

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 44

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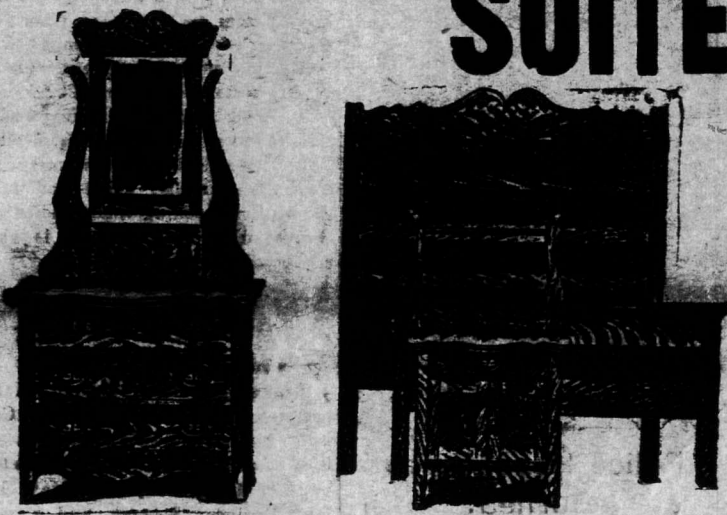
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Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

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

H. McMILLAN.

Address by the Archbishop of Westminster at the Catholic Truth Society Conference.

The Archbishop took for his subject "The Maintenance of Religion in the School," and spoke as follows:—Religion is a vital element in every civilized country, an essential factor in constituting a nation in that ordered well-being which every people desire to attain. And this is true even when men are not in agreement as to the precise forms which are to express their dependence upon their Maker, and when they view their relation to Him not all in the same way. Within the power of religion, and you relax the bonds which knit a civilized people together. History and good religion and you will have to encounter the wildest forces of human passion, and you will be beaten in the encounter. And the result will be the same whether you deliberately aim at the destruction of religion, or allow it, without your knowledge or intention, to grow languid and eventually to die away.

In this country we pride ourselves, unduly in the estimate of our neighbors, upon our religious and God-fearing spirit. We point to the respect in which the Word of God has been held; we are loudly conscious of the purity of our home life, and of the right observance of the Lord's day; and, in the spirit of which the Gospel has spoken in terms which are not those of commendation, we thank God that we are not as other nations, breakers of the Sabbath and heedless of families. Too close inquiry into the grounds upon which our self-complacency rests might lead to a very painful realization of the gulf which may easily yawn between pleasing theories and actual practice. There is for my present purpose no object in undertaking such an investigation. We will take the average Englishman at his own estimate, and give credit to our country for all the virtues and superexcellent qualities that he claims for it. The more precious its gifts the greater is the danger which threatens the national life from the forces which are attacking religion at its foundation in the very heart of the people.

It is time, I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, to leave for a moment the engrossing, but still comparatively, pretty details which are absorbing our thoughts in the great struggle for educational freedom in England. These details compel our attention, but if they are dwelt upon exclusively they obscure the ultimate issue, and may lead us to forget that in fighting for the existence of our Catholic schools, we are also and necessarily withstanding these agencies which, unconsciously or wilfully, are working for the destruction of all religion in the country. For if the taskmasters that govern our present Parliamentary rules have their way, the religion of the nation will receive a blow from which it can, humanly speaking, never recover.

There are two main ideas for the religious life of a country. There is the old notion, consecrated by the practice and experience of so many centuries, that as there can be but one Christian Faith, delivered to us wholly and fully by Christ Himself, so there should be but one worship and one religion, the natural outcome of that faith. It is that notion familiar to us all, which explains the action of the Catholic Church in every age, namely, that there is but one Lord, One Faith, and One Baptism. And so when the authority of the Church was universally recognized, every child borne into a Christian nation received as an inheritance transmitted by his parents a knowledge of the way in which God would be worshipped and his own salvation could be attained. The religious difficulty in the school had, and could have no existence. Parents might indeed neglect their duty, and children might be allowed to grow up in ignorance of God's teaching, but all were agreed as to the form of that teaching, and the place where it was to be found. There was one Faith, one religion, and one school to teach them both. Regrettably we see knowledge that the idea has passed away. Its destruction has not been the work of the Catholic Church which has never ceased to uphold it, and which lives with the prayerful hope that it may one day be realized again. In place of this single teaching we now find a denial of any absolute certainty in matters of religious belief, and men band themselves together, with or without the oversight and control of the Civil Government, to worship God according to the views which they have conceived concerning their relations to their Maker. There is no longer one Faith; Religion has put on many varied forms; there can be no longer only one school, teaching the teaching of these

things no longer possesses the unity of the days gone by. And men have come to understand that, just as of old, there could be but one teaching of fundamental truths, because no one could dream of any other doctrine; so in the present divergence of opinions, schools of various types have to be admitted to allow parents to bring up their children in the doctrines which, in the exercise of their individual responsibility, they have adopted for themselves. The new ideal, then, has been that, as men were no longer agreed about the forms of religion, latitude must be given to teach children these different forms, least all religion perish.

But we have now to face a very different system, and one which, in its own nature, is singularly arrogant, aggressive and unjust. It proposes to be might concerned about the religion of the country, and most apprehensively lest a day should come when all religious teaching shall be banished from the elementary schools of the land, while proclaiming its hatred of all dogmatism, it arrogates to itself the right of declaring that there is a form of teaching, so vague, so colorless, so simple, that it may be taught in every school without wounding the conscience of any learner; and that in spite of its indefiniteness and nebulousness, such teaching will be enough to maintain the religious character of the nation: for the upholders of the system of which I speak, are perfectly aware that for vast numbers of the children there can be no religious teaching of any kind except that which they receive while they are at the school desk. And so enamoured are they of their own invention that they propose to arm it with all the power of the public purse, and to deny this tremendous assistance to any teaching but that of which they themselves approve. Truly never has there been injustice more shameful and more arrogant than this.

Smart Society Worships Mammon.

Naturally those who exist only for pleasure object to me. It does not suit them to be told, as I have told them in my sermons, that one of the symptoms of our national decadence is our greed of gold. Our God is Mammon—we praise, reverence, and worship wealth. Hence the rush for quick returns, for dividends, for ready money. Men and women alike admit that they measure happiness by wealth, and by wealth they measure respectability. And so down some of them drop in prostrate admiration before the golden calf, to which they are prepared to offer any sacrifice, provided only the oblation will secure for them an immediate return of gold.

What is the explanation of this rush for the flesh of gold? Do people worship wealth for its own sake, and seek it for the mere excitement of making it? No; besides liking wealth so much for its own sake, we pursue it as fiercely as we do because we want pleasure more, there is a fever thirst for pleasure. All this I have said, and a great deal more, and, naturally, it has evoked denials.

Some of my correspondents, in taking me to task on account of the subjects of my sermons, have assured me that it would have been better had I discussed in the pulpit such questions as woman's rights, vaccination, and vivisection, while other unscrupulous humorists have pointed out that in my series of discourses I might have dealt with rabbit shooting and horseracing. A large number accuse me of exaggeration—ignorance—but I suppose I must be familiar with what is going on among my own class. If I am in the habit of meeting certain kinds of people, I cannot well avoid learning how they conduct themselves—that is, unless I keep my eyes shut. As a matter of fact, I know more than I have chosen to reveal. Those who maintain that there is nothing wrong with the state of smart society either have a sight so dimmed that they can see nothing, or are accustomed to low principles, or are so extremely innocent that their eyes have not been opened. No observant man or woman can fail to notice that we are on the down grade.

I claim to be acquainted with the conditions governing every grade of life—poor and rich, I fraternize with all classes. People do me the honor of coming to solicit my advice; therefore, I must understand what they are suffering from. I cannot tender advice unless I am informed of the position of things upon which I am requested to advise. It falls to my lot to diagnose cases spiritually, just as a physician has to diagnose physically. As for the confessional, and what is asserted as to its not being secret, anybody who has sense is aware that a

priest knows nothing out of the confessional of what is told him in it. To make us of any details brought to light at confession, either directly or indirectly, would be about the biggest crime that a priest could commit.

But one doesn't require any such intelligence to perceive what is taking place in London. People may contend what they please about Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, but whatever villainy flourishes out there, you may be quite sure that there is more of it in this mammoth metropolis, which is called on the continent "Europe's nursery of vice."

The national character is changing for the worse. There can be no doubt as to that. There is a great deal too much imported villainy from other places through Paris, and if, instead of following the example of the viciousness of these places, we imitate some of their virtues, it would be more to the point. We are altogether too fond of amusement, and we cannot have amusement without money, people must have money, and as money is mostly in the hands of men, women will do anything to get some of it from them, and if you venture to exhorted them to stand in the rear of their affections and to hold themselves a little dearer they will calmly turn round and reply that seemly behavior is too dull, that life is not worth living unless they get into the swim and taste of what fruit they want, and drink at whatever fountain they wish, and stoop to any villainy that is handy.

I don't mean all the women hold these views, but it is curious that people should ask one to wait until the whole mass is on one level before lifting one's voice. It would be a poor business if our florists and fruiterers adopted this principle in regard to their wares, wouldn't it? On the contrary, when I am journeying early of a morning east or west, I find the fruiterer is chucking out the rotten apples and the tainted oranges from his barrels, and that the florist is changing the water in which the flowers stand, and tossing aside all the bloom that fades, and droops, and dies. But, of course, if a priest attempts to set in any analogous way when dealing with the bloom and fruit of a higher creation he at once is pelted by all the rotten oranges, apples, and eggs that are to be discovered in the neighborhood.

But I don't value at a transparency temple shogel the praise or blame of men. Expression of opinion as to what one does may come in the form of praise; then it is a southerly wind. It may come in the form of blame, and then it is a northerly wind, but in either event it is an idle wind. I respect the voice of my conscience, which is the voice of God, before everything else on this little planet, and as long as I am on good terms with it I am as happy as a man can be who is living a life of probation, waiting for the better one to come.—Father Bernard Vaughan.

Dulock Abbey, County Meath, that historic old place beneath whose cool roof the body of Ericus Boru was conveyed after the battle of Clontarf, has been taken charge of by the Board of Works.

It is proposed to place on Cardinal Manning's tomb, in the crypt below the high altar of Westminster Cathedral, an effigy, cast in bronze, representing him as an archbishop, robed in complete pontifical vestments.

One of the most brilliant speakers at the Eucharistic Congress held in Rome was a dark-skinned Egyptian named Benedicti, Sullivan. His theme was the work of redeeming slaves in Africa, and he was enthusiastically applauded by the thousands who heard him. Pius X. granted him a private audience and conversed with him about the international organization soon to be founded to work for the elevation of the African races.

The Archbishop of Manila says: "The church in the Philippines is very poor; priests are in extreme necessity." Bishop Hendrick, of Cuba, says: "The more sight of the miseries of the faithful Catholics and their priests must necessarily fill one with grief." Bishop Dougherty, of Nueva Sagovia, writes: "The Church here is in such straits that Mass intentions are of the utmost importance. Priests and funds are lacking."

All the collegians of the different National Colleges who were in the mountains during the summer, are back again in Rome, and at their studies, much to the city's joy. The coming and going of these groups of earnest young men of all colors is an interesting item of Roman everyday life.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all obstructions and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headaches, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costed Tongues, Head Aches, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever took."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, as all dealers in druggists' receipts of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"What am I going to do, Harold?" called out a woman from the window of an apartment house to her husband who stood at the stoop lighting his cigarette. "What shall I say to the landlord? 'He's coming round this afternoon for the last time, and you know it.'"

"I'll leave it to you, my dear," Harold replied blandly, "If you can bluff him as well as you do me, you're all right."—New York Press.

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."

"I never could use money with a clear conscience," said Mrs. Goodsole, "that had been made in stocks. I never could forget that somebody else had lost it."

"That being the case," replied her husband, "I guess I'll give to some charity the \$300 I made today."

"Oh, Charley! Did you really? That with the \$300 I have saved will be just enough to pay for the European trip that I've been dreaming of for years."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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 50c a box.

"They say that when Mr. and Mrs. Sproggin were in that shipwreck he actually fought to have his wife put in the first boat that was lowered. Then he remained and was almost the last man to leave the sinking vessel." "Wasn't it too bad," remarked Mr. Henpeck, "that after taking such precautions he and his wife had to be restored to each other within three days?"—Chicago Record Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"You insist you are the better pugilist?" "Cert."

"Yet he landed two blows to your one." "Well, it's pretty hard to hit a pin-head every time."—Kansas City Times.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 50c.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery with some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. G. Dougherty, Orlino, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1907

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor

Please don't delay your subscriptions for 1907. We shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

We regret to state that we are much disappointed at the slowness with which subscriptions are coming in. It is drawing close to the end of the year and only a few subscribers have remitted. We are inclined to believe that if our friends would give this matter a little serious consideration they would not be so slow in making remittances. Money is required every week to pay wages, and to meet other expenditures and the failure of our subscribers to remit makes the meeting of these necessary outlays a great hardship. It is very unpleasant not to be able promptly to meet your legitimate obligations; but that is the position created by failure of our subscribers to remit. For most people it cannot be much inconvenient to remit a dollar by mail. That is all we ask. Is it too great a demand after working for you a whole year? We are anxious to pay our bills; but if our friends keep on delaying the remitting of their subscriptions, we shall not be able to accomplish our desire in this respect. We only ask a little from each one, to enable us to meet our own obligations; but even this modest demand seems not to receive the attention that would reasonably be expected. If those who can remit without difficulty or inconvenience would put themselves in our place, perhaps they would be touched with a little remorse of conscience and hurry up. Shall we be obliged to keep constantly harping at this matter?

As intimated in our last issue, the net result of three elections for the House of Commons, held in Ontario on October 29th, was a gain of one member for the Conservatives. The gain was made in London. This is the constituency that had been carried by the Minister of Public Works, with a majority of about 400. In the by-election on the 29th, ult., it was carried by Beattie, Conservative, with a majority of 1,036. The Liberals failed to nominate a candidate; but left it to a labor candidate to whom they promised their support. Had the laborer won the Liberals would, doubtless, claim credit for electing him and would then endeavor to bind him to their chariot wheels; but now, that he has been defeated, they endeavor to raise the cry that the Conservatives are opposed to the privileges of labor. The fact of the matter is, the revelations of corruption in connection with the Hyman election were so scandalous that the Grits did not dare to put a candidate in the field. They gave out the statement that they refrained from contesting the election out of respect to Hyman, who would be back for the general election. All will admit that it is an extraordinary way to keep a seat warm for a political friend to allow it to be captured by the opposite political party by a thousand majority. In East Northumberland, the Conservative was elected by 256 majority, an increase of 20 votes over the majority at the general election in 1904. In this riding the electors were appealed to in the most mercenary manner. Public works, without limit, were promised if only they would vote for the Grit. The answer of the electors was, as above stated, an increased majority for the Conservative. When the financial influence of the Government is considered, it must be admitted that the result fairly shows how public sentiment is swinging.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

The By-Elections

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

Mr. Borden's Tour Completed

Ottawa, Nov. 2, 1907.

The three by-elections held in Ontario on Tuesday the 29th resulted in the gain of one seat by the Conservatives. In the general election the Government carried two and the Opposition one of these seats. Now the Government has one and the Opposition two, thus increasing by two the previously large opposition majority in the Ontario delegation. Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Graham, the new Ontario Ministers who have been trying to build up their party's shattered fortunes and their own prestige in the Premier's Province are not making a brilliant record.

THE OVER-TURN IN LONDON

London, which elected Mr. Hyman by a substantial majority at the general election, and recorded a majority of over 800 for him when he became Minister of Public Works two years ago, has now elected Major Beattie, Conservative, by a majority of 1,036. The preliminary investigation of the criminal conspiracy case shows how the majority of 1905 was obtained. Over a hundred electors, most of them voters at two polling places, testified that they had received \$10 each to vote for Mr. Hyman. It was not plain simple bribery, with the briber taking his chance of getting the vote, but a conspiracy, in which returning officers and scrutineers violated the secrecy of the ballot so that the payment was not made until the votes were delivered. In some cases ballot boxes were opened by the returning officer and the ballots inspected privately. In most cases the officer folded the ballot so he could see how it was marked, and gave a sign to an accomplice who checked off the name in a list of voters to be paid. The conspirators awaiting trial include leading men in the Liberal organization, and some who are implicated are Government officers and contractors. When the facts came to light Mr. Hyman resigned his seat. His leading workers in the constituency were so paralyzed by the exposures that they did not nominate a Government candidate. A labor candidate ran against the Conservative standard bearer, and it is reported that he had an understanding with the Government that he would receive the Liberal vote and support the Administration. But the Conservative is elected by the largest majority ever polled in London.

BRIBES REJECTED.

East Northumberland has been a rather close constituency. The late member, Mr. Cochrane, had great personal popularity. At the last election his majority was 206. The Government had sanguine hopes of capturing this riding. Mr. Graham, the new Minister of Railways, who has been commended as a great organizer, went to the constituency and took charge of the campaign, speaking at several places and moving about among the people with an attractive programme of public works. The Government candidate issued a circular letter with the British and Canadian flag on one page, and on another offers of wharves, breakwaters, public buildings and numerous similar costly Government investments. The Government campaign was little more than a wholesale attempt to bribe the constituency with offers of public money. Nothing worse has ever been seen in Dominion elections. Mr. Graham has made himself a party to a most degrading campaign. The wholesome and refreshing part of it is that the scheme failed. Mr. Owens, the Conservative candidate who had no patronage to use and no public bribes to offer, is elected by a majority of 256 which is larger than that obtained by the late member in the general election.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

North Wellington was previous to last election a doubtful constituency. Mr. McMullen had long represented the riding but his majority dwindled away until in 1890 he was defeated. Then followed the redistribution or gerrymander of Ontario in the Liberal interest, and North Wellington was re-adjusted so that townships giving three or four hundred Conservative majorities were transferred to another riding. This changed North Wellington into something like a Lib-

eral hive, and it remains in the Government ranks by 378 majority. The Government candidate was Mr. Martin, a brother of the late Member, whose death caused the vacancy, and his plea that he might be permitted to finish out the term for which his brother was elected has prevailed. If the Opposition had carried North Wellington there would not be a seat in Ontario which could be regarded as safe for the Government.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

The return of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to active political life gives great satisfaction to the Conservative party generally. During a political career of eighteen years, including some eight years in office, Sir Charles Hibbert established a reputation as a statesman, of great ability and an administrator of the strictest integrity. He has hosts of friends in both parties, and is greatly admired and honored by his own. Sir Charles Hibbert is a first class fighting man. He was five times elected in the County of Picton and never defeated, though that riding had always been regarded as a close constituency. Sir Charles Hibbert has been re-nominated by the Picton Conservatives and will probably take an active share in the organization of Nova Scotia and the prosecution of the next campaign in that Province. Mr. Borden's duties as the leader of his party compelled him in the last election to give his attention to other Provinces and other constituencies than his own. It will be the same in the next campaign and the Conservatives of Nova Scotia will consider themselves fortunate in having Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper among them when the fight comes on.

COUNTED IN

It was announced last week that while Mr. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, came out of the election contest with a minority of the unchallenged votes he would probably be counted in by the court or commission which judges the disputed ballots. Seeing that the court was composed of the returning officer, appointed by Mr. Turgeon himself, and of a local magistrate also selected by the Government, and that the magistrate had acted as Mr. Turgeon's agent at one of the polls, and that he took part in the procession which celebrated Turgeon's victory while the result was uncertain, it could easily be foretold that Mr. Turgeon would be declared elected. This is an easier and safer method than the "rabbit skin" process of inventing electors names and stuffing the ballot box with imaginary votes. But it accomplishes the same purpose.

NO INSURANCE MEASURE

It is not probable that any insurance legislation will take place at the coming Session. The excuse last session was that the Government had no time to deal with the question after receiving the report of the Royal Commission. Ministers have had a good deal of time since and they have in their possession the Royal Commission's draft bill. But they do not appear to be very keen to resume the discussion of insurance matters. The political capital which the Commission was to have created proves to be worth very few cents on the dollar, and the Government has already lost one Minister as a result of issues raised affecting personal character.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Another strong statement has been made by civil servants respecting the increased cost of living. It hardly requires such statements to prove to the people at large that they need a good deal more money than formerly to pay their bills. Farmers, finding their own expenses increased, have raised the cost of their produce, and though the farmers themselves do not grow rich their customers are groaning under increased burdens. Every thing is higher that families have to buy. In these circumstances great interest attaches to pledges given by Mr. Fielding, when he entered Dominion politics, to use his influence to reduce public expenditure and public taxation and to make Canada a cheap country to live in. A number of those pledges have been quoted and they offer a singular comment on the familiar daily announcement of higher and still higher prices for all the necessities of life. Announcement is made this week that doctors' fees and general hotel rates will be advanced on account of the increased cost of living.

A GREAT TOUR.

Mr. Borden has completed a campaign tour which has been perhaps the most successful of any series of meetings by a political leader. He has addressed from three to ten audiences in each Province, except Prince Edward Island, holding nearly fifty meetings in all, and speaking to gatherings numbering from five and six hundred in small communities to more than many thousands in large centres. Having laid down his

platform at Halifax he has had no occasion to change or modify that policy, but has proclaimed the same doctrine from the Atlantic to the Pacific to people of all nationalities, of varied interests and occupations. His frankness and sincerity, the soundness of his views, the clearness of his expositions, and his exposure of the mal-administration of the Laurier Government have greatly strengthened the Conservative cause and improved the Conservative prospects throughout the country, and especially in the West.

THE ANSWER TO MR. PUGSLEY.

When Mr. Borden was west of Lake Superior and moving towards the Coast Mr. Pugsley took occasion to make certain vague charges against him and to invite a libel suit. There is nothing in the Minister's statements on which legal action could possibly be taken, and besides Mr. Borden was not likely to drop the work he had undertaken to go in chase of Mr. Pugsley. As soon, however, as the Opposition Leader had labelled his more important work and had returned to Winnipeg he gave some attention to the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Borden now asks for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the matters of the campaign in which body made my facts with his knowledge. It is now open to Mr. Pugsley to accept this proposition and have the whole matter of campaign contributions and expenditures of 1904 publicly investigated.

ANOTHER MINISTER SEEKING INVESTIGATION.

Sir Fred. Borden states that he is taking action against the Nineteenth Century Review of England for publishing an article reflecting on his private character. It does not appear that the Minister of Militia is following the example of Mr. Emmerson, who resigned his seat in the Ministry when he started out to vindicate his character. Yet it will be remembered that Mr. Emmerson's course in resigning was commended by the Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote: "My Dear Emmerson—I have come to the conclusion that the course which you take is, under existing circumstances, in the public interest. . . . I will place your resignation in the hands of His Excellency." Nor does it appear that Sir Fred. Borden is engaging Mr. Pugsley to conduct his libel suit.

MR. SIFTON DEPARTING.

Mr. Sifton who is still member for Brandon, though no longer a minister, is off for England at the opening of the parliamentary session. Last session, and the session before, he was absent most of the time, though many scandals relating to his own administration of the interior department were brought to light and discussed. When Mr. Sifton left he was complained because these matters were brought up in his absence. No doubt he will do the same next spring. There are many reasons why Mr. Sifton should be home in the coming session in which a good deal of attention will be given to deals for which he is largely responsible.

NOTES.

The seat for Labelle, in Quebec Province is vacant. Mr. Bourassa, the Independent Liberal member, has accepted the challenge of Mr. Turgeon, one of the Quebec Provincial ministers, who resigned his seat for Bellechasse and invited Mr. Bourassa to resign and contest the county with him. Mr. Turgeon had been charged by Mr. Bourassa with corruption in office. The customs collections for October were a quarter of a million larger than for the same month last year. The Government tax collectors are the only people who are taking in money at the present time faster than usual.

Airship Secret Guarded Close.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26.—The extraordinary precautions that are being taken by the war office authorities to maintain the secret of the aeroplane invented by Lieutenant Dunn, now being completed in one of the widest parts of the Scottish Highlands, make the whole enterprise one of the most romantic in the history of aeronautics. On the plateau, high above the sea-level, a little encampment accommodates forty men. A mile away, on the other side of a deep depression, is the shed, twenty feet high and sixty feet long, in which the aeroplane is being built.

A small model has been tested and approved, but the experts have now settled down to the task of perfecting a working aeroplane which may be of use in the next army manoeuvres. Blair Castle, where the marquis of Tullibardine is residing while he overlooks operations generally, and directs a large staff of spy-hunters, is several miles away. There are no houses at all from which can be seen either the encampment or the shed. The foreign spies and inquisitive strangers, who haunt the district, have met with so many rebuffs that they are becoming desperate. They are far more speed upon than spies.

Shepherds with powerful field glasses occupy every point of vantage. Thick mists shroud the mountaintops and bewilder the unwary wanderer, who may easily find himself floundering knee-deep in a dangerous bog. One ingenious youth, who, clad as a tramp, arrived within a mile or so of the shed, spent a cold damp night on the hillside for his pains.

The whole district belongs to the domains of the Duke of Atholl, whose heir is Lord Tullibardine, and there is but one road of any description in the neighborhood of the valley of the Tilt.

When a stranger arrives at Dunkeld or Blair Atholl, his presence is at once communicated to the marquis, and someone is told off to watch him. He mentions the word "aeroplane"

in cottage or farmhouse, he meets only a stony Scottish stare. It has been intimated to every one on the Atholl estates that the slightest treachery on the part of a resident will involve his seeking a home elsewhere, and a long way off.

War office authority, also, is not to be defied. The district is practically under martial law, a state of things unusual in this country. But there is not the slightest doubt that this epoch-making discovery, if it fails Whitehall and Alters of expectations, is of such fundamental importance, that stringent measures to insure privacy are fully justified.

The least an unlucky foreigner found trespassing near the encampment may expect is a ducking in a mountain pool or stream.

If he had the misfortune to touch anything of importance, and fail to get clear away with his knowledge, he would probably spend some weeks or months in the quiet seclusion of an impromptu jail on the hillside.

So many rain attacks have been made to bribe and corrupt the Atholl retainers that a very strong feeling of resentment is growing among them.

Police Headquarters Burned.

Police headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. was burned Friday afternoon. Police records, the rogues' gallery and many important documents, including the original copy of Leon Czolgosz' confession of the assassination of President McKinley are destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. Two companies of firemen were caught in the collapse of the roof and cupola and eight men were seriously injured. None will die. That afternoon Police Commissioner Zellar picked up a blazing newspaper in a hallway. Half an hour later a police messenger found a blazing window brush in the storeroom. He had just reached the commissioner's room with the smouldering brush when there was a cry of fire from the street and flames were seen shooting from the cupola over the main entrance and from the windows on the fourth floor. The twenty prisoners were handcuffed together and marched to the jail. The firemen apparently had the flames under control and were working in the third floor when the cupola toppled over and crashed through the roof and top floor. Two companies of firemen were caught in the crash. They were released after twenty minutes of hard work and eight of them taken to the hospital. The building was practically destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

About Canadian Banks.

A London cable of the 1st. inst. says:—Authentic Canadian telegrams have a tendency to quiet the fears that Canada may be involved in the United States financial troubles. It is generally recognized in expert circles here that the Canadian banking system is proving itself well calculated to encourage national stability but none the less, as the Times says today, "the position continges one which Canadian bankers must watch anxiously and especially must they continue to put the drag upon the somewhat adventurous elements in newer Ontario and the west who seek the banks' help to mortgage the future regardless of the universal money stringency." The Times defends Canadian bankers from the charge that they have been unduly cautious and close fisted. They have not failed to give accommodation where it is perfectly safe.

Borden Scores Dr. Pugsley.

R. L. Borden, on the 29th ult. concluded his western tour with a meeting attended by 2,000 electors of Winnipeg in Walker Theatre. Premier Roblin occupied the chair and was one of the three speakers. Messrs. Borden and Bergeron being the other two. Sir Charles Tupper was one of those seated on the platform. Mr. Borden renewed his platform as laid down at Halifax, and scored the government for corruption, and referred to Dr. Pugsley's charges, and referred to his "rigid investigation of these charges, and I also desire a royal commission to investigate the Robles campaign. I desire the same commission to investigate the entire campaign of 1904 on both the Liberal and Conservative sides. I will be prepared to go before that commission and give evidence on every act within my knowledge, relating to the subject, and I challenge Dr. Pugsley or any of his friends or colleagues, or any of his mysterious informers, to prove that a single dollar of our campaign fund was used for illegal purposes with my knowledge or consent." "What about Foster and Fowler?" was a question shot from the gallery, when Mr. Borden was discussing political parity. Mr. Borden answered: "Their public records show no dishonorable act. I want to tell my friends of the gallery that there was no man who apparently had more the respect of the government benches than had Mr. Fowler, after he made his speech in the house. He was completely instead of criticized. Mr. Foster is prepared to meet anybody to discuss this matter, from even Sir Wilfrid Laurier down to the lowest party booby."

Fatal Accident of C. P. R.

A Canadian Pacific freight train went through a long trestle at Eastham P. Q. Friday afternoon, the engineer and fireman being instantly killed. They are: Roland Draper, engineer, of Sutton Junction Que.; Hugh McKinley, fireman, of Richmond. The bodies were not discovered. The rest of the crew escaped by jumping. Traffic on the branch will be held up for several days. The train was bound from Halifax, N. S. to Sutton Junction and was proceeding slowly over the trestle near Eastham, where it spans a deep gully, at the bottom of which is a small but very muddy brook. When the train was well on the bridge the structure began to sway heavily. The brake-lever at once perceived the danger and leaping from car top to car top they reached the cabooses and jumped to the ground just as the trestle crashed to the muddied bottom of the gully. Engineer Draper and fireman McKinley had no time to jump and were carried down with their machine. Eight cars of the freight piled in after them and made the work of reaching their bodies one of great difficulty. Eastham is about eighty miles from Montreal.

Railroad Disasters.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 3.—A fast passenger train on the Queen and Crescent route, going at a high speed, collided head-on with a freight train a mile south of Morganville, Ga., today, killing Engineer Spencer and a negro brakeman, and seriously injuring six persons and bruising 20 passengers. The seriously injured are train hands. Three coaches, a mail car, an express car and a second class coach were burned. All of the mail and express was consumed. Cumberland, Md., Nov. 3.—Two men were killed, a third is missing and one man was injured, as the result of a wreck early today when an extra west bound freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad got beyond control and Ohio railroad with another fast freight on the Chambersburg grade, near McMillan, W. Va., about 70 miles west of here. At the top of the grade at Terre Alle, W. Va., the brake was tested, but in starting down the train got beyond control, reaching a speed of ninety miles an hour. The collision occurred about two miles from the bottom. Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3.—An Alabama Great Southern passenger train crashed into a freight train near this city today. Two and perhaps three men were killed and several injured.

Alleged Defalcations.

The alleged irregularities in the Chamberlain, St. John, N. B. office, have within the last few days caused considerable excitement here. There is shortage amounting to about \$12,000, and for this the Chamberlain, Mr. F. E. Sandall, is responsible. As a result Sandall has been suspended. The Treasury board held three private sessions on Friday and Saturday and went into the accounts. It was decided to engage an expert accountant. A Halifax man will be engaged. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 is made up in salary advances to Chamberlain himself, and smaller sums to the Mayor, Aldermen and different city officials. Mr. Sandall says that there is an error in book-keeping in regard to the \$8,000, and declares that an audit will make this clear. Sandall is bonded in a Guarantee Company to the amount of \$20,000.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (tab), Ducks per pair, Eggs per dozen, Fowls (per lb), Chickens per pair, Hides (per cwt), Hay (per 100 lbs), Mustard per lb (Canada), Oatmeal (per cwt), Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Green peas, Blk oats, Pressed hay, Straw.

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION FOR KING'S COUNTY.

A general meeting of the King's County Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in the Town Hall in Georgetown, On Wednesday, December 18th, 1907, commencing at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization and nominating a candidate for the next Federal election. The Chairman of each Poll is requested immediately to call a meeting in his Polling Division for the purpose of selecting ten delegates to attend that said meeting. A full attendance is requested.

A. C. McDONALD, President. J. A. DEWAR, Secretary. Montague, Nov. 6, 1907—61

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros. The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats. This week we are showing you the first instalment of the New Coats. They are the very latest direct from the markets, and are perfection in Quality, Style, Assortment, Fit, Finish, And Workmanship. All sizes from 32 to 44 inch. All prices from \$4.00 each and up. Stanley Bros.

Bargains In Boots

We have secured a large shipment of Boots and Shoes (about 40 cases) at extremely low prices. We are going to give our customers the benefit of this purchase.

Come in And look Them over

You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

ALLEY & CO. October 20, 1907.

We Are Not Magicians!

We cannot take Poor Leaf and make it into GOOD TOBACCO. Therefore we put BEST LEAF OBTAINABLE into our manufactured TOBACCO.

Hickey & Nicholson, Manufacturers, Charlottetown. Phone 345. Oct. 30, 1907.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The California Safe Deposit & Trust Company one of the strongest financial institutions of San Francisco closed its doors on Friday.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has officially announced its readiness to do business. It has filed its first freight tariff. It contains a scale of rates between Portage La Prairie to a distance of 100 miles.

A giant mackerel, caught in the North Sea by the steam trawler Jersey, was landed at Bridport England on Tuesday. It is twenty-four inches in length, has a girth measurement of fifteen inches, and weighs no less than seven pounds.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition has finished his tour across the continent, with the exception of a meeting to be held in Ottawa on the 2nd inst. the day before the opening of the parliamentary session. The tour has been eminently successful.

A fire which broke out early Friday morning at Campbellton N. B. totally destroyed the Intercolonial Freight sheds and its contents, there at a loss of fully thirty thousand dollars. Many merchants are among the losers. Three cars standing on tracks were scorched.

A fire broke out in the examining warehouse of the Customs Montreal on Friday afternoon, and \$25,000 damage was done to the building and contents. The fire started in the tenth story where oils were stored, and gave the firemen a hard fight, a number of them being overcome by smoke. The loss is fully covered.

The new railroad bridge over the Passaic River, near Fort McKinley Philippine Islands collapsed on Saturday owing to the breaking of the superstructure and sixty workmen were precipitated into the river. Three Americans and twenty Filipinos were injured. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

According to information furnished from Ottawa, Canada's total grain production last year, exclusive of the figures for the Province of Quebec was 415,038,854 bushels. The total of oats was 205,401,364, and wheat 125,516,491. Of the total of all grains Ontario grew nearly half, or 194,000,000 bushels. Manitoba next with 130,000,000; Saskatchewan, 19,000,000; New Brunswick, 7,300,000; British Columbia two and a half, and Nova Scotia two and nearly a half million bushels.

Reports of the catastrophe at Karatagh Russia were exaggerated. Instead of 15,000 persons being killed, only 200 lost their lives. Most of those perished under a landslide which buried 400 to 500 houses of the town. Karatagh is situated in a small natural amphitheatre, among lofty hills, Karagh mountain hanging over it on one side and a river flowing on the other. At the height of the recent earthquake a great section of the mountain broke away and slid rapidly upon the town. A relief expedition with supplies has left New Bakhara for the scene of the disaster.

Two of the Hamilton city firemen were badly injured, and one woman was probably fatally burned, on Friday at the residence of Mrs. Martin Wilson. Mrs. Wilson kept the house, and one of her roomers is Mrs. Mary Sheehan. The fire started in Mrs. Sheehan's room when her clothing caught fire and she was badly burned about the face and body. She was taken to the hospital and her condition is critical. The firemen were working under the stairway which collapsed. Capt. Gilbert and Fireman Hottam were pinned beneath the falling timber and both were badly injured. The house was gutted.

A McNell, chief of the fruit division of the Department of agriculture, Ottawa writes under date of October 30th, as follows:—I have frequently drawn attention to the Baxter apple as being a desirable apple for Prince Edward Island. Liverpool catalogue for October 14th, show several lots of Baxters offered for sale, one lot being sold for 27/ or about 3/ higher than Kings on the same market. As the Baxter succeeds to perfection in Prince Edward Island, it is safe to assume that equally good prices could be secured for Prince Edward Island stock if it were offered for sale. There is every prospect that this apple will hold its place on the market, and it is quite possible that it will always sell for as much as the King. The quality, of course, is not so good but the average color of the Baxter is better.

A Boston dispatch of Oct. 31st, says:—Only one vessel of the mackerel fleet has landed any salt mackerel during the past week, and she had only 30 bbls. A few vessels are still in the North bay and are said to have 40 to 100 bbls. The imports of salt mackerel for the week included 661 bbls from Canada and 249 from Iceland though this does not include 500 bbls from Canada, which arrived Friday afternoon. The receipts from Prince Edward Island are mostly medium. No 1s, that count 200 to 215 to the bbl. At the mackerel season approaches the end it becomes more and more apparent that there is bound to be a scarcity of domestic fish, and that high prices must, rule, for the time, at least. At the same time, it is possible that some of the supporting buying noted recently has been by dealers who are over-sold, and it is a question how long this will be continued.

Hon. Chas. James Townshend, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has been appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia in place of Chief Justice Weatherly who resigned some time ago. Judge Townshend was elevated to the Bench from the House of Commons to which he was elected as Conservative in three races for the House of Commons in 1884, after an active part in Provincial politics. In 1885 he seconded the address in reply to Speech from Throne and was congratulated by Sir John McDonald. In 1887 he was appointed to the bench. Judge Townshend is senior Member of Court. Frederick A. Laurence, K. C., M. P., of Colchester, N. S., has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Mr. Justice Townshend. Mr. Laurence represented Colchester in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1886 to 1901, when he entered the House of Commons. For ten years he was the Speaker of the Legislature. This leaves three vacancies for the House of Commons, one in Colchester, one in Lunenburg, and the third in Nicolet.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The last meeting of the cheese board for this season was held in the board room yesterday, all the cheese board sold for 12 1-10 cents per pound.

James S. McDonald has been sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for stealing the money from the mail bag in the South Sydney Post Office.

Dispatches from Taluna County to Madrid report that, several days ago—Cald McLean escaped, but was recaptured and put in chains by Russell's order.

A Sydney paper says that western oats are selling at 75 cents per bushel, the highest price ever paid for oats in that city. Hay sells at \$20.00 per ton, and is advancing.

The steamer Springfield was burned to the water's edge at St. John yesterday morning. She was one of the river steamers, and the crew, aroused from sleep by the smoke had the narrowest possible escape.

The Department of Marine Ottawa has been notified that new wireless telegraph stations which the Government are erecting will be open for business on January 1st. Victoria Station is ready for work.

Writes for the bye-elections for the Dominion House will be issued, at once. An effort will be made to have them over by the time Parliament meets. It is probable that they may be pulled off on the 26th inst.—the day of the meeting of the House.

A big crack is reported in the mountain beside Coal Creek, Alberta, and inhabitants fear a repetition of the terrible disaster of four years ago. Experts say, however even if the mountain should slide Coal Creek would not be affected. The crack is widening several feet daily.

Nicolas Power, who for forty-five years has been in the Police Department of Halifax, for twenty-five years a detective, and for the past two years Chief of Police, sent in his resignation Saturday. Mr. Power while detective was connected with some of the most noted criminal cases and is well known in police departments of America. He will receive a liberal superannuation allowance.

Friday the smokestack of the steam mill at Newville, Cumberland County N. S., fell and two Paraboro men were buried in the ruins. Horace Leadley died from his injuries. Burton Dyas will recover. The cause of the accident was high and Dyas and Leadley were engaged taking it down.

In this issue will be found notice of a Liberal Conservative convention for King's County to be held at Georgetown on the 15th day of December. The purpose of the convention are organization, and the nominating of a candidate to contest the county in the next Federal election. Every poll should be fully represented.

There was a fair attendance at the market yesterday and prices were well sustained. The market is firm with an apparently upward tendency. Whatever produce came in sold rapidly. Loose hay was from 90c to \$1.00 a ton, and pressed hay \$15.00 a ton and the prices of staples generally were as in the published list:

A petition circulated by the New York news agents to Governor Hughes, to demand that he remove District Attorney Jerome from office has reached imposing proportions and will soon be brought before the Government. The petition, which has been signed by thousands, declares Jerome to be guilty of notorious neglect of duty in failing to act in the matters of the lot trust, insurance investigation and metropolitan traction expenses. The movement against him originated with William Randolph Hearst.

Inspector Jones arrested on Friday a man, at Londonderry, charged with placing an obstruction on the railway track near Poylajake, N.S. about one month ago, which was detected in time to prevent the fast express from accident. It is suspected that the man is an old offender, having been convicted and sentenced to two years in Dorchester for similar offense. His mind seems affected. In other directions he is a good citizen.

An explosion of dynamite yesterday afternoon on the construction work of Thomas Macdonell saw railway, the L. N. R. near Campbellton nearly cost two men their lives. A charge of dynamite has been placed in the hole, but for some reason it did not go off. Ambrose Babing, a young man about 20 whose name has not been learned, while using their picks struck the dynamite. It exploded and a mass of stone and dirt struck the man in the face hurling him to the ground. The men were picked up, placed on a car and brought to the hospital at Campbellton.

It is feared at St. John's Nfld., that many lives were lost by the heavy gale. Three Newfoundland fishing schooners are missing and four French vessels belonging to the St. Pierre banking fleet have not reported. Wreckage washed ashore on the southern coast of Newfoundland would indicate that the schooner Orion was lost. She carried a crew of eight men, all of whom are missing. The Orion was on her way home from a codfish trip on the Grand Banks when she encountered the storm which occurred ten days ago.

All hope of ever seeing the Newfoundland fishing schooner Orion with the captain and crew of eighteen, has been given up. One month ago the schooner was last seen off Battle Harbor, when she was leaving for Grand Banks, her home port. Shortly after the Orion called a terrible southwest gale sprang up, which wrought havoc to the fishing craft. Since then fierce gales have swept the coast and the Orion is believed to have gone down with all hands. The vessel was owned by George Buffett of Grand Banks, and commanded by Edward Evans. All the crew, with a few exceptions, leave wives and large families.

Bengough, the Canadian cartoonist, went into the Boston City Hall Friday but was speedily ejected by order of Mayor Fitzgerald, who refused to pose for him. Bengough took his chilly reception in good spirit. Bengough's arrival in Boston had been awaited with interest as his fame in sketching from memory is widespread.

In the four by-elections for the Provincial Legislature, held in Quebec on Monday last, the Government candidates were successful. Bourassa was defeated by Turgeon, in Beloeil, by over 700 votes. Under the circumstances it seemed impossible for Bourassa to be elected.

DIED

In Charlottetown Hospital, last night Mrs. Patrick Boylen, aged 60 years, wife of Mr. Patrick Boylen, Pownall street, R.I.P.

Suddenly of apical meningitis at Dorchester, Mass., on the 24th ult., Charles A. Burke, for some years a resident of this city. Deceased was the eldest son of Mrs. R. Reddin, R.I.P.

See the Mystery Cloak in E. W. Taylor's window. Can you tell what makes it go.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold at public Auction before the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Tuesday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1907, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following parcels of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage made the ninth day of December, A. D. 1887, between Joseph McDonald, of Peake's Station, Township number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, Daniel McDonald, of the same place, farmer, and Mary McDonald, wife of the said Joseph McDonald, and Catherine McDonald, wife of the said Daniel McDonald, of the one part, and the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south-east angle of plot number seventy-nine, now or formerly in the possession of James McEae, and on the west side of the Settlement Road; thence (according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764) west fifty-two chains to the said road; thence following the course thereof north sixty-nine links; thence west twenty chains and fifty links to the division line between Township number thirty-seven and thirty-eight; thence south nineteen chains and ten links; thence east seventy-two chains and fifty links to said Settlement Road; thence following the course of the same eight chains and twenty links to the place of commencement containing one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of a Settlement Road at the south-west angle of a farm lot in possession of John McDonald; thence according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, running east sixty chains; thence south eight chains and thirty-four links; thence west to said road; thence following the course of said road north eight chains and thirty-four links to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

The two of the above described pieces of land comprising on the whole one hundred and eighty-three acres a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Mathieson and McDonald, Barristers, Attorneys, &c., Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1907.

THE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagee.

November 7, 1907—51

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S COCOA

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.

\$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.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets

\$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN,

AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

John Mathieson, —Execs A McDonald, K. C.

Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors

Notaries Public, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.

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

Prowse Bros., Ltd., Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store. The Best Clothing At the Lowest Price. THAT'S the principle upon which this greatest clothing business of P. E. Island has been built. For years we have been and today are recognized as the leaders in Men's Clothing. No Risk in Buying From Us. Money Back if Purchase Fails To Please. We want you to come and see our splendid stock of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, Trousers, Sweaters, Cardigans and Furs. Everything a man wears is sold here at lowest prices.

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

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.

Calendar for Nov. 1907.

Moon's Phases. New Moon 5. 50. 39m. p. m. First Quarter 12. 1. 14m. p. m. Full moon 19. 3. 4m. p. m. Last Quarter 26. 0. 21m. a. m.

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

An Ancient Foe

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

of the History of Anatomy in Puschmann's "Handbuch Der Geschichte Der Medizin" (Fischer, Jena, 1903), the latest authority on the subject says (p. 226) "that while it was the custom of older writers to picture the history of the development of anatomy as to make it seem that the Papal court had always been opposed to it, as a matter of fact, they placed scarcely any hindrance in the way, but, on the contrary, fostered anatomy in every way."

Those who think that the Popes were ever opposed to medical science in any way should obtain a list of the Papal physicians from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to our own time.

The Church and Science.

Dr. James J. Walsh, professor of the history of medicine in Fordham University, New York, writes as follows in the New York Evening Post:

I find it rather amusing to have you take so seriously as you do in an editorial of Thursday last Andrew D. White's book, "The History of the Warfare of Science and Theology in Christendom," as showing that the Catholic Church was constantly opposed to the development of science. Nothing shows more clearly the superficiality of American education than that this supposed contribution to history from the president of one of our large universities should for so many years have been taken as authoritative even by those who are presumed to be sure of their authorities.

Every advance in critical history of the medieval period has contradicted some of President White's assertions. I can speak with confidence for my own department, that of medical history. President White asserts that there is a Papal bull forbidding dissection. The bull he quotes does not forbid dissection, but prohibits a practice—that of cutting up the bodies of the dead and boiling them in order to transport them to long distances, which any modern sanitary authority would at once condemn.

The American Bishops In The Philippines.

The death of Bishop Rooker, at Iloilo, is an occasion for considering the work of our American Bishops in the Philippine Islands. For about five years four of them have been laboring there under the disadvantages which naturally follow revolution and war, and against all the odds of difficult dialects and of radical and sectarian disaffection. On arriving there they found the country honeycombed by anti-Christian secret societies, the clergy and faithful threatened with schism, an aggressive Protestant propaganda and a civil administration not entirely favorable. Their predecessors had retired; the clergy had been demoralized; the friars were awaiting what then threatened to be a deportation, and the native priests were hampered in their religious ministrations or preoccupied by political and even by military interests. Ecclesiastical revenues and properties were, for a time, sequestered; churches were falling into decay or seized upon by the Aglipayans and insurrectionists; even the public schools were made centres of proselytism. Five years has brought about a great change. It is soon yet to say that all is changed, but some of the unfavorable conditions which confronted them on their appointment have been entirely removed, and all of them have been somewhat improved.

The Katipunan Society is no longer the political power that it was, and its counter parts among the lower classes have lost their influence; Aglipay and his schism have ceased to be regarded seriously; the Protestant propaganda has failed to obtain the co-operation of Government officials, upon which it counted, and the civil administration has repeated-

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Minard's Liniment cures everything. "Mamma," said small Harry one day, I want a piece of pie. "It will soon be dinner time," rejoined his mother. "Have patience." "But I don't want patience," protested the little fellow. "I want pie."—Pittsburg Post.

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DELICIOUS AT HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, TEA ROOMS, CLUBS, AND EVERYWHERE. IRONBREW THE IDEAL DRINK.

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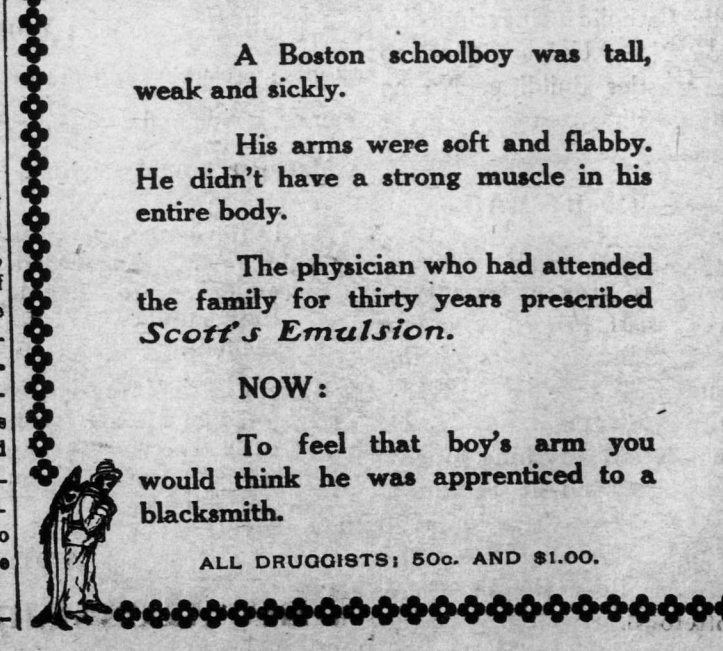
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