

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 8

Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Old and young are cordially welcome.

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

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

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,

Santa Claus Headquarters.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom

SUITE



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

We are headquarters for everything in

Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money

Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

Cardinal Gibbons Warns Shirkers of Motherhood.

In an interview given by Cardinal Gibbons on the American women, in Boston, a strong note was sounded on the duties and responsibilities of motherhood—a warning to those who would shirk the responsibility. No stronger arraignment could be imagined against this class of women than the expression of His Eminence. The subject is one on which he has spent much thought and throughout his talk it was apparent that one of his greatest desires was that women might be brought to the realization of what they owe to the nation.

"There are women who take upon themselves the responsibility of instructing other women how they may escape the responsibilities of motherhood," said Cardinal Gibbons. "Such a woman is as much an accomplice, and is committing as great a sin, as if she were an accomplice to a murderer. And one cannot conceive a more cowardly murder than this.

"There is no greater social evil, and I wish to say that I use the expression in a broader sense than it is usually understood, than the lack of maternal instinct. The drinking habit in this country is not so great an evil as this. It is hard to conjure up a greater one.

THE JOYS OF MOTHERHOOD.

"The wife who does not appreciate the joys of Motherhood will undoubtedly eventually destroy her own happiness. Although during the first few years of her married life, she may believe that she is having all the happiness that should fall to her lot. She was only deceiving herself. For a time she may think that everything is as it should be in her home and through the excitement of certain dissipation and indiscretions to which certain American women, of late years, have been drawn, but she is only running her own and, she will later find, the life and happiness of her husband.

"It at present appears all but impossible to educate the public to the social evil. It is a very delicate subject to approach and explain the righteous living as bearing on the subject of motherhood.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"So far as the education of the people on alcoholism and the regular care of the body in connection, it is a less serious matter to make them understand than this. For obvious reasons they maintain ignorant upon one of the most important questions now confronting the American people.

"The nation depends upon the personal conduct of each man and each woman. They both have responsibilities neither can shirk. If the nation is to thrive and pointing to prosper and be happy serious living must take the place of the present frivolous attitude.

"The Catholic Church teaches that it is the duty of all its members to rear families. No woman who attempts to foil the law of nature and of God can be given absolution in the confessional. Nor if any man or woman is responsible in any degree for what is commonly called 'race suicide,' they also are denied the confessional.

"Woman is a pattern of virtue, she should be so alike to maiden, wife and mother, and should exhibit the virginal modesty of the maid, the conjugal fidelity and loyalty of the spouse and the untiring devotedness of the mother.

"Every Christian woman should keep in her mind and heart, the picture of the Virgin Mother. She is everywhere confronted with the great model of Mary. Her image should be impressed on the mind of every daughter—the likeness of the Mother.

"The influence on the Christian woman—the moral elevation on woman cannot be overestimated through the example of all that is good and great in womanhood, through a contemplation of the Virgin Mother.

WOMEN WHO FORGET.

"It is nowadays quite common to hear of daughters and wives of some of our best known men, who, although not in dress imitating men, to the extent that their attire calls more than passing notice to them, but they wish to mount the rostrum and harangue their audience. It is this that causes a feeling of sadness to come into our hearts when we realize that such a state of affairs at present exists. These are the women who forget what should be their greatest aim—the privilege of motherhood.

"No woman is degraded by being kept from such parents as those that vex her. Her aspirations are not fettered by restricting her

field of action to the gentler avocations of life. Nor is her mind and will kept from seeking the better and higher in life.

"In asking her to stay within her realm, the realm of womanhood—motherhood, is to secure for her not the so-called 'equal rights,' but those greater rights of reverence that should be accorded to every true woman.

What an Italian Pastor Has Accomplished.

Under the title "One Man and His Town" in the current issue of McClure's Magazine, Martin Hamilton Carter, tells a vividly interesting story of the remarkable work of an Italian priest—Father de Nisco—in building up an Italian colony in Roseto, Pennsylvania.

Of this town, which contains today more than two thousand inhabitants, Father de Nisco is "de facto" mayor, building inspector, health department, and arbitrator of all questions relating to social conditions or business undertakings. He is also the chief of the police force, the president of the labor-union, the founder of most of the clubs, social, literary, musical, theatrical, benevolent, and the organizer of the famous brass band, pride of Roseto and envy of the surrounding country, and of the baseball nine, whose husky youths affectionately declare that he can inspire a better game than anyone else.

Ten years ago it was a town of less than 50 people—"nameless, lawless, filthy, poverty-pinched"—a collection of ramshackle buildings, with lanes for streets, with force and the knife settling difficulties. A Catholic church was built, but soon went into the sheriff's hands. Such was the condition when Father de Nisco arrived in 1897. Then came a change.

"He immediately bought in the church and the surrounding land on the hill-top, and began a comprehensive scheme of public improvement. Twenty-eight lots in front of the church were reserved for a park or 'piazza' (the piazza is still in a rather primitive condition); other lots were set apart for the parochial school that is to come in the future; others back of the church were fenced in for a cemetery. The cemetery had been a rubbishy brier-patch, open to the road, where only the poorest Rosetans had been laid. But he found in it the making of a beautiful park. Taking the pick and shovel into his hands, he went into the brier patch, and one day Bangor discovered that there was a park back of the Catholic Church on Brown's hill—a park which was half lawn, while the other half was laid out in plots with crosses and stone monuments. There were flowers everywhere, and rows of healthy young Lombardy poplar, pricking the blue above.

"The idea of the priest with the hoe was new, but one may imagine how it took with the simple-hearted, hard-working quarrymen. 'He made a garden for da people,' one man explained to me, with an eloquent gesture; and with gestures even more expressive, a wave in the direction of his home and a closing of his hands on an imaginary pick-handle, 'I, me myself, made a garden—me myself—Yes!'

Thus Roseto became a garden spot. The next thing Father de Nisco did was to take a stand against Sicilianism. He advised, he pleaded, he warned the people that the next stabbing affray meant imprisonment. An affray soon followed and the participants each got nine years in the penitentiary. This ended Sicilianism.

Next Father de Nisco took up the labor question. The Italians were getting eighty cents a day and compelled to trade at the company stores. They were paid every three months. Thus they were kept in poverty. Father de Nisco took up the matter with the president of the company and got partial relief. To further remedy matters, he organized a labor union, with himself as president, and called on the whole town on a strike. The result was a raise in wages.

The next serious problem to be met was that of the girl wage-earners. Father de Nisco solved it by organizing a stock company and started a shirt factory. A visit to it is thus pictured: "When I visited it, it seemed more like a girls' club than a factory. Everything is done by piece-work, and the girls may come and go as they please, or stop to chat among themselves whenever they feel inclined. The machines are all run by power; nevertheless, when one pretty girl, daughter of the 'King,' told me she got three cents a dozen for sewing in sleeves, I experienced a shock—still I saw her do five shirts

in five minutes, and learned that she made from six to eight dollars a week at it—which was all she needed in Roseto—and didn't get a bit tired. A married sister sat next her at the long table, putting on collars with lightning rapidity; and another sister was doing cuffs. The 'King' came in presently, bringing his daughter's two month-old baby, to be nursed; and as its father had accompanied me from the rectory to show me round, there was a family gathering in the corner, and they all talked at me at once while young Lorenzo had lunch.

Of Father Nisco's Sunday school, the writer says:

"But his Sunday school—his 'four hundred' is his great pride and hope. I visited it in May. I walked up from Bangor nearly two hours early, meaning to go about and take some snap-shots; yet already the piazza was swarming with boys of all ages, and in all stages of baseball, waiting for Sunday school. Long before service, the women and girls were in their places, rows of young mothers in the rear pews with their babies. A bell called the boys from their baseball, and the church was filled. One little tot came in trying to get his hat down his trousers-leg and up his sleeve at the same time. After catechism the children were let out for recess in the piazza and the cemetery. Recess is often an hour and a half long in summer. The Priest's flowers were coming to bloom and the place was bright. He warned the children to keep on—not off—the grass. 'But if you pick any of my flowers that are for to look at and enjoy, I shall be mad!' and he followed as they trooped out, carrying with him a couple of balls, which he threw for the little ones to catch, begging at every step by scores begging him to throw for them.

"Nearly three hundred played on the grass but not a flower was touched."—Catholic Citizen.

Early Records of the Church.

A timely article—timely in view of Modernistic criticism—from the pen of Father Bacchus, appears in the current number of the Dublin Review, the object of which is to indicate the historical records which are in our possession as to the early Church.

Indeed very many persons have a vague notion that the existence of Our Lord was ignored and mentioned by any historian of the first century. Father Bacchus shows us that the sources of our information regarding the Early Church may be classified thus:

(a) Pagan historians Tacitus and Suetonius. (b) The New Testament, viz. the Epistles of St. Paul and the last chapter of Acts. (c) Certain early Christian traditions or legends.

In regard to (a) it is Suetonius who gives us our first glimpse of the Early Church; this is in his "Life of Claudius," in which he tells us that the Emperor expelled the Jews from Rome, owing to the strange teachings of one among them called Chrestus. According to Suetonius the Christian propaganda met with a very great success, even from the first and despite persecution.

Christians, be it noticed, were not looked upon in these days as in any way different from Jews, and Suetonius and Tacitus speak of them as identical.

It was only ten years after Jews and Christians had settled down, as distinct bodies, in Rome that St. Paul was brought a prisoner to the City.

He then found that the Jewish body was ever stirring up the animosity of the Romans against the Christians whose successes they envied that they were on every possible occasion, securing the members of the Roman aristocracy, of being guilty of holding "foreign superstitions," i. e., Christianity, and that they organized a systematic propaganda of anti-Christianity which was essentially to calumniate in the Neronian persecutions.

In 65 A. D. occurred the great fire of Rome. A report soon gained ground that Nero had caused the great conflagration—which was indeed the truth. In order to get rid of the report, he sought for persons who might be believed to be capable of such a deed.

He had not far to seek, and his choice almost at once fell upon the class of men "detested for the abominations which they perpetrated and vulgarly known as Christians." These he accused of being the authors of the fire, and as every reader of "Quo Vadis" will remember, the most tragic period in the history of our Church forthwith followed.

(Continued on fourth page.)

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS

MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. F. A. Laballe, Manitowish, Wis., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURVED SPOKES.

There is no doubt that an iron wheel with curved spokes is more attractive to the eye than the ordinary variety, but it is not on account of its appearance that it is constructed in this manner. Wheels that are cast invariably crack a little in the process of cooling, and those made with straight spokes are always liable to crack. The curved variety, by allowing a certain give and take in the metal, avoid this danger.

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 25c.

BUT IT WENT.

"Prisoner at the Bar," said the magistrate, "for the crime of oversteering you will pay a fine of \$10 or be stuck to jail for ten days." "That's not a correct sentence," murmured the prisoner.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

THE VICTORIAN ENGLISH.

The England which spoke the language which was already dying in the eighteenth century was before all things a world of the country. The sights and sounds of nature played a far greater part in the lives of the mass of the people than they do today. This is reflected, for instance, in the way in which birds and animals were spoken of and the names given them. I have myself once or twice heard old people in the country speak of the hen as "Dame Parrot." One is familiar with the phrase from books, of course—it is Chaucer's "Percotelet"—but once or twice as a child I actually heard it. I suppose it would be impossible to hear it anywhere now.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I've thought of a novel effect for my new melodrama." "What is it?" "The villain lights a cigar during the snowstorm, thus setting the snowstorm afire."

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."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver. Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00. All dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908

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

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

At a largely attended and enthusiastic convention of Liberal Conservatives held at Eldon on Saturday last, Mr. A. D. Ross of Eldon and Dr. Rogerson of Vernon River Bridge, were unanimously nominated as the Opposition candidates for the Belfast district at the next Provincial election. The Leader of the Opposition was present and addressed the meeting on the public questions affecting our Province, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

It is announced from Montreal that Lord Strathcona is expected to visit Canada shortly in connection with the fast service question and in this connection it is stated that the Canadian High Commissioner in London, who has all along strongly advocated Halifax as the all-year-round port, has changed his view and that he now favors Quebec as the Summer port, following in this respect the view of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific. It is now believed that the Canadian Pacific will eventually get the contract for the fast service and that Quebec will be the Summer port and Halifax the Winter port.

By their frenzied antics the London women suffragists show how unworthy they are of any more power than they already possess. The other day a band of them made a raid on the House of Commons and attempted to rush the doors of the lobby. Their attempt was frustrated, however, by the police, who had a sharp skirmish with the shrieking women. Two score of them were arrested for disorderly conduct and arraigned in court. They were condemned to pay a fine or be imprisoned for a month. They all went to jail. This shows how bitter and unreasonable these viragoes are.

Recent investigations at Ottawa indicate that the transportation of supplies in connection with the survey work of the Transcontinental Railway in Northern Ontario reaches very high figures. According to a return brought down the other day the Government paid \$90 a ton for the carriage of supplies for 42 miles. In another case 13 1/2 cents per pound was paid for a distance of 117 miles, and in two other cases, where the distance is to be covered was 120 miles, the price paid was 12 1/2 cents per pound and 16 cents respectively. This is surely a bleeding process of the most pronounced type.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Wednesday last, the question of winter navigation of the Straits was under discussion and the debate was participated in by the Island members and others. The Minister of Marine stated that it was proposed to have a new steamer built in England, 250 feet long, 46 feet broad, 27 feet deep and 18 feet draft. She is to be 1,800 tons and to be 6,000 horse power. No contract for the steamer has yet been let, and as a consequence she will not be available for next winter's work. If the Government

are in earnest about procuring the new ice-breaker why do they delay? They are quite conversant with the disabilities under which we labor in this matter and know that any time we are liable to have our communication with the mainland cut off for an indefinite period. Under these circumstances there is no excuse for delay.

The Provincial Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday 25th inst. But there is no sign of the public accounts or of any of the other public reports. Shortly after the party at present in power came into office they made the official declaration that the public accounts and other public reports might be published at any time after the first of January in any year, no matter whether or not the Assembly was in session. At that time the Government's fiscal year ended on Dec. 31. Since then a change has been made and now the financial year closes on the 30th of September. That is over four months and a half ago, and still there is no sign of the reports. Shall we have to wait as usual until long after the session opens; until the eve of the delivery of the budget speech?

Evidences of a conflict between the Imperial Government and the House of Lords are looming up. The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, has announced in the House of Commons, that two Scottish Land Bills, passed by the Commons last Session, and rejected by the Lords for their reconsideration. This, it is said, will be the first time a bill has been resubmitted to the House of Lords, within the life of a single parliament. The course proposed by the Premier may only be for the purpose of affording him a pretext to dissolve Parliament and go to the country. It is well known that some of the elements in the large majority with which he emerged from the last general election are becoming quite unmanageable, and the results of recent by-elections are emphatically against the Government. These facts and the failure of the Government to carry out their pre-election promises doubtless render the Premier's position rather uncomfortable. The resubmission of these rejected bills to the Lords, and the failure of the Upper House to concur would constitute a most plausible pretext for a dissolution and a new election. We shall see what we shall see.

Advices from British Columbia indicate that lively scenes are not impossible there in the near future. The Legislature of that Province, now in Session, has passed without a dissenting voice, what is known as the "Natal" act, and it has received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor. It will be remembered that a similar act was passed at last year's session; but had not received the Lieutenant Governor's assent. The Liberals generally, and members of the Federal Government, have sought to cast the blame for non assent on Premier McBride. He, however, has shown that he was not to blame and pointed out pretty plainly that disallowance had been advised from Ottawa. In vindication of his contention Premier McBride has had the act, or one of a kindred nature, introduced and passed at the present session, and has secured the assent thereto of the Lieutenant Governor. Now it is up to the Federal Government to show their hand. The act provides an educational test for all immigrants entering the Province,

and consequently brings the question of Japanese exclusion to a crisis. The feeling in British Columbia is decidedly opposed to the admission of Japanese; but the Laurier Government in consequence of the Anglo Japanese treaty and recent negotiations with Japan by special envoy, are forced to protect the Japs. The consequence can be nothing else than a sharp conflict between the people of British Columbia and the Federal

A NEW GAG!

Minority May Not Appeal Against Suppression of Evidence Until the Investigation Has Been Permanently Blocked.

A Few New Brunswick Election Deals.

ANOTHER DREDGING STORY.

An Official Who Serves Two Masters.

A POLITICAL SEED BILL.

RETURNS THAT LIE.

200,000 Immigrants Who Cannot Be Found.

On Water As Well As Land.

Nearly whole Fishing Waters of West and North Handed Out to Favorites for \$330 a Year—A 21 Year Monopoly.

Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1908

Parliament has once more given the party vote to choke off investigation into public expenditure. Last week the majority in the public Accounts Committee prevented Mr. Foster from questioning director Wickwire of the Sub-Target Company (which pays \$64 for machines and sells them to the government for \$250) about negotiations between himself and the promoter respecting the government contract. The majority in the committee, for first time in Canadian history, refused to allow an appeal to be taken to the House, and on Thursday of this week Mr. Blain brought up the matter in the Commons. He proposed a resolution that "the greatest possible freedom of investigation into the expenditure of public money" should be enjoyed by the committee and that any action of the majority in excluding evidence or restricting inquiry should be subject to immediate appeal to the House."

POST MORTEM APPEAL

The Premier took a singular position regarding this motion. He admitted the right of appeal but objected to its exercise. He held that if evidence was shut out the minority had a right to seek redress from the House but not until the inquiry was concluded and report presented. That is to say after the inquiry is blocked and the witnesses are gone, and the matter is closed the House may be asked to say that the evidence should have been allowed. Sir Wilfrid permits a post mortem appeal against the suppression of evidence after the evidence is permanently suppressed. This is satisfactory to members professionally engaged in chocking off investigation and to the hoodlums who desire protection. It suits the middlemen.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Obstructionists are now kicking themselves because they did not think of this trick two years ago. They might thus have choked off the disclosures of the Merwin contracts and many booting operations. Merwin is the middleman who bought ordinary engines for the Marine Department, paying the trade price of \$262 for one and turning it over to the Government for \$550, paying \$335 for another and passing it to the Government at \$960, and so on through a long range of articles. At first the witness refused to disclose the regular trade price, but when appeal to the House was ordered he and the majority backed down, and in fifteen minutes the Committee got information concerning \$18,000 worth of business out of

authorities, if the latter undertake to enforce their contentions. That the Ottawa authorities are going to protect the Japanese immigrants is evident, if reports be true. It is stated that Federal Government lawyers at Vancouver have been instructed to secure admission of all Japanese held up under the Provincial enactment, to the extent of applying for habeas corpus proceedings in the courts. Now for the tug of war.

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about a million and a half transacted with this group. They showed a rake-off at the rate of half a million dollars in the whole transactions. The device of refusing the appeal had not then been discovered. Mr. Pugsley brought that trick to Ottawa, with the result that a 187 per cent rake-off on a Sturtevant engine or a 300 per cent margin on a sub-target machine, or a \$9,000 election contribution in Sir Fred Borden's county out of subtarget profits may be arranged with greater safety.

A FEW NEW BRUNSWICK DEALS.

Mr. Pugsley himself has gone to New Brunswick to steer the Provincial Government through the elections. The Dominion has already made some contributions to the campaign. It has provided a quarantine office at \$1,800 a year to a local member whose seat was wanted for the Attorney-General. It has furnished a \$2,200 office to another member who was in the way. On its behalf the Mayor of St. John has the promise of postmastership as the price of his candidature. An I. C. R. claims agent has been induced to become a candidate with his position held for him in case he should need it again. A Provincial member has been under Dominion pay of \$25 per day holding alleged investigations. A town postmaster has been permitted to speak at party rallies. Seven new post offices have been promised to one small county. A scheme to purchase for the Dominion fourteen railways connecting with the Intercolonial in the Province has been brought forward. A Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Courtney Bay has been discovered. And the campaign is only well begun.

INSPECTING HIS EMPLOYERS.

It is a poor week which does not bring some new development of dredging operations. This time it is Dr. Spohn, former Liberal M. P., afterward Liberal office holder, now pursuing more profitable operations as a dredging contractor. Dr. Spohn's dredging company employs J. G. Gendron, whose brother is interested with Dr. Spohn in other dredging contracts. In the winter season Mr. Gendron works for Dr. Spohn's Company. In the summer he is the Government inspector certifying to the quantity and quality of work done in the Spohn company contract. But his relations with the contracting company go on through the summer, when he regularly takes the company's cheques and pays off the men on the dredges. He draws \$3 a day

from the Government as an independent officer supposed to be rigidly measuring the work done and determining whether it is worth 25 or 20 or 14 cents class. Sometimes Mr. Gendron makes more than \$3 a day. One summer another inspector drawing \$3 for watching other work in the neighborhood farmed out his job at half price to Gendron and went off about other business, taking half the pay himself while Gendron drew a pay and a half. As the country is paying many millions for dredging, and as the inspectors have the power to reduce or swell this amount by hundreds of thousands the public can judge whether this situation is satisfactory.

SEED GRAIN AND POLITICS

The bill to provide money to purchase seed grain for Western farmers has been passed. Advances are limited to those whose crop failed and there is no help for new comers who never had a crop, and may be less able to buy seed than the older settlers, when the supply is scarce and the price high. The advance must be repaid in one year. Mr. Lake and other Western opposition members contended that if the advance were made at all the settler should not be forced to repay it all out of the next year's crop which may also be small. The Government plea is that the Minister may relax the conditions in necessary cases. As election time is approaching this power may be improperly used to favor or coerce the debtors on whose property the Federal and Provincial Governments are taking a mortgage. Mr. Lake's amendment for repayment in three annual instalments was voted down by the regular party majority. It is disclosed that the Government distribution will be in the hands of Leach, the chief perpetrator of the notorious "thin red line" scandal, by which 9,000 Manitoba voters were disfranchised in 1904.

BOGUS IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Interior Department gives out glowing reports of increased immigration. These statements are clearly false. About half the settlers reported can never be found afterward. This is proved by the Northwest census of 1906, which shows the population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to be as follows:

| | | |
|----------|-------|---------|
| 1906 | | 808,863 |
| 1901 | | 419,512 |
| Increase | | 389,351 |

Returns of births and deaths make the natural increase of the population of 1901 41,951, leaving 347,400 to be supplied from outside, and by the natural increase of these immigrants. Now the number of homestead settlers in the Northwest from other provinces in the five years is represented by the Department to be 27,725. The Department counts two and a half persons for each homesteader, making 69,312 inhabitants from this source. A much larger number from the other provinces settled on lands which they purchased, or in towns and villages, or were employed in the various works and industries of the country. This would leave less than 200,000 to be supplied by immigrants and their children.

MULTIPLIED BY TWO.

Note now the number of immigrant settlers reported by the department as having located in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan in the five years preceding the June 1906:

| | | |
|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1901-2, | 61,129 | see Int. Rept. p. 99 |
| 1902-3, | 109,986 | " " 95 |
| 1903-4, | 75,308 | Canada 1906-7, p. 1033 |
| 1904-5, | 74,676 | " " " |
| 1905-6, | 90,652 | " " " |

Total, 411,652

Here are more than twice as many immigrants reported to have settled in the West as could be found there by the census enumerators. The number of immigrant settlers reported from 1901 to 1906 is 22,301 more than the total increase of population from all sources.

THE LOST 200,000.

What has become of the 200,000 or 250,000 lost people? These include the 22,301 mentioned above, also the total natural increase of the older settlers, and of the immigrants, themselves, together with all that arrived from the older provinces and their descendants. Either these 200,000 never came or they came and went away. How many did the country pay a bonus of \$4 or \$5 per head? On how many did the mysterious North Atlantic Trading Co. draw \$5 for each imaginary head? How many of them were travellers coming into the country and going

out by another or the same gate? How many were Canadian travellers coming home? How many were mere picknickers from across the borders? How many were mere dead figures stuffed into the books to make glory for the immigration department, gain for the immigration contractors, and an excuse for an annual immigration expenditure which has jumped from \$120,000 to \$950,000 since the change of Government?

FISHING MONOPOLIES.

It is not only on land that the public wealth of Canada has been divided among favored persons, exclusive fishing rights on the rivers, lakes and bays in the Canadian North and Northwest have been parcelled out in the same way as the land and the timber and the minerals. Mr. Herron of Alberta questioned the Minister of Marine on this subject the other day and ascertained that the following grants had been made:

A GOOD \$10 WORTH.

F. W. Markey of Montreal has obtained exclusive privileges in the great Nelson River and all its tributaries from West River to its mouth in Hudson Bay; also of the Bay or Estuary of Nelson from Cape Tatnam to Owl River, a distance of more than 100 miles extending 3 miles from shore; also of the Hays and Pigeon Rivers in Kewatin, two very large tidal streams emptying into Hudson Bay; also of the whole of Great Slave Lake, which has an area of 10,719 square miles, and is larger than either Lake Erie or Ontario. For all this he pays \$10 a year and his lease runs for 21 years from 1904.

J. K. Mackenzie of Selkirk has obtained exclusive fishing rights on the whole of Lake Athabasca, 2,812 square miles, and also of Lesser Slave Lake, 480 square miles. His lease runs till 1913 and he pays \$10 per annum.

A JOURNALIST FISHERMAN.

Arch MacNee, whose regular business is connected with the Government newspaper in Windsor, Ontario, has been granted the exclusive right of fishing around James Bay from North Buff to Moer's Island, a distance of more than 100 miles by the shore line. His right runs out 3 miles from the shore and includes the tidal waters of a large number of streams discharging into James Bay. Mr. MacNee will enjoy these exclusive rights until the year 1924, and will pay \$10 a year.

NOT MUCH LEFT.

Altogether for the price of \$330 a year these favored persons have acquired the monopoly of fishing on the best part of the coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay and in all the large rivers in that region, and of all the fishing of nine lakes having an extent of over 15,000 square miles. They have hundreds of miles of sea coast, thousands of miles of river, and some 2,000 miles of lake coast under their exclusive control. They seem to have captured nearly all the sources of fish supply between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains in the North Country.

Terrific Explosions.

A terrible calamity occurred at Ile Perrot, near Vaudeuil not far from Montreal the other day when two buildings of the Standard Explosives Company were destroyed and nine workmen were killed, and one man who was working outside was injured. With one exception, all were married and fathers of families. They were all residents of Vaudeuil. The two explosions took place immediately one after the other. They came like thunderbolts, and when the terrified people of Vaudeuil looked in the direction of the factory all was over, and the two buildings collapsed, and the men's bodies had been blown to atoms. Nobody knows the cause of the accident, which will probably remain a mystery, as all in the buildings were instantly killed. One hundred men are employed at the works. The greatest consternation reigns in Vaudeuil, friends and relatives of victims being terrified with the sudden calamity. The Standard Explosives Co., works on Ile Perrot are the largest in the Dominion. Three hundred acres on the Island are used for the purpose and there are over forty buildings, the number of hands employed when in full operation being about one hundred and fifty. The cap city of the plant is two cars, loads of dynamite and one carload of blasting powder a day.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

The Always Busy Store.

Radical Reductions!

**— ON OUR —
WHOLE STOCK!**

Ladies' Fur Coats.

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

Ladies' Cloth Coats.

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

Ladies' Wrappers.

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

Ladies' Cloth Skirts.

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

Table Covers.

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

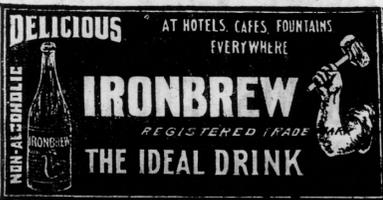
These are only a few of the bargains we are offering, and every department in this store is represented in the discounts.

Stanley Bros.

GROCERIES.

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

SODA DRINKS



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction.

EPPS'S A delicious drink and a sustaining food. COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

Boy Wanted.

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

\$50 Scholarships Free To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

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

COAL! We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

C. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907—3i

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

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and Hay.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. H. J. Palmer has been appointed Attorney General of the Province. Three cases of smallpox are reported at Moncton, N. B., and three houses are under quarantine at Fox Creek, not very far from Moncton.

A Proper Declaration.

The board of investigation which sat in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraphers went somewhat beyond the lines set by precedent in such matters, and got into the realm of what may be called the higher politics of commerce.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

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.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen.

Early on Tuesday morning of last week Dan, McLeod, of Sydney, was killed at the Steel works by becoming entangled in some belting while working at the rolling mill. He was about twenty-one years of age.

Sixty Miles of Logs. The largest raft of logs ever towed out of Nova Scotia to Boston is now lying off the wharves of the New England Gas & Coke Company in Everett.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.



Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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

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

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper. A. A. McLean, K. C. Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

The American ship Emily Reed, foundered last Friday night off the Oregon coast, and twelve lives were lost. The ship was one of the largest ever built in New England.

There was a very small attendance at the market yesterday. There was scarcely any outside market at all. Prices remained practically unchanged from last quotations.

Tom Longboat, the Indian long-distance runner, who will represent Canada at the Olympic games in London next summer, won the ten-mile relay race at the Park Square Coliseum, Boston, Saturday, defeating three men. His time was 50 minutes and 32 3/5 seconds, beating all records.

Last Friday night fire broke out in the Edison Theatre, Medicine Hat, causing a panic. The building was entirely gutted and damage was done to the extent of \$2,000.

A Berlin despatch says: Krupp's cannon and armor plate factory, which had been working overtime on great pressure of orders until the latter part of last year, is now experiencing very dull trade.

A dozen men were burned, the most of them fatally, in a terrific explosion of molten steel, at the Monongahela Blast-furnace of the National Company, Centre Street, McKeesport, near Pittsburgh, on the 14th.

Seven people were killed and a dozen injured when the big passenger train struck an electric car at the Michigan crossing in Toledo, Ohio, last Sunday night.

Deputy Chief Kruger of New York lost his life in a fire at Canal Street on Friday. After the flames in the upper part of the building had been brought under control Kruger took his men to the last moment. After several attempts to get at the fire from the outside Kruger plunged into the cellar.

In the civic elections on Wednesday last Mr. B. C. Prowse was elected Mayor. The vote stood: Prowse 1280, Crabbe 846. The Councilors elected are: Ward one, D. O'M. Reddie, unopposed; Ward two, D. J. Biley, unopposed; Ward three, Thomas Campbell; Ward four, D. Stewart and R. M. Johnson; Ward five, Beal Rogers, Jr., S. A. McDonald and I. J. Lane.

DIED In this city on the 18th, inst. Ella M. eldest daughter of Maurice Blake. May her soul rest in peace.

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

Goods Exchanged If Desired. Money Back When Wanted. Three quarter RAGLANS With Ulster Collar. Made in three quarter lengths of heavy grey frieze, warm tweed lining, mobair lined sleeves, large ulster collar, warm and comfortable yet easy to walk in. \$6.50

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

Just Have a Look at Ours Our claim to the greatest Overcoat stock in P. E. Island will bear investigating, and every garment of this immense stock will bear investigating both the hidden portions as well as those that are visible—inside as well as outside.

The Latest Styles. Newest Patterns. The proper full length Raglan styles are shown in many qualities.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had. Canada's best Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

"Fit Reform," "Progress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing For sale at this store but not elsewhere. Just compare overcoats bearing this brand with inferior makes and equal prices. Then it won't be hard to decide.

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

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

Calendar for Feb. 1908

Moon's Phases. New Moon 24. 4h. 37m. a. m. First Quarter 29. 0h. 28m. a. m. Full moon 17d. 5h. 5m. a. m. Last Quarter 24d. 11h. 24m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days 1 through 29.

A Visit To The Holy Land.

(By William O'Brien, M.P., in London Tribune.)

European diplomacy passes three-fourths of its time discussing Eastern questions without number, ranging from Morocco to the Yellow Sea. The Chancelleries know all about the Tripoli question, the Macedonian question, the Persian question, and so on into the mysterious depths of Tibet. They have a score of projects on the stocks for conferences, treaties and condominiums to deal with them.

May a passing traveller be allowed to express his wonder that the only Eastern question that Europe has all but forgotten is that to the solution of which for three centuries the Europe of the Crusades devoted its arms and its prayers—the question which will for the mass of civilized mankind, eclipse all others, Eastern or Western, in everlasting import?

The material reason, no doubt, is that the Holy Land has a population too heterogeneous to give trouble to anybody except themselves, has little or no trade except in rosary beads to attract the traveller, and forms such a tangle of the vested interests of all nations in all ages that no individual Power can ever hope to appropriate it for its own.

It is quite true that the Turk exercises his overlordship in the Holy Land tolerantly, not to say coolly, sometimes. Jerusalem knows nothing of the lusts and bloody feasts which endear the Bashibazouks to the unfriendly villages of Armenia. The only time I saw a Turkish ship used was on the shoulders of a Moslem boy who proposed to force his donkey through the Franciscan procession on the way of the Cross.

The gun on the watch-tower of David would probably be more dangerous to the gentleman who would fire it than to the invading Gaiour. The sentinel was engaged but yesterday in the unwise, though sufficiently perilous task of gathering anemones on the topmost pinnacle of the embattlements; for the wild flowers of Palestine, when they blossom at all, burst out of the very rocks, and, although in the immaculate air the walls of Suleiman are as aglow and span after their 300 years as if the masons had but left them yesterday, their tops are just now wreathed all over with chaplets of crimson and mauve spring flowers. Nor was religious controversy ever more mellifluously conducted than by our friend the Marzian from his tower. His "La illaha il Allah," chanted in a cry, half plaintive and half joyous of surpassing sweetness, floated high over the melodious jabber of the crowd at the Jiffs Gate, with a penetrative power that made even a hardened open-air platform speaker green with envy of his gift, and with a soft religious suggestiveness not exceeded by the chorus of Angelus Bells, that broke forth about the same moment to confute him by closing his chant.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. It was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Howie Roberts, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system. The apparent Moslem bonhomie has even its touch of humor. In one of the dim ambulatories of the superb Mosque of Omar outside the railings within which is enshrined the very rock where the Ark of the Covenant once rested (a chunk of rock for which the Jews who wait outside the wall would joyfully give an eye or an arm a piece) the Sheikh who showed us another uncovered a square green marble from which Mohammed is fabled to have ascended to Heaven, and intimated that I had only "to put something" on the stone to follow the Prophet instantly to the empyrean. I humored the joke to the extent of a half-franc.

"Ah!" he said, "you must put something more. A half-franc would only get you half to heaven. It would leave your wife behind." For all the Sheikh's pretty wit and softness for French coins, one had only to watch a circle of Moslem priests worshipping toward Mecca at an adjoining prayer-niche—their bodies swaying in graceful unison, as they fell to their knees, or rose, or flung their shoulders from side to side, the while their dark eyes flashed, and their prayer rose and fell as in the strophes of some solemn battle song—to feel at what short notice the Sheikh's jokes might turn into the gleam of steel, only for the presence of the lady, soldier, who, with his top-boots hanging from his belt, escorted us through the Mosque in his stocking feet. Threadbare stockings they were, by the way, and pitiable enough was the picture of bankruptcy in the Turkish war office presented by our Turkish Tommy Atkins, with a uniform of indistinguishable color, and in the last stages of tattered malnutrition, and the hungry air of a man who had dined on an orange. But, like the Tommy Atkins of all nations, Hamid was a good-humored dog, who, while we pause to muse on the destiny that placed Solomon's Fountain at the service of the religion of an obscure Arabian conqueror, unceremoniously ducked his head into the basin, and then helped himself to a long drink of the cool waters in which he had washed his face; after which he proceeded to cull for the lady a nosegay of wild cyclamens and petunias growing in the old court of the Gentiles, and pocketed his backbeeb with the deep content of one who had not received as much coin of the realm from his Turkish paymaster for many a day.

The truth is that Turkish rule is on its best behavior in Palestine, simply because there alone it is under the inspection of Christendom. Christendom is there also, under the inspection of the Turk, with results that are not edifying. The intestine wars of the Greeks and Latins, the Armenians, Copts and Abyssinians over the partition of the holy places—their constant battles of words, and even blows, in the most awful precincts upon earth over the possession of a particular altar, over the hours for their rival masses and processions, over the particular staircase by which which Galvay is to be mounted, over the age-long question whether this or that sect shall be entitled to light five lamps or only four over the Holy Sepulchre or in the Chapel of the Nativity—are a source of anguish to all tender souls and furnish no end of material for the scoffers, who can see nothing of the tremendous mysteries that glorify these sacred places except the petty human distractions which vulgarize our divinity hours.

The scoffers might as well turn away from the delicious Garden of Gethsemane because of the sores of the lepers who line the way. These family jars do not assume serious proportions often than half a dozen times in a generation. Fifteen Franciscan monks wounded by a shower of stones from the roof of the Greek

convent six or seven years ago for exercising their immemorial right of entry by a particular staircase to the Galvay chapel; a Franciscan monk (the Franciscans, it can be stated with a safe conscience, are always the victims), and the Greeks almost always the aggressors) killed with a revolver shot a few years further back by the canvass of a Greek procession on the threshold of the Stable of Bethlehem, consecrated by the most important event in the world's history; a horrible scuffle a few weeks ago in the same holy place owing to the attempt of a band of Greek priests, not content with their exclusive possession of the Altar of the Nativity, to force their way with blows of brass crosses and croziers through the only corner of the rock-hewn Stable left to the Latins—these constitute the principal casualties which scandal has got to feed upon for the last quarter of a century.

When we remember that five warring churches are left without any written law to dispute the possessions of some fifty sanctuaries, where their professions perforce jostle one another daily in a narrow space, always ill-lighted and often underground, and that remonstrances and explanations have to be exchanged in divers mutually unintelligible tongues, the miracle is that the muscular forms of Christianity do not offend more scandalously assert themselves. There is even a consolation in the thought that the passionate fervor with which Latin and Greek and Armenian alike have clung century after century to the ownership of every altar, lamp, and pinck of dust in the holy places; gives us the best assurance that human tradition can give that these are, indeed, the scenes of stupendous mysteries in comparison with which the battles, sieges and pillages of the pharaohs, Sesostris, Alexander, Pompey, Charlemagne, Omar, Saladin, Napoleon and Mehmet Ali, that have ravaged the face of Palestine are but as the stings of mosquitoes of yesterday. Even a fight for the right of sweeping the steps of a given chapel (and it was the actual cause of the most serious of recent encounters) becomes respectable when some stoms of the sweepings may quite possibly have been touched by the feet of Jesus, or may have mingled with some prophet's or martyr's dust, and when both claimants to the right of wielding the sweeping brush can cite their title-deeds going back to the Crusades, or further. But it is a disgrace to Christendom that there should be no tribunal other than a fat Mussulim Effendi to regulate these venerable disputes according to the measure of his backbeeb, or the influence of a particular Power at Samsoul for the moment.

There would be something comical if it were not still more repulsive, in the idea of the Christian Great Powers taking the Sultan under their tutelage to teach him the principles of good government in Crete and Macedonia, while they are themselves dependent upon a Turkish policeman to maintain law and order among their own subjects in what all the Powers of Christendom alike believe to be the holiest land on earth—the land from which they have received their morals and their everlasting hopes.

The fact, at all events, is that Christian civilization at its very fountain-head is in chaos, and Christian diplomacy sits by as contemptuously indifferent as the Mohammedan guard of the Holy Sepulchre, while the processions of all nations cross and clash. It gives one an indescribable tightness in the throat to see a file of Turkish fixed bayonets and carbines drawn up as peace-makers at every great Christian festival of Royal Irish Constabulary at an Irish evocation; and that within the very church which hundreds of thousands of the chivalry of Europe century after century staked their lives to rescue from the Paynim.

A native Christian of Bethlehem, who accompanied us to the Oharob, who accompanied us to get some rosary beads blessed, was chased with a broom-stick by a Greek monk with eyes of fury when he attempted to take a short cut through the Greek side of the church. In a neighboring oharob, belonging to the Armenians, a band of priests in their poor, shabby vestments were chanting a

high mass in their own discordant shriek. A Turkish infantry soldier was actually stationed on the steps of the altar, his rifle striking the floor, his red cap nailed to his head, discussing (doubtless) the day's news with a brother Moslem, while the chant resounded and the incense smoked! In the very stable where, if twenty centuries of human testimony be worth anything, the Saviour first opened His eyes of flesh upon this overhanging rock, another Moslem soldier stood between the Greek and Latin altars, for the still more humiliating purpose of preventing a second theft of the star of solid silver by which Latin piety marked the spot over which the star that guided the wise men stood still. And to think that the Great Powers had got to do for the cradle of Christianity what they had done for the island of Paphos Goddess, and all these indecencies and disorders would give place to an atmosphere of reverence and Christian peace as easily as the toy Moslem fortifications of Jerusalem, imposing as they look, would crumble at the first salvo of European artillery!

The fault is not really with the holy Moslem methods of policing the holy places, nor with the excesses of Christian devotees. The wound goes deeper to the very heart of the spiritual life of Christendom. The frozen truth is that Christian influence in the Holy Land has so far weakened that Christendom has no longer the meaning it had for the Tancred and the Godfrey de Bouillon and the Coeur de Lions. Modern Europe will no longer undertake crusades except for trade or pleasure, and neither is to be had in Palestine in sufficient quantity to tempt the material appetite of a world that waxes gross with the grossness of half a dozen swollen Roman Empires. The modern Occidental traveller is not a pilgrim, but a tourist, with a shrewd eye for the comforts of his hotel, and a New Theologist determination not to fret himself to death over dogmatic particulars. Even the tourist is not perceptibly on the increase.

For those who, in the phrase of the Psalmist, "have come to a deep heart" as to the eternal Udd? and inde? problems of this poor life, it is not pleasant to hear that since the English occupation of Egypt the winter gaieties of Cairo, which have come in their train, have proved more powerful an attraction for the average up-to-date Rinaldos on their journey to the Holy Land. It is the old story of the flesh-pots of Egypt prevailing once more. It is the Eccol fonte del risol of the sore-as-Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata" sounding in Rinaldo's ear all over again.

(Continued from first page.) Both Tacitus and Suetonius—two of the most reliable Roman historians—agree fully as to the existence of a large following of Our Lord in the first half of the first century.

The first we hear of the Early Oharob in the New Testament, is found in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. This was written from six to eight years after the expulsion of the Jews from Rome under Claudius. Herein Paul describes himself (Rom. xv. 14-16 as "a minister of Jesus Christ unto the Gentiles."

This Epistle also shows that the Oharob had already been in existence a good many years. In the last chapter of the Acts is described St. Paul's arrival in Rome. At Puteoli, where he landed from Asia Minor, he already found a Christian mission, during his imprisonment of two years in Rome, he wrote his Epistle to the Colossians, the Ephesians, to Philemon and the Philippians. In all of these, evidence is afforded of the existence of a strong anti-Christian propaganda in Rome. Yet while he was there, the Oharob was in the way of becoming the most effective religious teaching body in Rome.

Two important traditions testify to the presence in Rome of St. Peter during the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The first is the tradition of the twenty-five years episcopate in Rome; the second that of his victory over Simon Magus. Both are found in Eusebius, the former in the Chronicle, the latter in Oharob History.

In a work entitled the Philosophumena it is clearly shown that St. Peter, Simon Magus and St. Paul were in Rome about the same time. As an indication of the strength and fixity of the tradition which brought St. Peter to Rome about the year A. D. 42, the story of his meeting the Jewish philosopher Philo there deserves to be quoted, it is also said, writes Eusebius, "that Philo, in the reign of Claudius, became acquainted at Rome with Peter who was preaching there."

Nor is this improbable, he continues, for the customs of the Church now observed were shown by documents, to have existed at that day, i. e., in the Contemplative Life, a work written by Philo.

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired though they have not been doing anything. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health. They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO USE FOR THEM. An old North Sea skipper who was asked to buy a number of life belts for his vessel's use waxed eloquent in the sublimity of his contempt. "Take 'em away," said the old "salt." "Don't let me see such longshore rubbish on my decks. I don't want no life belts, nor no smelling salts, nor no sea deologues, nor no feeding bottles or fans aboard of me. Them as sails in my ship has got to stick to her as I do, and if she goes down, why, I expects them in duty bound to go along with her."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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THE MAIN THING.

Professor—Young man, what to your mind represents the greatest problem of the race? Student (abstractedly)—To pick the winner.

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How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired though they have not been doing anything. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

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are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health. They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO USE FOR THEM. An old North Sea skipper who was asked to buy a number of life belts for his vessel's use waxed eloquent in the sublimity of his contempt. "Take 'em away," said the old "salt." "Don't let me see such longshore rubbish on my decks. I don't want no life belts, nor no smelling salts, nor no sea deologues, nor no feeding bottles or fans aboard of me. Them as sails in my ship has got to stick to her as I do, and if she goes down, why, I expects them in duty bound to go along with her."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

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