

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

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

Vol. XXXVI, No. 6

Herring! Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, pails and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Pail \$3.40 per Half Barrel.

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address. Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in the one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.



Eureka Tea.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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)

Students, Attention!

Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 20, 1906—t

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, Newels, 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.

From Now Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoats and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

A Chapter of the Early History of the Church in the Canadian North-West.

(By the late Miss E. M. Clarke.)

(This article, kindly sent to us by Miss Angus Clarke, was found among the papers of the late Miss E. M. Clarke, the repose of whose soul we earnestly recommend to the charitable prayers of our readers.—Ed. I. C. M.)

The history of Canada is to a greater extent than that of any other country, even of Spanish America, the history of Catholic missions. The Jesuits in their heroic efforts for the conversion of the Indians, were the pioneers of secular exploration, and martyrdom was the price of empire. The sufferings and privations of the Jesuits in the eastern provinces were often sealed by death at the hands of savages; those of the missionaries of the west and north were confided by nature rather than by man, since they were due to hardship and exposure in one of the most rigorous climates of the known world, so isolation from all the amenities of life, and to perpetual banishment among savages of habits repugnant to civilized human beings. Wanderings over the Arctic Slope with its merciless winter temperature are there the usual training for the episcopate; nor do they cease when its high dignity is attained, and the visiting of a diocese has to be carried on by sledge journeys of hundreds or thousands of miles through a glacial wilderness.

The dividing line between Eastern Canada and its Far West is marked by the valley of the Red River and the lake reservoir of the Prairie Province of Manitoba. That geographical feature compels the railway lines from all directions to converge to the south and centre on the city of Winnipeg which promises to become a sort of continental Clapham Junction. The same causes have rendered it the religious as well as the commercial axis of the Dominion, and have made settlement here a turning-point in its history. Its first population was a wild and wandering one, consisting of white hunters and trappers, "coureurs des bois," mostly French Canadians, and the half-caste descendants of their marriage, generally by the simple native rite of parabose, with Indian squaws. La Verandrye, the first discoverer of the valley, sent out by M. Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, 1773, built a fort near the mouth of Lake Winnipeg, which some maintain to be the Fort Rouge of today, a residential suburb of the city occupying the point of land between the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and immediately opposite the parish of St. Boniface. Although Father Albanel, the first missionary to the North West, had a century earlier reached the shore of James Bay in 1672, within two years of the incorporation of the Hudson Bay Company, the regular evangelization of the Red River Colony dated only from the visit of Lord Selkirk who through his ownership of nearly half the shares, exercised a dominating influence over the Company. He had the sagacity to perceive that the influence of religion was necessary to tame his half-savage colonists, and to attract to it an influx of settlers of a better class who required priests as a condition of immigration.

Lord Selkirk (says Pere Oulier in an interesting series of articles on the Diocese of St. Albert) profited by the good dispositions of these colonists to induce them to address a request to the Bishop of Quebec expressing the ardent desire for missionaries of all the Catholics of the Red River, while he promised to use his influence to bring about the acceptance of their request. That took place in 1817. The Bishop of Quebec in his part, had long desired to send priests into the vast plains of the West discovered more than eighty years ago, and into the regions of the North known forty years. Thus the request of the Catholics of the Red River (St. Boniface near Winnipeg) came most opportunely. The missionaries accordingly reached the Red River in 1818.

It was on July 16th that Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin landed at Fort Douglas, now a part of Winnipeg, nearly opposite Northern St. Boniface, and there celebrated the first Mass near where the church of the Immaculate Conception now stands. The tract of land, destined to be the religious capital of the North-West and site of the Metropolitan See, was called the Village of St. Boniface by Father Provencher in compliment to disbanded soldiers of the Meuron regiment, German by nationality and Catholic in faith, who formed the nucleus of its population. Originally called in by Lord Selkirk to quell the disturbances between the rival traders of the North-West and Hudson Bay Companies, not then amalgamated, they turned

their bayonets into ploughshares and remained as peaceful colonists, leaving a lasting memorial of their race both in the name of their settlement and in the German motto of St. Boniface College, "Gottes-Hilfe."

The two missionaries enjoyed the hospitality of the Governor of Fort Douglas while building with their own hands the log hut which was to serve like a residence and church. On the same spot rose later the stately "Cathedral of Turret's Twains," immortalized by Whittier with the "Bells of the Roman Mission." This cathedral was burned to the ground in 1860, almost under the eyes of the then bishop Mgr. Taobe.

But the seed of the future harvest of great works was sown in much toil and hardship, amid privations of which a vivid picture is given in an interesting article quoted in the "Missionary Record of the Oblates of Mary."

Even living with the Governor and eating at the first table in the land meant nothing luxurious. Or the table there was neither bread nor vegetables, but only buffalo meat dried in the sun or before the fire; no milk, butter or sugar, much less a delicacy of any kind. In the spring of 1819, when on August 23rd, there fell upon the colony a cloud of grasshoppers which ate up everything, and not only that, but they deposited their eggs which next year produced myriads of hoppers which in turn consumed every morsel of green; and when they flew away, so great were they in number, that the sun was totally obscured as they hovered in mid-air. Thus in 1818 and 1819 there were no harvests. In 1820 the colonists sowed more seed, but on July 16th came another scourge of grasshoppers, when everything was as totally destroyed as if a fire swept over the land, and the next year the result was the same as it had been two years before. The Governor of the colony was obliged to send for seed to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, 900 miles from Red River. It took 40 or 50 days travelling with oxen, and when the grain came it was too late for the season of 1821. In 1822 there were no grasshoppers, it is true, but there was a plague of mice; and much harm was done by the little "vermin" eating up the roots, though the devastation was not so great as it had been the four years previous.

Such were the obstacles to the first sowing of the wheat that later "surg-ed a fathom to and fro" on the deep soil of the Prairie Province. The buffalo, on the other hand, still ranged its illimitable solitudes, and we read that the Fathers divided in the winter, and sought cheaper food in a station nearer to the hunting grounds. Meanwhile Father Provencher began to train some boys in classical studies, then termed "humanities," and thus laid the foundation of St. Boniface College, now a branch of the University of Manitoba. But those developments of his work were as yet in the dim and distant future, and Father Provencher's early years were a struggle for the bare means of existence. Physically the strongest man in the country, he was accustomed to share all the labors of his flock, and often found himself with the bulk of the care of rural tasks on his hands while his half-caste flock chased the buffalo like the bravest their forerunners.

Poverty was the awful bugbear of his early years, and poverty in an climate where the cold was intense in its bitterness, where for stretches of hundreds of miles there was neither shelter nor anything to break the force of the wind, where in wet weather travelling could not be accomplished without actual toil on account of the peculiar condition of the soil, and where settlements were many miles apart with no means of communication except by oxen or on foot—poverty under such conditions was physically painful. Many and many times, Father Provencher was forced to beg a bite to eat from his scholars in order to gain strength to continue his teaching, but ever cheerful, honorable and with a lofty sense of the duty he had undertaken, no allusion to his trials as hardships ever passed his lips. In 1823 he was recalled to Quebec for consecration as a bishop, and such a shabby individual did he look in his cassock which as habillment for farm work, raveling, cooking and teaching he had worn for four years, that his friends simply staid the big six-foot-four and splendidly proportioned man up until enough money was collected to buy him some new clothes. Shortly after his return the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, seeing the great straits to which his poverty oftentimes brought him, gave him of their own accord an annual sum of 250 sterling, which ten years later (1833) they raised to £100 sterling, which amount he received until his death.

Cast in such iron mould, he was occasionally brusque in manner and when young Father Taobe arrived after sixty days travel in a canoe, he received a somewhat discouraging reception as the bishop on finding he was not yet ordained, and was only 22, told him he would have done better to stay at home. He little guessed that the boyish looking youth was to be his successor and coadjutor. For this office he had chosen Father L. Fleche; but when that zealous missionary excused himself on the ground of health he replaced him by Father Taobe, though not yet twenty-seven, and probably the youngest Bishop in Christendom. His consecration took place in 1851 and two years later, on the death of Bishop Provencher, he took his place as Bishop, after which he was elected Archbishop of St. Boniface, an office he held for 41 years; so that his episcopate covers an eventful chapter in the history of the Church in Canada, as he was the organizing spirit of that great expansion westward in which it followed and continued to follow that of the great Dominion.—Illustrated Catholic Mission.

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Injustice to the French Seminaries.

An old member of the Court of Appeal writes, January 4, to the Journal des Debat, expressing grave doubts of the legality of that Governmental action whereby the French seminaries have been suppressed, and more than 15,000 peaceful citizens (professors, pupils, domestics) driven out of their dwellings into the streets in the dead of winter. We make an abstract of his letter as follows:—

For the pupils this action means the interruption of their studies in the midst of the scholastic year; for the professors and servants, means the sudden deprivation of their means of livelihood. The Law of Separation has considered the seminaries as distinct establishments of worship, although it would have been much more reasonable to subject them to the laws that govern teaching. The professors of a seminary do not necessarily form by themselves an Association; they may be appointed or dismissed by the bishop; they reside in the seminary, because there they exercise their calling; and the seminary generally belongs to the diocese or to the bishop.

Such, at least, was the case in regard to seminaries existing up to December 11, 1906. What has been their legal situation up to that date? It was provided for by the laws of 1875 and 1880, relating to education; but, instead of having recourse to these legal means, M. Briand has invented another system, which was only revealed by his circular of December 1, 1906. He has said: "The seminaries ought, in accordance with the law, to form themselves into Associations for Worship before December 11. They have not obeyed the law. Therefore, dating from December 11, 1906, they are illegal Associations for Worship. Therefore, I have the right to suppress them."

It is needless to insist upon the flaws in such a sophism. M. Briand himself has said that the form of the Association for Worship was not imposed, of obligation, on any establishment of worship. If the seminaries were not Associations for Worship before December 11, 1906, with far stronger reason they were not Associations for Worship after December 11.

No matter, M. Briand has said to them: "Seminaries, I baptize you Associations for Worship, and in consequence I expel you!" And that is just what he has done, and with no intervention of judicial authority.

What may seem singular, is this, that even the persons expelled have had no thought of making appeal to justice. They could at least, it seems to me, have made some effort to obtain a delay. Yet, so far as my knowledge goes, in no case has this attempt been made, and why? Perhaps because our magistracy, demoralized for thirty years by politics, no longer inspires any confidence when there is question of resisting the Government. Perhaps, too, because the expulsion having been ordered by a minister, it was only too easy to foresee that the judges or referees would declare themselves incompetent, considering that they were face to face with an administrative act. We are then always in this predicament,—and it seems to me, above all, very important and very instructive to state this fact plainly: "One hundred and eighteen years after 1789, thirty six years after the establishment of the Republic, individual liberty and all the rights of citizens are always at the discretion of the first minister who comes along!"

This last sentence is a striking one, and we hope it will sink deep in the minds of those who are pressing so glibly of the liberty which the Charob enjoys in the Republic of France of today.—Sacred Heart Review.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and if their place come dizziness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great and rugged physique to see the results of indigestion. It is a general ailment, and is usually accompanied by nervousness, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amherstburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very poetical young man, wishing to ask a young lady if he might speak to her a few moments, wanted to know "if he could roll the wheel of conversation around the axle of her understanding for a moment."

The poor girl faints.

Minard's Liniment Cures Stomper.

Mrs. Wallspill—Even the dress went to court in last year is not yet paid for. M. M. Fichu herself told me so only yesterday.

Miss Mumstay—Oh, my dear, that is M. M. Fichu's well-known way of reminding her other customers of their little outstanding bills.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

John—What are you reading, Aunt Sophronia?

Aunt Sophronia (who is very near-sighted).—A very nice story Johnny. But I don't see what connection the title has with the rest of the book.

John—Why, what is the title?

Aunt Sophronia—The Squire's Pigs." But I haven't found anything about any pigs or any square yet.

Her nephew picked up the book and discovered that it was "Square Pegs," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms grow at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Mrs. Figgins has written to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to know if something can be done to prevent horses being scratched. She is sure it must be very painful, because her husband, a racing man, is sometimes quite upset, and she hears him groan in his sleep about a horse being scratched.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Many Women Suffer

UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much disease would be cured if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

as stated internally. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1907.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

A GREAT CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

In the general Provincial elections in British Columbia on Saturday last, the Conservatives won a splendid victory. The McBride Government was sustained by a handsome majority. Full particulars have not yet been received here; but it is announced that McBride will have a majority of eight or ten members in a full house. This is a victory that will be hailed with enthusiasm in every part of Canada. It is all the more remarkable when we consider that the Federal Government did everything possible to defeat the McBride Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier induced Governor McInnis of the Yukon to resign his office and salary of \$12,000, and enter the fight against McBride. McInnis was sent from Ottawa across the Continent fully equipped with the sinews of war, and threw himself into the contest backed up by every species of human device. But all his machinations failed; the people of British Columbia had confidence in McBride, and turned a deaf ear to Laurier's emissary. Mr. McBride administration of the affairs of his Province for the last three years was satisfactory to the electorate, and his noble stand for the rights of British Columbia at the Provincial conference was not to be forgotten or treated with ingratitude. The electors of the Pacific Province resented the interference of the Federal Government and the ex-Governor of the Yukon and showed their appreciation of Mr. McBride's valuable services to his Province. Well done British Columbia.

The Government Condemned.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish the resolutions unanimously passed at the public meeting held at Kensington Friday evening last. In the first place let it be distinctly understood that this was in no sense a partisan meeting. It was called by the people of that section of the country, regardless of political affiliation, for the purpose of discussing the grave and important questions at issue between this Province and the Federal Government. A committee, chosen by the people, had the arrangements in hand, and this committee invited a number of public men of the Province to attend and give their views on the matters in question. Premier Peters and Hon. George E. Hughes were invited to represent the Provincial Government. They refused to attend and the Premier published a letter in the daily papers before the meeting setting forth that he would not attend, and he did not consider Kensington a place of sufficient importance for a meeting of this kind.

The meeting took place all the same and was very large and entirely representative of the sturdy yeomanry of that centre and surrounding country. It is stated on the most reliable authority that there were in attendance upwards of one hundred Liberals, and these for the most part, front rank men of the party. This will show that it was not a one-sided affair. The only speaker for the Liberals of all those invited, was Capt. Joseph Read, one of the representatives of that district. The other speakers were John A. Mathieson, Esq., Leader of the Opposition; W. S. Stewart, Esq., K. C.; Murdoch McKinnon, M. P. P.; Mr. J. E. B. McCready and Mr. W. E. Bentley. The questions discussed were; the non-fulfillment of the terms of union regarding winter communication and the disadvantageous treatment of the Island in the matter of Provincial subsidies. Mr. John Anderson occupied the chair, and Captain Read was the

first speaker. After the speeches the resolutions published in this issue of the HERALD were passed without a dissenting voice, except that of Captain Read on the resolution regarding the Provincial subsidies.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, plainly showed that the means and cost of transportation between this Province and the mainland must be improved if we are to escape the losses consequent upon the inaction of our delegates to the Provincial conference. In a powerful speech he arraigned the Premier and Hon. Mr. Hughes, the delegates from the Island Government to the Provincial conference held at Ottawa in October last. They had an opportunity of securing exceptional treatment for our Province; but they never opened their mouths, and in the arrangements agreed upon we were allowed the smallest additional subsidy that could be granted under the terms of the Quebec conference. Since we entered Confederation in 1873, the revenues of Canada have increased four fold, and our contributions to the revenue has increased proportionately; but our receipts remain stationary. We contribute over a million and a half, and stand to contribute much more; but we receive only \$211,000. Our proportionate cost goes on increasing, but our receipts remain stationary, or rather decrease. The Quebec conference of 1887 allowed us \$70,000 increase. Premier Peters or Mr. Hughes had nothing to do with securing this. But at the Ottawa conference in October, an opportunity was afforded for obtaining better terms and securing much more money for our Province. We have shown in former articles on this question that the first resolution of the Ottawa conference formally requested the delegates to place on record, if they so desired, memoranda resolutions regarding any further claims of their respective Provinces Ontario, British Columbia and other Provinces took advantage of this invitation and immediately put in their demands for increased allowances. But the delegates from Prince Edward Island, not only did not make use of this opportunity, but actually permitted part of our per capita subsidy to be taken from us by the removal of the saving clause which entitled us to receive 80 cents per head on the maximum population since confederation. They voted to retain this for British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; but permitted it to be removed from our Island Province. In consequence of this we are now to receive our per capita on our population according to the last decennial census. This at once lost us about \$5,000, and we stand to lose still more should our population continue to decrease.

Premier Peters and Hon. Mr. Hughes not only failed to preserve to us our per capita tax on our highest population; but they most egregiously failed to secure for us at least a hundred thousand dollars additional, which they might easily have obtained. As already shown, we could not secure any increase of subsidy on the head of increased population, and as a matter of fact we have lost, as shown above. The other ground of increase, therefore is the only one by which we could benefit. On this head the increase is granted, according to the Quebec resolutions, on two grounds. First on account of Government and Legislature and second in consequence of increased expenditure by the Provinces for education, Administration of Justice, Public Works, etc. It is on the first of these heads, Government and Legislature that we receive the \$70,000; but on the second we receive nothing. Under the second head Ontario receives \$220,000, and Quebec \$229,000, and all the Provinces benefit thereby except Prince Edward Island. The expenditure of this Province, on education, Public Works, etc. has increased \$120,000 since Confederation and our delegates to the Conference should have made a demand for this amount. Had they pressed our claim for this amount, it could not be refused. Premier McBride of British Columbia refused his assent to the arrangements for his Province, although much more favorable than ours, and his protest was rewarded with \$100,000 additional.

All these matters were forcibly presented to the Kensington meeting by Mr. Mathieson, and the result was the endorsement of the resolution condemning the Provincial Government and its delegates to the Ottawa conference. Not only was the resolution passed; but it passed by the vote of every one present except that of Captain Read. That is just how such conduct should be condemned.

Resolutions.

At the public meeting held at Kensington on Friday evening last, the following resolutions were passed:
RESOLUTION RE COMMUNICATION.
Resolved that this meeting do heartily approve and endorse the action taken by our Legislature as expressed in resolution and by unanimous vote of the house in the session of the year 1895, as covering many of the disabilities we are laboring under owing to the non-fulfillment of the terms of confederation; and we would respectfully urge our Local Government and Legislature to continue to press our claims as therein set forth until justice is obtained.

Further Resolved, That we shall deem any measure of justice incomplete and unsatisfactory which does not provide for the restoration to this Province of its original number of representatives in the House of Commons of Canada.
RESOLUTION RE SUBSIDIES
Moved by very Rev. Mgr. Gillis, seconded by Thomas McNutt, Esq., Malpeque.
Whereas, at a conference between the members of the Government of Canada and delegates from the various Provincial governments assembled at Ottawa in October 1906, certain resolutions were agreed to for the purpose of providing for an increase in the subsidies granted by the Dominion to the several Provinces.

And whereas, the intention of the said conference was to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue so as to furnish the various Provinces with the means adequate to carry on their local affairs.
And whereas, the delegates were empowered to submit to the Government memoranda in writing of any claims their several Provinces might have to larger sums than those set out in the said resolutions or to additional consideration or recognition.
And whereas the increase of subsidy to the several Provinces was based upon two grounds, first for the cost of government and Legislature and second, for the increased cost of public works, education, asylums, etc.

And whereas this Province would secure an increase on the first ground only, though on the second ground the increased cost since confederation amounts to upwards of \$720,000 yearly and not only did our delegates fail to present a claim for the same, but they have consented that we shall lose a part of the present per capita subsidy and continue to lose further from time to time as our population may decline.

And whereas the increased subsidy which will fall to the share of this Province is utterly inadequate to meet its requirements and will not reduce the taxes, improve the public service or abolish the deficit in a single year.
Therefore resolved that the electors of Eastern Prince County assembled at Kensington condemn the said settlement as unfair to this Province and prejudicial to its best interests, and urge upon the representatives of this Province in the local Legislature to refuse concurrence in said resolutions until the same are modified to meet the requirements of justice or submitted to the people.

And this meeting further urges upon the people of this Province the necessity for prompt action by resolution, by petition, by remonstrance and by every constitutional means to insist upon a rearrangement of the said terms and the granting of justice to this Province.
These resolutions passed unanimously, Capt. Read, only voting against the latter.

Pettiness in Politics.

Under the foregoing heading, the Montreal Gazette presents the following comment on an incident that would permanently disgrace and disqualify a Government leader in any country where proper notions of personal honor and righteous administration prevail:
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have told a delegation from Montserrat, which went to the Government with a prayer for a new railway station and a wharf, that for the present he could not pay attention to any request from Mr. Armand Lavergne, M. P., the member for the county, seeing that he is not a ministerial supporter. The incident is interesting in several ways, and chiefly, perhaps, as illustrating the small-mindedness of the man who fills the post of Prime Minister of Canada. A request for expenditure on public works may or may not be worthy of consideration by the Government; but if it is preferred, those who make it, however, should receive an answer on the merits of the case they present. For the lead of a national administration to make use of the situation for the purpose of telling a number of men that because they are not in Parliament is not to be taken as a denial of service to them, is to disgrace the name of public life, and weaken among its members that independence of thought which is necessary to keep a political party in touch with the mind of the country. The act, however, was characteristic of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He uses lofty pretensions to cover about as petty political methods and as narrow a selfishness as ever actuated a public man in high place."

Yes; but such is the degeneracy, the demoralization, the moral degradation of the mind of Sir Wilfrid's followers, under the baleful influence of his leadership, that they are ready to applaud his pettiness, his narrowness, his partisan injustice, as statesmanship; and it need surprise nobody if, at future elections, the machine engineers, of that party should be found using this partisan and disgraceful incident as an appeal to the electors, showing these the imperative need of supporting the Laurier candidate as the only possible way in which anything for the country or riding can be got from the Laurier Government. Almost equally disgraceful things have already been done in the canvassing of this party, and now that Sir Wilfrid has made this exhibition of his true inwardness and of the only way in which public appropriations can be got from his government, it is quite likely that this will be the chief appeal broadcast on behalf of all Laurierite candidates. But when that time comes, and it is now virtually at hand, the electors should be able to see that the only way to secure liberty and fair administration will be to change the government.—Halifax Herald.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The session of the Provincial Legislature will open on Tuesday the 19th, inst.

William McKeown, one of the oldest railway men in Canada, and at one time Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway died at Vancouver a few days ago.

There was no foreign mail yesterday. Both steamers started from their respective ports, but did not reach their destination till this morning. The mail arrived here about noon today.

Governor-General Davidoff, of Provedora, Russia, in the fear of assassination, has issued orders that all men who meet him on the street are to turn their backs and hold up their hands until he has passed out of sight.

William Whitley London's wealthiest merchant, who was killed in his office by an assassin's bullet the other day for \$5,000,000 for the erection of an almshouse to the deserving poor. Whitley was the proprietor of the largest department store in London and was known as "the universal provider."

The Grand Trunk Pacific have awarded a contract to Barnes & McQueen, for the construction of the largest elevator in the world. It will have a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. The building will be deep and constructed of concrete steel and tile. Four trains will be able to load or unload at one time. The elevator will be located at the Mouth of Mexico River near Port Arthur, Ont.

"Death from swallowing his own brains," was the verdict rendered the other day at Doncaster, Ill. at the inquest over the body of George E. Thomas, an Illinois Central brakeman, who was fatally injured by falling into some pumping machinery. The base of Thomas' skull was broken in such a way that the man's brains oozed into his throat and he swallowed them. After repeating the swallowing at intervals for several hours, during which nearly all his brains had passed through the aperture in the skull, Thomas died.

Governor Guidera of the political prison on Basil Island Russia was assassinated on the main street of the Island the other day. A prison warden who attempted to arrest the assassin, was fatally shot, and the terrorist escaped. An eighteen year old boy, dressed as a workman, is the perpetrator of the deed. He laid in wait for the Governor until he passed a tedious when he stepped outside and fired at him. Governor Guidera had been accused of illustrating political prisoners, and has been marked for death some time ago.

Albert Monk of Pittsburg, Pa. found the body of his wife lying on a table of her room burned to a crisp when he returned home on Thursday night. The first police theory of accidental death was abandoned when it was discovered that nothing else in the room was burned, not even the table on which the body was found. When the woman's husband arrived home the doors were all locked, the lights in the house were out and he was compelled to climb through a cellar window.

Startling defections in the Gulf stream and strange phenomena existing in the western Gulf, believed to be an Indian result of the Kingston earthquake, are reported in New Orleans in an official report by Captain John C. Soley of the gulf division of the hydrographic office. The stream has moved many miles to the west, now passing close to the coast of Central America in one big circle, turning to north west, instead of keeping the straight line it formerly described.

A joint resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, Washington, on Jan. 30th, granting permission to the Secretary of War to sell during the next three months to citizens of Montana, at actual cost to the United States, all places, and limited quantities of hay, straw and grain for domestic use from the stock provided for the use of the garrison at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Representative Dixon, senator-elect for Montana explained that there are 30,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Assiniboine threatened with starvation because of the blizzard now raging.

Fire of fearful dimensions destroyed the factory of the Canadian Glass Manufacturing Company at Point St. Charles, Montreal, on Thursday last, causing a loss estimated at \$35,000. No loss of life, and no serious injury resulted among the hundred and fifty employees in the building, and this is regarded as the most marvelous thing in connection with incident. The plant employs in all about three hundred men. The fire broke out at about five o'clock on the day shift. The plant was built like matchwood, and dozens of frightened young girls and men found themselves unable to reach the doors and were driven to throw themselves from windows of the second story.

The store of C. C. Carleton, Souris, received a bad scorching by fire Tuesday night of last week. The fire was discovered about 6.30 p. m. The Souris fire brigade under the captaincy of Donald Lavin, were promptly on the spot and soon had a strong stream of water from the hydrant just below the store, playing upon the flames. Owing to the dense smoke it was very hard work locating the source of the blaze and the consequence was that a great deal of damage was caused by water. All one side of the store including the counter was badly damaged and very little of the goods were saved. It was not until after eight o'clock that the fire was at last completely extinguished. Miss Carleton was the last to leave the shop at six o'clock and everything appeared then to be all right. It is thought the fire originated from the explosion of a lamp Mr. Carleton was in Charlottetown at the time.

A shocking fatality occurred at number three Sydney Street, Wednesday night about nine o'clock which resulted in the death of Jeanie, the little five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Greenwell. It appears that while Mr. Greenwell, who is an underground manager at number 2 Sydney Street, was engaged about some business, his little daughter walked into the dining room and coming near an open grate, her clothing caught fire. Mrs. Greenwell, who was in the kitchen adjoining at the time, was attracted by the terrified screams of the little one, whom she discovered enveloped in flames. Seeing some clothing she endeavored to smother the flames, and in doing so sustained terrible burns about the hands and arms. Before the flames were extinguished they had completely burned all the clothing on the child's body. The little girl's face, arms and body were frightfully burned. Dr. Reynolds was hurriedly summoned, but death relieved the child of its sufferings one hour afterwards.

Prowse Bros., Ltd.



Cost Price Takes Any Coat.

Determined not to carry over a single garment, we've taken the extreme course to ensure that determination—of offering any coat in the store at cost.

Every one is most desirable. In every detail a garment of the first quality. Tweeds and blacks in about equal quantities, all the latest styles. The full measure, the new and tight-fitting models—full and three quarter length, and "Tourist" styles, afford a choice that is in every way a pleasing one.

No lady should be satisfied with a last season coat when such an opportunity to invest is afforded.

- \$ 6.45 Tweed Coats for \$4.30
10.75 Tweed Coats for 7.17
13.75 Tweed Coats for 9.17
17.85 Tweed Coats for 11.90
23.75 Tweed Coats for 15.83
12.25 Black Coats for 8.17
13.50 Black Coats for 9.00
13.75 Black Coats for 9.17
14.75 Black Coats for 9.83
20.25 Black Coats for 13.50

These prices should create a strong demand for such desirable stylish garments. Be one of the first to choose. Come to-day for first choice.

Misses' Coats at Cost

Secure a new warm and stylish coat for your little girl. We can fit children from 4 to 14 years with garments of latest designs.

CHOOSE ANY AT COST—Bring her down and make her happy with a smart new coat. Prices range from \$3 to \$10.50. Choose at \$2 to \$6.90.

Skirts at Half.

A splendid skirt bargain! A number of very desirable tailor-made skirts—"Northway," "Britannia," and other good makes—offered at specially attractive prices. Black and tweed skirts in latest styles, beautifully made, perfect fitting and worth to \$5.25, go \$2.98 on sale today at.....

Gowns Below Value

Sample night dresses at unusually low prices for such desirable garments. Gowns of fine domet, full cuff and nicely finished—some trimmed lace, some with self ruffles, some silk embroidered. Worth from 35c. 98c.

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

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

STANLEY BROS.



Ladies' Fur Coats

In Astrakan, Russian Lamb, Persian Lamb and Seal, all sizes up to 44 inch. Special value in Astrakan at \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00.

Neck Furs and Muffs

In all the good kinds in endless assortment.

STANLEY BROS.



Ladies' Cloth Coats.

We are constantly receiving additions to our Coat Stock thus ensuring you of the very latest styles.

Special Values At \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10.00.

A lot of last season's coats at \$1.00 and \$2.95 each.

Stanley Bros

G. Maclellan. Sixtus Maclellan.

Maclellan Bros.,

SUCCESSORS TO GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Make their bow to the public, and in doing so wish to say that they are now prepared to turn out everything in the line of

High-Class Tailoring

With two expert cutters and a staff of first-class workmen they feel confident of pleasing the most fastidious.

Your Careful Examination

Before and after the suit is made will assure you that you get the best that can be furnished.

Your Next Suit!

May we make it and prove our assertions.

Maclellan Bros.,

Successors to Gordon & Maclellan. QUEEN STREET. October 2, 1906.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

A Great Expansion.

In the Public Works Department—Especially in Construction of Public Buildings—So Says the Deputy Minister in His Report.

PROGRESSION A MILLION A YEAR.

Mr. Gobeil Says, But Is Silent on Laurier Tower—While Going Into Detail About Repairing Office Chairs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Settled Only Three Strikes Out of 139—Yet the Minister Thinks No Other Remedy Is Required.

HALIFAX LAND DEAL.

Middleman Buys to Sell to Government—At One Hundred Per Cent. Profit.

NORTH ATLANTIC COMPANY WANTS MORE.

Interference with British Columbia.

Ottawa, Jan. 26th, 1907.

The report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ending last June, just down, deals with the enormous expenditure of \$9,247,527. The Deputy Minister speaks proudly of "The great expansion of our branch of the Administration, inasmuch as the expenditure during the year has reached a total of nearly ten millions, while ten years ago the expenditure was barely two millions."

Undoubtedly this is so. The government is lavish in erecting buildings, some of which fall down before they were finished, many of which are not needed at all, while all appear to be constructed without much regard to business principles.

A SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Turning to the report of the Chief Architect one naturally goes to see what he has to say about the Laurier tower and the western block extension of which it forms a part. We find in the Architect's statement of Ottawa work how many coat hooks were put up in each building, how many desks were oiled in each establishment. We learn that nine chairs were repaired in the Census office, that two window sashes were replaced in the Privy Council building, that three step ladders were supplied to the Auditor General, "that a cushion each was supplied to the Auditor General and Secretary of State's department," that three shades for lamps were furnished to the department of Interior, that eight doors were covered with cloth, several articles of furniture were oiled, with much more of the same detailed information.

ENTER THE MIDDLEMAN.

Then it was decided to build a rectangular engine house at Richmond, and plans were prepared on this understanding. Mr. Henry C. Read was engaged to value the properties and submitted a report. This was in 1905. Later this location also was abandoned in favor of a site near the Halifax Cotton Factory.

RATHER SERIOUS OMISSION.

This report is dated Dec. 1st, but the fall of the Laurier tower occurred last spring, and the investigation was completed long before the end of the fiscal year. The report of the commission showed that a costly structure, built within a few yards of the architect's office, under the eye of his own staff, and daily seen by the Minister of Public Works, was constructed of wretched material badly put together, neither the stones, nor the rubble, nor any part of the work such as the contract called for, and in fact so badly built that it did not stand until the job was finished. One

might suppose that a department which gives minute reports of repairs to a chair, could find something to say about such a job as that.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LARGE DEPARTMENT.

The January number of the Labor Gazette, issued by the Postmaster General and the Minister of Labor contains statistics of last year's trade disputes in Canada. The number given is 138, involving a loss of 480,775 day's work. The number which were terminated was 139 including one which began the previous year. Those who have been led by the self-advertising of the Department of Labor to suppose that this authority has settled most of the troubles will be surprised to learn that only four of the disputes were settled by "conciliation." Not even all of these were settled by the labor department, for in one case the mediator was the Ministerial Association at Winnipeg. The other three were terminated through the intervention of the department though in the most serious case the settlement did not occur until the strike had been in progress nine months and both parties were anxious to end it. The great Hamilton strike was settled three weeks after it began by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The Archbishop of Montreal was the peacemaker in another case. But nineteen twentieths of the troubles were ended either by private negotiation between the parties, or by the replacement of the men, or by the men giving up and returning to work, or by the employers granting their demands.

SUPPORT MR. BORDEN'S RESOLUTION.

In all these cases, as well as in the long strikes that were finally settled by arbitration, there was enormous loss, amounting to at least a million dollars in wages alone, and to large sums by investors, to say nothing of the suffering and inconvenience of the general public, such as follows the cost strike in the West or the Street Railway trouble. The statement of the department of labor is the best answer to the minister of labor, who opposed Mr. Borden's motion for a parliamentary investigation of labor questions. Mr. Lemieux contended that his department was dealing successfully with labor troubles and only required an amendment to the Act to do all that was necessary. But his own return shows that Mr. Borden's statement of the immense loss caused by strikes in Canada was below the mark, and that the department itself had done less to meet the evil than even Mr. Borden conceded. Three disputes settled by the department out of one hundred and thirty-eight, and those only after long strikes, is not absolutely satisfactory.

HALIFAX LAND DEAL.

The minister of railways has brought down a part of the papers referring to the purchase of land for Intercolonial round house at Halifax. The returns purport to be complete, but an examination of the papers shows that four or five important communications, including one from the sitting member for Halifax to the general manager of the railway, have been withheld. It is shown by these papers that in 1903 the chief engineer, the engineer of construction, and other technical officers decided on a site for the roundhouse. This location was abandoned because, as the general manager states, certain business people in Halifax objected to it on the ground that a new settlement would be built up out of town, and they would be deprived of trade with the employees of the shops and yards.

INTERFERENCE WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On Friday Mr. Borden sharply criticized the government for trying to coerce the administration of British Columbia into giving a present to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company of the provincial interest in the Indian reserve lands at the company's Pacific terminal point. As guardian of the property of the Indians the federal government handed over to the Company, on remarkably easy terms, 13,000 acres of the reserve, and then coolly asked the McBride Company to make a gift to the Company of the reversion belonging to the province. Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, Mr. Stockton and Mr. Porter pointed out that penalty for Mr. McBride's firm and patriotic refusal was the recall of Governor Meinhart from the Yukon to Ottawa, and his despatch to British Columbia to assist the federal government and the local opposition in their efforts to sweep the McBride Ministry out of existence. Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Oliver claimed on behalf of their Government that the provincial interest in the lands was of no value, since it would only be effective on the disappearance of the Metlakatla Tribe of Indians, which according to Mr. Aylesworth would not happen for ten thousand years. Yet it was this useless interest which the G. T. P. Company was most anxious to obtain and which the company's partners in the Laurier government have been trying in vain to wrest from the province for the company. The Grand Trunk Pacific people have fared pretty well at the hands of the Dominion, and we may assume that if its friends can get possession of the resources of British Columbia there will be another haul.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Increased Representation.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th January, Mr. J. J. Hughes, member for Kings County, introduced and spoke to the following resolution: That a humble address be presented to His Majesty King Edward VII. praying that he may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the imperial parliament for the purpose of amending the British North America Act, so that the maritime provinces of the Dominion, comprising the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, shall not at fifty times have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than the number that was assigned to each when it entered the confederation.

THE FOOD INSPECTION BILL.

Two of the government days this week were occupied in discussing Mr. Fisher's Bill for the inspection of food packing establishments. It was ascertained by a rigorous cross-examination that the minister intends to appoint forty-five inspectors at a salary of \$1,500 a year with an inspector at \$2,000 Mr. Fisher admitted other probable expenses bringing the cost of administration up to \$75,000 a year but the opinion was freely expressed that the measure would reach three times that amount before the people were done with it. The inspectors would only examine operations of factories whose products are exported from the Dominion or shipped beyond the Province. So while the Canadian consumer will maintain the army of inspectors his own food will not be inspected.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COMPANY AGAIN.

The Minister of the Interior has informed the House that the Government is dealing with an unsettled claim of \$1,000,000 of the North Atlantic Trading Company which has already received \$300,000 for not sending immigrants to Canada. On the part of the Company the case is pressed by Mr. Smart, agent of the unknown contractors who as Deputy Minister made the bargain with them and is now dealing with the officers who formerly served under him. Mr. Smart knows who the men are claiming this money and who threaten to commit suicide if their names are disclosed.

A MONTREAL VICTORY.

Much interest was felt here in Thursday's election at St. Antoine's Montreal for the local Legislature. The return of a Conservative for a seat previously held by a supporter of the Liberal Government would in any case show that the Conservative cause is still strong in business centres of Quebec Province. But when it was announced that Mr. Galt's majority was 969 and that his opponent, a brilliant Liberal lawyer had barely saved his deposit the occurrence was held to be a good omen for the Party in the future. Much attention has been paid to organization in the St. Antoine district and the result is a proof of the advantage of such work.

TARIFF REVISION.

The house has been making fair progress in committee on the tariff. More than half the clauses have passed, but there is a large and growing list of articles which Mr. Fielding has allowed to "stand". These are the items which have been reconsidered since the tariff was brought down. A new revision will be proposed in regard to these classes of articles, which include the sugar schedules, many of the metal duties, farm machinery and lumber.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island. Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

\$10 Course in Penmanship.

Free, to every student entering the Union Commercial College. This month we will give absolutely free our Special Course in Penmanship, value \$10, two experienced teachers in charge. One of the best business training courses in Canada goes with the above. Everybody is recognizing this institution as the "good school." It costs no more than inferior schools. Enter now and secure the above course free. Address W. Moran, Prin.

Up! Up! Up!—Step by step the Union Commercial College has gradually gone ahead until today it stands in the front rank of business schools. It helps students to positions, it teaches every branch, it advertises, it does not deceive the public. Write today. W. Moran, Prin.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins. Sheriff's Sale.

The Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

DIED.

At Cable Head on Feb. 1st, 1907. Miss Mary R. McDonald aged 89 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Montague Dental Parlors.

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. S. Aug. 15, 1906-3m.

Morson & Duffy.

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

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B.

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building.

McLean & McKinnon.

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Esq. A. McDonald. Mathieson & MacDonald. Barristers, Solicitors. Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. May 10, 1906-7y.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, on Monday the eleventh day of February A. D. 1907 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under the authority of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of November 1890, and made between Michael Rooney of Charlottetown in Township number fifty-seven in Kings County farmer, and Mary Rooney his wife, of the one part, and the credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part, all that tract piece and parcel of land situate in King's County, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by land now or lately in possession of the widow of the late Peter Sinnott, on the east by land formerly owned by James Hogan, on the south by land owned by James A. McDonald, and on the west by land owned by John D. Sinnott, containing thirty-two acres of land more or less, and I hereby give public notice that I will on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of August A. D. 1907, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Georgetown in said County, set up and sell at public auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said writ, being the sum of Forty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

Happy Thoughts.

Never before have we had such a bright and dazzling stock of holiday goods as we have this season. We name few by way of suggestion.

FURS.

Superb Fur Garments, so varied in price that every one can be suited. If you want FINE FURS come here for them. Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gents' Furnishings, Dress Goods, Cushion Tops, etc.

Our Furniture Man.

Pronounces our Furniture Attractions boundless. Furniture in endless variety—from simple low priced pieces to the more ornate and most expensive. No matter what price you pay, you'll get BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. A good gift lives a long life. Good Furniture is a good gift.

Snappy Styles.

Choose now. We'll store and deliver it just where and when you say.

Solid Footwear.

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN.

THE SHOE MAN. QUEEN STREET.

Big Stirring Ten Days' Sale.

PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING. Commencing this Friday morning, we will during the next ten days give extraordinary bargains in all departments in the store.

In every department there are accumulations of broken lines and odds and ends, left over from a big year's selling, which we would like to see cleared out before stock-taking, and we have marked the prices so low, as to ensure their going rapidly.

We have made extraordinary sales in our Mantle department this season, but on the few handsome ladies' jackets left over, we have marked the price down to actual cost, so here is a chance for a snap. We have some very desirable Misses' and Children's coats off which we are giving a discount of 1-3 off. All left over millinery at a fraction of price.

We are giving big reductions in our Men's Clothing department of certain lines. Come in and investigate. There are snaps in furs, dress goods, fancy goods, and wear, staples, etc.

In fact there are extraordinary opportunities for cash buying all over the store, which shrewd shoppers will not fail to take advantage of. We have prepared for and expect a big rush, so come early and get best choice.

W. TRAINOR & CO.

The Store That Saves You Money.

Happy Thoughts.

Never before have we had such a bright and dazzling stock of holiday goods as we have this season. We name few by way of suggestion.

FURS.

Superb Fur Garments, so varied in price that every one can be suited. If you want FINE FURS come here for them. Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gents' Furnishings, Dress Goods, Cushion Tops, etc.

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Pronounces our Furniture Attractions boundless. Furniture in endless variety—from simple low priced pieces to the more ornate and most expensive. No matter what price you pay, you'll get BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. A good gift lives a long life. Good Furniture is a good gift.

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A. E. McEACHEN.

THE SHOE MAN. QUEEN STREET.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Fall and Winter Weather! Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN.

Calendar for Feb., 1907.

Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 5d. 8h. 52m. p. m. New Moon 12 d. 1h. 43m. p. m. First Quarter 20 d. 10h. 35m. a. m. Full moon 28d. 21h. 23m. a. m.

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

Itching Skin

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

lations for worship celebrated in the suburbs. Many Catholics intend disputing before the courts the State's right to take possession of churches built exclusively by the private contributions of Catholics. Such is the Parish church of Montroge, an outskirt of Paris. It was built by the working men of the quarter, and their care, an ex-cavalry officer, has just paid off the remaining 24,000 francs of indebtedness in order to be free for the law-suit. As the administration of the French State is rarely amenable to the judicial authority, such lawsuits are not likely to accomplish anything. But Catholics are naturally unwilling to give up their property without a protest.

Second. Catholics are uncertain that Minister Briand has the right to content himself with a single declaration for the entire year. M. de Pressense, the Protestant Socialist Deputy for Lyons, comes out with a complaint that workmen have always been held to the strict letter of the law in regard to their political meetings. The letter of the law is that a separate declaration must be made at least twenty-four hours before each meeting; also, a chairman and board must be chosen at the beginning of the meeting, and, finally, any person in the audience has the right to speak out in answer to what is said on the platform. Such conditions were never intended for meetings of religious worship. Catholics are confident that Minister Briand will lose before the Court of Cassation, if the Government carries through the prosecution begun against 69 priests of Paris and countless others in the provinces for celebrating religious worship without such previous declaration to the police.

Third. Catholics remark that Minister Briand's good will may last only just so long as he lasts in office. His circular is not a text of law, and his successor is quite free to revoke it. In that case Catholic worship would become impossible. And yet Catholics would have been led to acknowledge the legality of so intolerable a position by signing the declaration now demanded. If Catholics accept the offers, they will have signed away their liberty of disputing a law whose observance the next Government may render intolerable at will. With all these arguments, the temper of anti-Catholic agitation in France must be taken into account, Sunday last, in one Parish church, two anarchists undertook to talk back to the priest. They were rapidly hustled out by the worshippers, but they have a legal show under the law of declaration. The same day, in the Church of Grenelle, two decently dressed men ostentatiously took chairs, turned their backs to the altar and remained so seated through the Mass. They were perhaps disappointed that no one made a row. During evening service in the Rouen Cathedral a man in a frock coat kept his high hat on his head and smoked a cigarette as he walked around the aisles of the church. A parish priest has formulated the condition of himself and fellows under the law as now interpreted: "We are at the mercy of the receiver, the Mayor's office and commissary of police." A final argument concerns the action of the Pope personally. The Government says French Catholics obey the Pope who is a foreigner, even when he orders them to disobey French law. It is difficult to judge measures taken by the Government in a first moment of exasperation, but M. Grosses, the Deputy who presented the judicial argument against Prime Minister Clemenceau in Parliament, summed them up: "You seem to have

Items of Interest.

The appointment of the Holy Father's new physician P. de Marobisava, the extraordinary physician, and Dr. Petacci, the physician in ordinary, has already been notified. The former is, like Dr. Lepponi, a native of the Marches of Ancona, has a very large practice, is especially sought after for lung, chest and throat affections, figures in most of the more prominent medical cases as special and consulting physician such as he now, becomes to the Pope, and occupies the chair of Pathology in the Royal University of Rome (sometimes the Sapienza). He is one of the very best diagnosticians in Rome. Dr. Petacci has a large practice, especially in the Curia, and he is remembered as physician-in-charge for most of the Cardinals invaded during recent years, such as Cardinal Gotti and Cardinal Aguti. The charge of the Pontifical Archdiocese is suppressed. Like most institutions it tended to find its historian when "its day was almost done, for Dr. Lepponi confided to me in strict secrecy during 1904 that he was not only writing his memoirs, but was also well on with a history of the Papal physicians. He wished for better data than he possessed about Cardinal Hugo Atratus (Hugh Black) an Englishman, who filled the position which the Jews most often get the so-called "Dark Ages" treated the Israelites not as M. Clemenceau treats exdiploimatists.

Somebody's Mother.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

The woman was old and ragged and grey, And bent with the chill of the winter's day, The street was wet with a recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for, amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye. Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of school let out, Came the boys, like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snowpiled white and deep. Past the woman, so old and gray, Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir.

At last came one of the merry troop, The gayest laddie of all the group. He paused beside her and whispered low, "I'll help you across if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed. And so without hurt or harm, He guided her trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong. Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content. "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's aged and poor and slow; "And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand. "I'll ever she's poor and old and grey, When her own dear son is far away." And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she said Was "God be kind to that noble boy Who is somebody's son, and pride and joy."

A Remarkable Press Cablegram.

Press cablegrams from Paris concerning the war being waged against religion have been almost invariably unfair to the Church. Here is an exception. It was published in the Record, of Philadelphia on December 23-d:

It may be said very well to love most on Friday and to hate the Pope, but fair play demands that the Pope's side of the question should be heard. Contrary to what is said, the pope's side in the present trouble is that of the entire French clergy, and particularly of the rank and file of parish priests. Every one who keeps his eyes open in France must see this. In Paris no one is allowed to doubt it; the "cures" have spoken their minds too freely. Whatever may be said by outsiders, the fact remains that the lower clergy and those Catholics who practice their religion stand together with the Pope. Of the "liberal" (vestries) which administered parish property under the old law, only three out of nearly forty thousand have so far deserted the pope, and they were already in open rebellion.

What are the objections of Catholics to the declaration? First, the signing of such a declaration recognises the right of the State to take possession of the churches and to make police regulations.

wished to strike at the head of the Catholic religion." In other words, Roman Catholics have to be Roman or not be at all. He wound up with a warning, which beyond doubt expresses the ideas of all practical Catholics in France, for there is no discussion on this point; the only question is whether such Catholics are numerous enough to make themselves heard. "So long as you limit yourselves to circulars and words, so long as you do not give us guarantees, I declare to you the Catholics of France will not flinch, no, not even before triumphant Freemasonry."

Speaking of Cardinal Gibbons, a Baltimore priest says that during the forty-five years of his ministry, Cardinal Gibbons has never been ill enough to omit the daily recitation of his Breviary. "If everybody adopted the Cardinal's regime as regards work, rest, worry and abstinence," says the priest, "the occupation of mental healers, faith curists and health faddists would vanish, and medical science would have to deal only with the diseases incident to old age and accidents."

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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.

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Every student who enters the Union Commercial College during this month will receive free, the special course in Penmanship now being taught. This is the only special course in Penmanship being taught in a Business College in this Province and is worth a great deal to every student. Now is the time to enter.

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

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1905 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

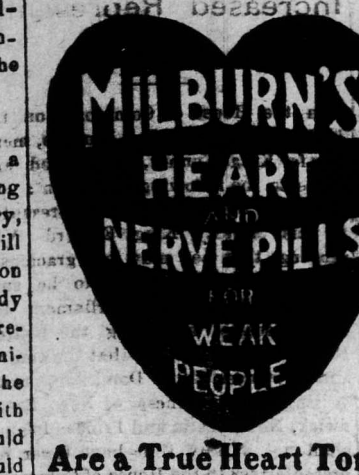
Millinery at Stanley Bros.—This year we are better than ever prepared to give you only the best in millinery. We have a larger stock, a better assortment, and Miss Sullivan has more help—consequently if we have no hat readymade to suit you, we can have yours trimmed for you before you go home.—Stanley Bros., The Millinery Leaders.

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

Read H. H. Brown's Add. in this issue. When you want Stanfield's Underclothing call and see him.

For Overalls, Working Shirts, Underclothing, Sweaters, etc., come to H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man.

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If you want to give a wedding or other present of the year in and year out kind—one that will be of real, practical service to the recipients for years on years to come—by all means buy some tasteful thing in Silver-ware or Jewelry, or even a useful Watch. Expense need not deter you. A piece of handsome Plated Ware will cost you no more than you would pay out for any fancy nickknack that's nice enough for wedding gift use. We have very pretty good plated fruit spoons, for example, as low as \$1.25; nice sugar spoons at 50c; really tasteful pickle dishes at \$1.50, and so on. Rings range in price from \$1.00 to \$50.00. The more expensive rings we prefer to order on approval, as in that way can sell cheaper to our customers. Brooches, Pins, Lockets, etc., at about any price you wish to pay; and watches from \$2.75 to \$50.00 in men's sizes, and \$4.50 to \$50.00 in the smaller sizes. Mail orders carefully filled.

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HALIFAX, N. S., August 1, 1906.

Mr. William Moran, Principal Union Commercial College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

I have much pleasure in saying these few words in commendation of your school. In the four months which I spent with you as a student of phonography I had an opportunity of observing at close range the admirable system of teaching in all departments, and personally of experiencing its benefits. Now after an experience of about ten months here in the office of Messrs. Davis & Fraser I am in a position to attest to the practical value of the training you impart. To all intending students I would recommend strongly the Union Commercial College.

Yours sincerely, J. MACADAM.

W. MORAN,

Principal. QUEEN STREET, CH'TOWN Jan. 2, 1907.

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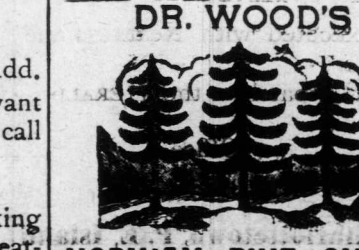
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