish all our friends a pros-
perous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Some of our subscribes
are exhibiting rather peculiar
psychological manifestations.
They seem to be imbued with
the notion that they are under
no obligation to remit the
amounts due by them for sub-
scription to the HERALD. All
reasonable requests in this
connection are quietly brushed
aside, and all efforts to facili-
tate the remission of these
amounts, such as stamped en-
velopes, etc., are ignored
with the utmost complacency.
Subscribers owing anywhere
from one to twelve years treat
every reasonable reminder of
their indebtedness with silent
contempt. The conduct of
these subscribers would seem
to convey the idea that they
consider it the height of pre-
sumption for us to expect to
be paid for our work. Per-
haps they think the privilege
of working for nothing is suffi-
cient reward for us. Why
should we expect to be treated
with anything like reasonable
business promptitude? We
have no rent to pay; we have
no wages to pay; we have no
insurance to pay; we have
not to pay for fuel; we have
not to pay for paper and other
supplies. All these things
come to us for nothing; there-
fore what is the need of re-
questing the payment of over-
due subscriptions.

Mr. Lemieux, Laurier's en-
voy to Japan in the matter of
Japanese emigration, started
for home on the 26th Dec
although nothing official is
made known as to what he
accomplished, it is generally
believed that his mission has
been a complete failure, the
Japanese authorities refusing
to consent to any new arrange-
ment. It has gradually leak-
ed out that the Laurier Gov-
ernment got the consent of
Parliament to the Japanese
treaty by false pretense. This
treaty between Great Britain
and Japan, had been in exist-
ence two years before the
Ottawa Government under-
took to have Canada included
in its provisions. When it
came before Parliament, Sir
Wilfrid told the House Japan
had given assurances that
emigration from that country
to Canada would be restricted.
When it was found there was
no restriction of this immigra-
tion, Sir Wilfrid intimated
that Canada was drawn into
the treaty by the Imperial
Government. The Home
Government lost no time in
turning aside this insinuation
and making it plain that Can-
ada was as free as could be in
her action in this matter.
Then Sir Wilfrid caused it to
be published that the required
assurance had been given by
the Japanese Consul. The
latter repudiated the state-
ment, and pointed out that he
had no power to give such
assurance. The Consul was
called home to explain his con-

duct to his Government.
When Sir Wilfrid found his
subterfuges failing him, he
sent Mr. Lemieux, and the
news comes that he, too,
has failed and that the Jap-
anese stand by the letter of
the treaty. This has evident-
ly been a pretty tortuous
transaction.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley has been
spending his Christmas vaca-
tion at his home in St. John,
N. B. He and his family
came down from Ottawa in a
private car. All the Cabinet
Ministers and their entourage
travel in private cars when-
ever they move any distance
from the capital. They are
sorely addicted to the private
car habit. They doubtless
consider it their privilege to
have these private cars at
their disposal and, for the mo-
ment, we will not enter on
any lengthy discussion of the
propriety or impropriety of
this habit. But we must re-
mark that it is one of the nu-
merous proofs of their incon-
sistency, insincerity and hy-
pocrisy. When in opposition
the party at present in power
never ceased denouncing the
extravagance of the Govern-
ment of that day, if any one then
should dare to ride over the country in a
private car even when on public
business. Jeremiads and lamen-
tations without end were heard
from the Liberal Opposition of
those days anent the use of private
cars or anything of that nature
by members of the Conservative
Government. Now, the most in-
significant attaché of a Cabinet
Minister may have a private car,
and no one must take exception.
Mr. Pugsley, while at St. John,
again became eloquent concerning
the improper expenditure of money
by the Conservatives in the
election of 1904. When he was
requested in the House to disclose
the particulars of his information
in this matter he sat as dumb as
an oyster; no amount of heckling
could induce him to disclose. He
was reduced to the condition of a
whipped spaniel; but still he was
dumb. But no sooner does he get
away from Parliament Hill, than
the strings of his tongue are loos-
ened and he reiterates his former
slander. He says he wants Mr.
Borden, and no one else, to pry
into this matter. Why, Mr. Bor-
den has asked him over and over
again to tell what he knows about
this matter. Before Parliament
met, Mr. Borden denied Pugsley's
charges, and challenged him to
the proof, and he lost no time
after the opening of the session in
demanding particulars from the
Minister of Public Works. There
was no response, to Mr. Borden's
enquiries or to the enquiries of
Mr. Kemp or Mr. Leveigne.
These members administered the
most severe castigation to Mr.
Pugsley; but through it all he
sat as a dumb dog. In view of
these facts, he has only given an
exhibition of hypocrisy by his
recent mouthings at St. John. He
can deceive no one by such tactics;
he only succeeds in making him-
self more ridiculous than ever.

The midnight Mass in the Cath-
edral on Christmas Eve, was a
most solemn and impressive service.
There was a large congregation in at-
tendance, and the church brilliantly
illuminated presented a grand appearance.
The high altar, beautifully adorned
with lights, plants and flowers was a
magnificent sight. At the stroke of
twelve o'clock the Bishop and clergy
emerged from the vestry, on the
Gospel-side and moved in procession
down the aisle, to the strains of the
organ. Returning to the sanc-
tuary the celebration of Solemn Pas-
chical Mass was commenced. His
Lordship the Bishop was celebrant,
Rev. Dr. Curran, arch priest, Rev.
Theodore Gallant and J. B. Mc-
Intyre deacons of honor; Rev. Father
Gaudet, deacon and Rev. F. McDonald
sub-deacon of office. Rev. Dr. Mc-
Lellan and Rev. J. A. Gallant Mas-
ters of ceremonies. After the first
Gospel, Rev. Dr. McLellan ascended
the pulpit and preached an eloquent
and appropriate Christmas Sermon.
His text was from the 1st. verse of
the first chapter of the Gospel of St.
John: "In the beginning was the
Word, and the Word was with God,
and the Word was God." Other
Masses as on Sunday, were celebrated
in the Cathedral, as well as Masses
between the regular hours. Masses
were also said in the various chapels
of religious institutions. In the
evening Solemn Pontifical Vespers
and Benediction of the Blessed Sac-
rament were given in the Cathedral,
his Lordship officiating, assisted as
at the Midnight Mass.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Government Not Ready

Budget, French Treaty and
Insurance Will Be Taken
Up After Holidays—Mini-
mum French Tariff To Be
Partly Enjoyed By Canada.
Is Now Wholly Enjoyed
By 33 Other Countries and
Partly By As Many More.

GOVERNMENT WITH-
HOLDS JAPANESE
PAPERS

Ministers Continue To Speak
of Assurances Which they
Will Not Produce.—B. C.
Members in a Bad Fix.

IMMIGRATION BOOD-
LING

N. A. T. \$182,000 Profits,
Costly Special Tourists and
Queer Local Agents.

POISONING THE WELLS

An Old Cartwright Sermon
With a Modern Applica-
tion.—Poison Fund Now
Nearly a Million a Year.—
In doses of \$29,500 and
Under.

Ottawa, Dec. 21 1907

On Wednesday the house ad-
journing for the Christmas holi-
days, having been sitting 14 days
besides the day of opening. Vac-
ation will continue 23 days, and
some complaint was made that
Government business was delayed
by this discussion. But as in
the following week, the budget
speech was not made, nor the
necessary information for the dis-
cussion of the French treaty
brought down, and as the Insur-
ance bill was introduced only at
the last sitting of the house, and
no other important government
measure was introduced, it is
clear where the blame rests that
little business has been done.

NO SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
TO CANADA.

Concerning the French treaty
this much was learned through
questions put by Mr. Ames on
Wednesday: The French mini-
mum tariff of which Canada is to
have the benefit on certain articles
is already applicable in part to
United States, Brazil, British
India and a long list of other
states. The whole of the mini-
mum tariff of France is enjoyed
by 33 countries, including Ger-
many, Austria-Hungary, Belgium,
Denmark, Turkey, Spain, Great
Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan,
Holland, Russia, Roumania,
Serbia, Sweden and Norway and
most of the South American Re-
publics. These got the whole
benefit of the French lowest tariff
while Canada under the new
treaty will get only a part of it.
It is also found that the tariff
concessions which Canada is mak-
ing to France are by other treat-
ies now thrown open to the Argentine
Republic, Austria-Hungary, Den-
mark, Japan, Russia, Spain
Sweden and certain other coun-
tries.

Evidently Canada is giving a
good deal and obtaining by this
treaty very little that is not en-
joyed by nearly all the world.

UNHAPPY B. C. MEMBERS

British Columbia members, all
of whom are government support-
ers, are painfully struggling to
free themselves and the govern-
ment from the blame in the matter
of the Japanese treaty which
authorizes unlimited immigration
of Japanese into this country. Sir
Wilfrid long ago stated that this
was a British Columbia question
and should be dealt with accord-
ing to the view of the members
from that province. Yet six of
them sat in the house last year
while the law was passed per-
mitting Japanese immigration,
and said never a word against it.
The seventh member did speak,
and was assured by the Premier
that Japan had agreed to keep
the Japanese out of Canada.
Since then 8,000 Japanese have
come into British Columbia and
the people of that province are
up in arms. Members who were
silent last year have been making
passionate anti-Japanese speeches
at home, some of them declaring

that if the immigration is not
stopped there may be another
Boston Tea Party on the Pacific
which seems to mean that a cargo
of Japanese may be thrown over-
board. In the House, on Monday,
five of these members who voted
for the Japanese treaty in 1906,
denounced the immigration clause
of it in all parts of speech, ap-
parently in the hope that they
would thus square themselves
with their constituents.

THAT MYSTERIOUS GUAR-
ANTEE

On Wednesday Mr. Borden took
up the discussion which was con-
tinued in a remarkably strong
speech by Mr. Monk. As Parlia-
ment had passed the treaty bill
with the immigration clause in it
on the statement of the Premier
that Japan had given assurance
that no immigration would follow,
Sir Wilfrid has repeatedly been
asked to bring down the papers
containing this guarantee. Not
only last year but on several oc-
casions this year, both in and out
of the house, the Premier and his
colleagues have referred to this
Japanese assurance. Mr. Field-
ing declared that this was the
basis upon which the government
and parliament acted. Mr. Fisher
had been to Japan and was
said to be the bearer of the pledge
from that country. All the British
Columbia members plead that
they were misled by this declara-
tion. Yet the papers themselves
have never been made public,
though on one occasion Sir Wil-
frid announced that he was laying
them upon the table.

CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT
CONFIDENTIAL

Now when Mr. Borden, Mr.
Monk and other members ask for
the text of these assurances the
Premier refuses to bring them
down, stating that they are con-
fidential papers, and that while
negotiations are going on they
must be withheld. If they are
confidential papers which must
not be shown during negotiations,
what right has Sir Wilfrid Laurier
to speak of these assurances
in debate while negotiations are
proceeding? Either the terms of
that guarantee should be known
to the whole House or else Minis-
ters have no right to use it to
bolster up their bad case. They
are trying by insinuation to throw
the whole blame of the situation
upon Japan, practically accusing
that country of breaking a solemn
engagement, and at the same time
withholding papers which will
show whether there was such an
engagement and whether the Gov-
ernment itself has deceived the
House. The growing impression
is that the papers do not justify
Sir Wilfrid's assurance of last
year to the House, and that the
Government is withholding them
in the hope that Mr. Lemieux
may be able to make an arrange-
ment for the restriction, and that
thus the whole matter may be
quieted down.

USELESS BUT COSTLY.

Meanwhile there are other
immigration questions. From
many centres of population comes
the cry that employment is get-
ting scarce and that multitudes
of newly arrived immigrants are
looking in vain for work. Mr.
Wilson of Lennox, who has given
much attention to immigration
matters, spoke on this subject on
Tuesday, showing that a great
deal of money is wasted in the
immigration service, some of it to
bring in people who ought not to
be here, and a great deal in boot-
ing operations such as that of the
North Atlantic Trading Company.
No less than thirty-five special
agents were sent last year to
Great Britain in addition, to the
regular staff. These cost over
\$20,000 for the tour, and one of
the tourists was the brother of
Mr. Aylesworth. Mr. Wilson did
not ascertain that they did much
good. He finds that the system
of paying bonuses is bringing in
undesirable immigrants, and our
Government is a good deal less
careful than that of the United
States in protecting the Country
from unsuitable arrivals.

CANADA PAYING FOR
SETTLERS IN THE STATES.

The Government has also an
army of agents in the Dominion
many of them engaged in politics
in the campaign seasons, who re-
ceive \$2 each for placing immi-
grants in farm employment. Mr.
Clements of Kent declares that
the agent in his County received
\$1,280 for placing immigrants on
farms, and that within twenty
days the half of them had gone
into the United States. He states
that this Government grant was
paid for locating persons who did
not remain 24 hours. All of
which goes to show that the
North Atlantic Trading Company
swindle, which cost the Country

\$265,820 and gave the company
a net profit of \$181,592, was not
the only booting operation con-
nected with this department. The
Government is evidently provid-
ing at public expense for its own
army of unemployed campaigners
in the off season.

POISONING THE WELLS.

The operation which Sir Rich-
ard Cartwright called "Poison-
ing the Wells" has been going on
with great activity during the
last years. Sir Richard applied
this term to the payment of pub-
lic money to partisan newspapers.
Here is his language:

"There is one act which even
among savages and barbarians is
looked upon as inhuman,—not to
be tolerated even under the ex-
tremest exigencies of war, and
that is the poisoning of the wells
from which friends and foes alike
must quench their thirst.
"But here in Canada we have a
government which does worse—
which does not hesitate delib-
erately to poison and corrupt the
very sources of information from
which alone the ordinary voter
can learn how public affairs are
being administered, and whether
he is well or ill served by those
to whom he must porforce entrust
the guardianship of his interests,
and I say that of all the corrupt
acts of the government, of all the
signs of the degradation and de-
basement of public opinion which
are everywhere manifest, there is
not one act so fraught with evil
consequences, not one sign so sig-
nificant of degradation, as the
manner in which the public press
has been openly and systemati-
cally debauched year after year.
HEAVIER DOSES NOW.

Sir Richard was in the habit of
reckoning the payments by the late
government for printing and adver-
tising as a corruption and poisoning
fund. As a matter of fact a portion
was and is paid to printers and lit-
erographers who have nothing to do
with the newspapers. But Sir Richard
in his way worked up a fund as high
as \$300,000. What would he say to the
bills of the last three years for exactly
the same services?

Table with 2 columns: Years Advertising, Total.
1904 \$14,258.28
1905 \$14,446.88
1906 \$18,915.85
1907 141,746.06
Total \$669,867.07

A FEW PRESCRIPTIONS.

The portion of this which went
to the press is very much larger
than in the days when Sir Rich-
ard developed his "well poisoning"
theory. We have, for instance
the following sample amounts
paid to newspapers supporting the
administration:

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper Name, Amount.
Montreal Herald 29,500 98,830
Winnipeg Free Press 2,362 49,427
Halifax Chronicle and
Decho 7,679 38,913
Halifax Recorder 2,398 14,409
St. John Sun and Star 8,429 11,532
St. John Globe 4,461 23,825
St. John Telegraph 146 19,961
Moncton Transcript 9,271 40,898
Montreal La Patrie 3,229 8,201
Montreal Le Canada 6,892 17,741
Quebec Soleil 6,375 26,673
Quebec Telegraph 3,844 21,993
Ottawa Free Press 17,670 36,395
Toronto Globe 13,623 30,693
Toronto Star 2,871 11,862
Montreal Perraull Print-
ing Co. 7,865 42,992
Montreal La Presse 3,097 11,861
Dawson Yukon 3,810 11,345
London Advertiser 2,496 6,801
Hamilton Times 3,514 8,806
Winnipeg Northwest-
ere 3,855 25,536

WELLS OF LESS CAPACITY.

The figures run in this way for
leading dailies. The smaller
dailies and village weeklies are,
by the Cartwright doctrine, suffi-
ciently poisoned with a smaller
dose. For instance during the
last nine months we have pay-
ments of \$1,084 to the Fredericton
Herald, \$1,585 to the Pictou Ad-
vocate, \$1,061 to the Regina
Leader, \$393, to the Richibucto
Review, \$394 to the Stratford
Beacon, \$434 to the St. Thomas
Journal, \$1,174 to the Truro Mid-
land Times, \$893 to the White
Horse Star, \$1,019 to the Yar-
mouth Herald and \$779 to the
New Glasgow Chronicle, and so
on. The payments vary accord-
ing to the faithfulness with which
the journal taking the poison res-
ponds to the dose.

Make your headquarters while in town at Stanley
Bros. Tell your friends to meet you at

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE,
132 Richmond Street.

Stanley Bros.

Fall and
WINTER
COATS
AT A GREAT
DISCOUNT

33 1-3 p.c
DISCOUNT.

Our whole magnificent stock of Coats, German, English
and Canadian, is put on the market at a fraction of
their value and at no regard to their original cost.
All styles in all cloths and all colors.

FUR JACKETS

Astrakan, Electric Seal, Russian, Bohoran and
Persian Lamb and Coon Coats are to be had in our
assortment. All sizes and prices at

33 1-3 per cent.
DISCOUNT.

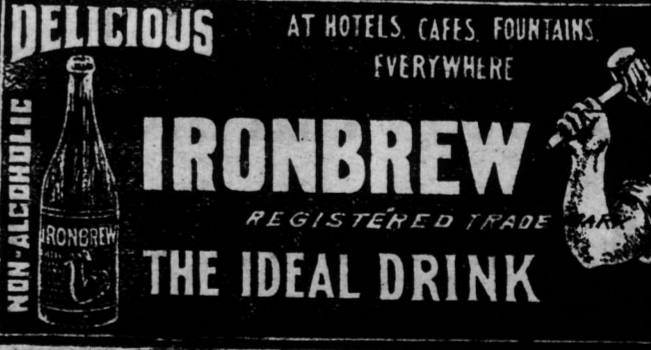
Table with 2 columns: Item, Price.
\$25.00 Electric Seal Coat.....\$17.00
\$35.00 Astrakan Coat.....\$26.50
\$45.00 Astrakan Coat.....\$30.00

Stanley Bros.

Tea Party
Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business form-
erly conducted by Ferris & Fredericksen, 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 sup-
plying 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
sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

STANLEY BROS. Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone.

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.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 has been very satisfactory.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical.

Boy Wanted. The undersigned will pay high wages to a first class boy or man to work on a farm.

\$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.

COAL! We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late.

PAYING BY RESULTS. For example in 1904 the St. John Telegraph was a regular party organ and received \$19,216 for printing and advertising.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the house of John Clark, of Waterworks Mass early Friday.

George H. Wetherbee, of Waltham Mass an automobile pupil, of Boston, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the death of Warren Batchelder, of Cambridge, on May 5th last, by hitting him with his automobile, was sentenced in the superior court at Cambridge on Friday last to pay a fine of \$1,000 and spend three months in the house of correction.

A large band of migratory mendicants and hundreds of unemployed from other cities are pouring into New York. The rash of dependents has developed a situation which the charitable organizations are unable to meet.

Engineer Frank Krag, fifty years old, of Buffalo, N. Y., though ill and frail, stayed at his throttle till he brought his fast Lake Shore train safely into Collingwood, Ohio, the other afternoon.

The Crompton Avenue School, Halifax, an eight-roomed building accommodating six hundred pupils, was completely gutted by fire last Friday night.

The total Canadian immigration for the eight months ending Nov. 30th was thirty per cent greater than that for same time last year.

The American ship Atlas dropped anchor in San Francisco harbor on Christmas Day, 275 days from Baltimore. On her voyage she struck and sank the Norwegian steamer Viking, Hamburg to Callao.

The Winter Time Table on the P. E. I. Railway goes into effect next Monday. Trains for West leave Charlottetown at 7:15 a. m., and at 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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The Market Prices. Butter, (fresh) 0.25 to 0.28 Butter (sub) 0.23 to 0.24 Calf skins 0.06 to 0.08 Ducks per pair 1.00 to 1.25 Eggs, per doz 0.25 to 0.28 Fowls (per lb) 0.08 to 0.09 Chickens per lb 0.08 to 0.09 Floor (per cwt) 0.00 to 0.00 Hides 0.04 to 0.06 Hay, per 100 lbs 0.80 to 0.90 Mutton, per lb (carcase) 0.08 to 0.08 Natural (per cwt) 0.00 to 0.00 Potatoes 0.30 to 0.35 Pork 0.04 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 Rib cuts 0.40 to 0.42 Pressed hay 16.00 to 00.00 Straw 30 to 35.00

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.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus, Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

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.

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

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1906

KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larier, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907.

Stanley Bros. Great Clearance Sale Now On. Look out for advertisement next week.

Our Make Of Coats have the Perfect Fitting. Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dressers require.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year Issued Monthly—128 Pages. A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events; struggles and progress of the Church; education, science, music and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. WITH your co-operation THE Messenger will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

WE will send free a copy of THE Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

WE have a special offer, covering both, new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

ADDRESS THE Messenger, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. A Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd., Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Goods Exchanged If Desired.

\$5 to \$8 OVERCOATS. Honestly Made. Overcoats at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8, are warm, serviceable, honestly made garments.

Three quarter RAGLANS With Ulster Collar. Made in three quarter lengths, of heavy grey frize, warm lined lining, mohair lined sleeves, large ulster collar, warm and comfortable yet easy to walk in. \$6.50

Ready to select your Winter Overcoats? Just wondering what to buy, and where to buy it, and how to get the most value for your money.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat. Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had.

"Fit Reform," "Pro ress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing. 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.

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd., Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Money Back When Wanted.

Overcoats at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8, are warm, serviceable, honestly made garments.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK. Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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

Christ's Nativity.

(Written for the New York Freeman's Journal.)

While shepherds watched their flocks by night On fair Jordan plain there shone, Pendant in middle air, a light— A wondrous light like heaven's own, Far shedding round its rays divine; And lo, from out the brightness came An Angel's voice with glad proclaim O Babe new-born of David's line, The Saviour who is Christ the Lord; An infant wrapped in swaddling clothes And in a manger laid, Then rose Angelic strains in sweet accord. Ay, a bright throng, whose seats are highest The throne of heaven, in rapture then Came hymning "Glory in the highest To God and peace on earth to men Of good will." So in tones of might Far echoing, sang the heavenly choir A new song never to expire Through all the ages in their flight. Anon the shepherds, with the strain Loud in their hearts, sped far and fast, All found the Blessed Christ at last, And worshipped in his lowly lane. Lo, from the East three sages came, Led by a star, and straight adored The new-born King, and in His name Gold, frankincense and myrrh out-poured. O all ye humble, all ye wise— Shepherd or sage—thus evermore On you doth God in mystery pour His mercies from the "blessed skies"; And blest are they that bear apace Pure hearts of love, gifts dearer far Than all earth's rarest treasures are, To greet the Saviour of the race.

By RICHARD O'MALLEY, The Blind Poet of Pennsylvania.

A Sunday in Paris.

(Written for the Casket.)

I had arranged my journey so as arrive in Paris Saturday evening, but I little expected to find it shrouded in a dense fog, so thick that I could hardly see across the street, when I came out from the Gare d'Est. I had some difficulty in getting a cab, and I was very much surprised thereat. When I at last jumped into a carriage and told the cabman to drive to the other end of the city, I could see that he was not pleased at the fare. The fog was very thick and I could see nothing. At last we turned into a narrow street and I knew I was near a shelter. Soon I was ringing the bell at one of the very few religious houses still remaining in the City of Paris. Old and hungry after my journey, I hoped to meet friends here, and my expectations were fully realized in the warm, whole-hearted reception given me by these kind missionaries, Fathers of the Holy Ghost. Presently I was seated at table with Fathers and Brothers of the congregation, and with a number of soldiers. I could not account for the latter until I questioned my neighbor to the right, a reverend Father who had, at different times, visited Canada. He informed me that the gentlemen "en militaire" were also priests, who were serving their 30 days "recall to arms." I was at once interested and wished to know all about them. Father L. readily gave me the desired information. "They are called," said he, "to perform military work, according to the law of France, and they pass 30 days in the military hospitals here. Many of them spend the night with us and say Mass in the morning before donning their military costume, and then they hasten to the hospitals where they must report at 6 o'clock. This is a great hardship for them and also for their parishioners, for some of them are pastors and many curates. But they have their consolations and those who remain in the overseas do much good by their example and advice. Since the chaplains were removed from the army, the French soldier must live and die without a priest, unless he can get one from the outside which rarely happens. You see that soldier near you; he is a parish priest and yesterday administered to a dying companion, who otherwise would have died unshriven. So that even here those men have their priestly work to do." How wonderful are thy ways, O Lord!

This morning I said Mass in the community chapel. I had to wait some time for a servant when a soldier from amongst the people came over and whispered that he would serve. So I offered up the Holy Sacrifice, attended by a soldier of France and you may rest assured that I asked our Divine Saviour to bless this unfortunate country. After breakfast I set forth to visit some of the churches, to see for myself whether the people attended Mass. I visited three of the larger and some of the smaller churches,

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headaches, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. KIMMER, Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

and I was really surprised at the attendance. Taking a seat in the upper part of one of those two-story tramways which one sees only in Europe, I passed the Pantheon and the Sorbonne, then the Odon. I stopped for a moment at St. Sulpice, attracted by the large crowd who were entering. It was half-past eight. Many of the stores were open, men were working very generally, and yet this large church was fairly well filled with men, women and children. A number of Masses were being said at the different altars, and the people were kneeling in groups around each altar. I passed quietly from one altar to another making the round of the church and I was surprised at the apparent devotion of the people. At the Madelon I found the same conditions and from a card at the door learned that Masses were said on Sunday from 5 o'clock to 10 o'clock. From the Madelon I made my way to Our Lady of Victory. Here, High Mass was being sung and the church was crowded. In a number of smaller churches Masses had been said early in the morning for men only, and I was told that the attendance was very large. The men of Paris attend Mass whatever cost be said of the rest of France, but when Paris sends twelve or fourteen Catholic delegates to the Chamber. I arrived at the house at twelve and at dinner I met the Superior-General of the Cong. of H. Ghost, who was Bishop in Africa when elected Superior-General. Mgr. Le Roi has been chosen by the Archbishop of Paris and his council, to give the Course in religion established by Pius X. in the Catholic Institute of Paris. The kindness with which he received me, gave me courage to question him on the reason of their being allowed to remain in their old homes. He simply smiled and began to enumerate the houses, novitiates and colleges they had already lost and then "we are here today but we are not sure of tomorrow. We are in the hands of God."

In the afternoon I visited the Pantheon. "To the great men, the grateful fatherland" is the inscription over the doors, and while examining the famous statue of "The Thinker," an attendant passed me a sheet of paper on which was written the names of the great men buried in the Pantheon: Victor Hugo, Voltaire, Carnot, J. J. Rousseau, etc., to the number of sixty odd. I wondered where was the gratitude of France to her really great men such as Rousseau, Moliere, Bossuet, Fenelon, St. Louis, Charlemagne, etc., etc. France does not honor such, she wishes only to honor those who she dishonored her.

Eighteen years ago when I visited the Pantheon, the High Altar and the Lady Altar were still in their places. They have been removed and the only signs of a religious character are the magnificent paintings of P. de Charrannes. They are truly masterpieces and cover the walls of the whole building. St. Genevieve's history is most beautifully unfolded. Joan of Arc in her triumph and sufferings, the Vision and Baptism of Clovis and the Coronation of Charlemagne, with one or two happenings in the life of St. Louis, all these form a series of pictures really magnificent and worth going to see. The celebrities are buried in the basement and thus the beautiful building itself is not desecrated by the immediate presence of such unholily ashes as those of the famous man of the France of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries. W.

Paris, Nov. 10th, 1907.

"You May Rob Us of Our Property, But Not of Our Consciences."

(The French Bishops.)

It is the custom, writes Father Prelot, in the Jesuits' magazine *Etudes*, published in Paris, to assert that the French Bishops have hitherto not distinguished themselves by any faculty of initiative, but that, on the contrary, they have allowed themselves to be over-ruled on all occasions by the Pope. There is now no doubt whatever that their famous Declaration of last spring, which was really an ultimatum to the French Government, had been drawn up by them without the advice of the Sovereign Pontiff, to whom it was, however, forwarded for his approval and who returned the document to them without altering one of the clauses. Even the anti-Christian Government was so conscious of the strength and vigor which the Declaration implied on the part of the Episcopate that, for once, it acted with diplomatic decency and consented to read the "rescript." Nor is there any more reason to suppose that in the Episcopal body there are differences altogether irreconcilable; that, as is asserted, some are absolutely resolved to resist, and others are willing to agree to compromises. The Declaration in question proves their unanimity in as far as it demonstrates that they mark definitely the ground of dispute, pointing out the claims they will always insist upon, namely, respect for the hierarchy, the inviolability of ecclesiastical property, the liberty of worship. As it declares, it is so mindful of its high functions and duties, as to even consent, for the sake of the faithful in France, to treat as to the question of the use of churches which by all right belong to the Church. That ought to settle once and for all time, the question as to whether the clergy are simply unwilling to compromise on the ground that they would thereby sacrifice their own dignity.

There were not wanting others who asserted that it was simply a question of money with the Church. The Pope made no secret of his intentions in this regard, in which he was, moreover, entirely supported by the bishops and clergy. We can stand the violation of our rights, he said, you may take our property, but you must allow us to retain our consciences. We can allow no compromise in matters which are likely to produce schism. History records no act of self-abnegation so great as this. The bishops left their palaces, the clergy their presbyteries, and to save their property not one step was taken, the hierarchy consenting only to treat, when the souls of the people became endangered. A characteristic disposition is to be noted in the second Law of Separation. Up till now, the two actors in the drama were the Government and the Church. The Government drew up its law, which when enacted, it transferred for execution to another body of men, to wit, the thirty-six thousand mayors of France. Public worship and the right to a conscience fall then entirely into the hands of a municipal officer who, however honest and reputable he may otherwise be, is in the state of modern France, as likely to be anticlerical as not. He will decide as to the fitness or otherwise of a priest for the duty of officiating in the "municipal church"; at a word he may curtail or prohibit any ceremony which displeases him. True, the decision of any given municipality may be contested. Who will decide in the conflict, however? A commission of the Council of the State which will, of course, be nominated by the anti-Christian Government!

Journals which cannot, under any circumstances, be suspected of clericalism, such as the Temps, the Debats, two of the greatest papers in France, have not been able to resist paying tribute of their admiration to the loyalty of the Episcopate in its efforts to bring about the pacification of the religious situation. The latter journal even goes the length of stating that the Government has provoked the uncompromising spirit of the clergy beyond all hope of appeasing it, by its own harsh demeanor in the first instance, and in its unwillingness to treat fairly. It has to be said in favor of the municipal authorities that in the greater number of cases,

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a friendly attitude has been adopted towards the episcopal stand. Yet as it has been well pointed out by the Archbishop of Paris, since the mayors hold their own authority from the central Government, there can be no reliance placed on their momentary dispositions or decisions, which are always liable to be cancelled twenty-four hours after they have been taken. The Church awaits, however, and still hopes. She has conceded everything but principle in the interest of souls and in her desire for peace. If the Government persists to the bitter end, it must hold itself responsible for a war the like of which Christianity has not yet seen.

Sir William Lyne, Secretary of Treasury in the Australian Commonwealth, has introduced a bill into the legislature by which goods manufactured in the colony shall pay half as much duty as imported goods, unless the manufacturers pay fair and reasonable wages. A government tribunal is to determine what is fair and reasonable. The London Times and Spectator cheer at this as being "paternal" or "grandmotherly" legislation. They believe in the good old British system of letting the workingman use his fists against the employer armed with a club. It is rank blasphemy against Adam Smith and the law of supply and demand to talk like this, but it is really a fair enough description of the bargain in which a laborer agrees to work for less than a living wage rather than get no wage at all. Just now all Canada is stirred up at the sight of a few hundred victims of racially immigration agents, stranded in our cities, but England's army of unemployed is numbered by the hundred thousand natives of the soil. Free trade and landlordism have made it impossible for the British farmer to compete with the farmer of North and South America. The result is that the land is deserted and the cities overcrowded. The glut in the labor market lowers wages in accordance with that law of supply and demand which political economists think as sacred as the Ten Commandments. Moreover the manufacturer in free-trade England must cut down wages to the lowest point if he is to compete with the protected manufacturer of the United States and the bounty-fed manufacturer of Germany. Hence starvation wages and processions of sullen men carrying a banner inscribed: "Ours your charity; we want work." This is the field in which Socialism grows rank. But the remedy for the evil is not Socialism. It is legislation, informed by the spirit of Christianity. Australia has caught the first half of the net, unapparently the second half is wanting. Nevertheless, by using a tool invented and employed by Christian legislators in the days when Europe was Catholic, it may accomplish something.—Casket.

If brevity is the soul of wit, simplicity may be said to be the soul of poetry. We mean simplicity in its true and manifold sense of freedom from elaborateness, from complexity, from abstruseness, from affectation. The poet who is born, not made, has all the artlessness of a child. Witness these lines of Gilbert Chesterton's:— The Christ-child stood at Mary's knee, His hair was like a crown, And all the flowers looked up at Him And all the stars looked down.

What is called style is merely the vesture of poetry, as indeed of all noble prose. The thought is the gem, the words are but the setting.—Casket.

Loafer (saluting perfect stranger)— "I remember you, major, when we was in the regiment." Stranger—"What—in the Ninety-ninth?" Loafer—"Yus, major." Stranger—"A company?" Loafer—"Yus, major." Stranger—"Always getting drunk?" Loafer—"I won't go far as to deny I look a drop extra now and then, major." Stranger—"Discharged with ignominy for cowardice?" Loafer—"Ardy that, major, for I allus did my duty." Stranger—"Then you're not the man."—Punch.

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