

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 50

THE FANCY GOODS

AND Toy Bazaar

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We are ready for the big Christmas Holiday rush departments. Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Glassware, Cut Glass, Brass Goods, Leather Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, Newest Books, Elegant Xmas Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, New Year Cards, Fountain Pens, and a thousand and one useful gifts.

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CARTER & CO., Ltd.

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

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PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
148 PRINCE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 13, 1910-11

Fraser & McQuaid,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, B. P. | A. P. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1900-20.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. 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.

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Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

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.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 13, 1907.

Tolstoy.

(America.)

Count Leo Tolstoy, whose recent death, under circumstances peculiarly characteristic of the man and his life, has been the occasion of long panegyrics and superlative eulogies in the public press, was a foremost figure among so-called modern writers. Like the reformers of the sixteenth century, the Russian writer was a "protestant"; he, whereas they protested against Catholic ecclesiasticism and teaching, Tolstoy carried the doctrine of protest and revolt to extremes which, without his literary art, would have made his mission ridiculous and harmless and created grave suspicions of his mental sanity.

That this is no hasty and gratuitous calumny, the offspring of mere prejudice, a reference to some of his principal beliefs will make sufficiently clear. He wrote vigorously for years in favor of what he called "non-resistance." If a man attempted to steal what belonged to you, you should not try to prevent him, for the own reprob of any property is immoral and besides one of Christ's first laws is that you must not resent injury. Prisons, legal punishments, trials, judges, juries are all wrong and ought to be abolished. Organized government of every kind is pernicious. There should be no kings, presidents, senators, mayors of policemen. Marriage is a sin. Everyone is under the obligation of preserving virginal chastity. All religious creeds are shame. War for any reason whatsoever is a crime and everyone who takes part in it is a criminal. These are but a few of the tenets advanced seriously and repeatedly and most earnestly during a long life by the late Count Tolstoy. Even his ardent admirers have to admit his excesses in theorizing and to make apologies for his impractical and absurdly irrational views.

Why, then, is such a man hailed the world over in dignified editorial utterances as a great apostle of humanity? To simple and unpoised minds the explanation is not an easy one to grasp. For one thing, Tolstoy was a master in the art of writing. He had the power of seizing upon a sore in modern society, studying it with microscopic vision and picturing it with a clarity and strength of phrase which compelled wide attention. This power goes a long way to explain what else would be a mystery. With this gift of keen observation and vivid portrayal the diary of a surgeon in the theater ward of a hospital could be made the most popular book in a dozen nations. Tolstoy had the gift; and he made it amuse the equating and myopic deductions of an un-sound brain from facts which he saw and described with remarkable graphic intensity.

Hence, his claim to our veneration, as put forward by his eulogists, is mainly threefold. First, he was a great artist; secondly though his remedies for the ills of society were fantastic, still he has attracted attention to those ills and awakened the consciences of the rich, the selfish, and the sensual; and, thirdly, he strove to embody in his private life the principles of conduct which he wished to inculcate on others. As to the first of these claims we are at one with Tolstoy himself in believing that the art of any writer stands or falls according to the judgment that has to be passed on its content; and in our minds the content of Tolstoy's art is unquestionably pernicious. It is a denial of every law except a vague and altogether undefined "Divine Law" which Tolstoy frequently refers to and never formulates fully. Wherever Tolstoy's teachings have been carried out—and when has any quack needed followers?—they have invariably led to misery, unhappiness and tragedy. As for the contention that, in overshooting the mark, he has at least made it clearer for others to see and easier for them to hit, we must confess a lack of conviction. Exaggeration is always discrediting, and a whirling dervish among the conspicuous advocates of any good cause will inevitably injure that cause in the eyes of those who are best qualified to help it along.

The last of the claims put forward by Tolstoy's admirers, that he deserves respectful regard for his personal sincerity, can be urged only in a modified form. In his old age, it is true, he divested himself of his property, as a Russian had done before him; but, unlike the latter, he tied a string to it by transferring it to his wife and children. Furthermore, he found it easy to practice his non-resistance by shifting upon others the crime of propagating him from his obvious disadvantages. We do not deny, however, a large measure of sincerity to the man; but it seems to us that sincerity, as much as it is not necessarily an object of reverence. Sincerity ceases to be a

virtue when it has said farewell to reason, prudence and discretion. A mad-house, it is conceivable, may offer more striking instances of sincerity than a university. Tolstoy's sincerity is uttered in accents that continually suggest the fanatic and the madman. It is strange to reflect that the world, which so admires the renunciations practised by Tolstoy, has nothing but contempt and ridicule for those that have been practised so often in a saner spirit in the life of the Catholic Church.

A Father of the Church has pointed out that for personal perfection self-apostasy is not enough; for even Crates, a pagan philosopher, discombed himself of all earthly luggage. We must, in addition, follow Christ. Tolstoy, indeed, took the lesson to himself and professed to be a follower of Christ. But the Christ, whom he followed, was one of his own devising. To the Russian novelist Christ was not divine, but only a man like Socrates or Buddha. Tolstoy rejected the Christ of the Gospels wherever Christ did not agree with him. He felt simply capable of understanding Christ for himself and he brooked no instruction on the subject from outside sources. Tolstoy was, for all his monk's dress and humble self-denial, preeminently a proud man. He labored hard and with skill, but the spirit of insane pride breathed through all his work. That is why it will never lead anywhere. It ended for him in the confusion of his own soul. It survives him to work confusion and despair in the souls of those who in the valley of darkness hail the voice of every new prophet.

The Blessed Sacrament in the processions which became common after the institution of the Feast of Corpus Christi in 1246, came by degrees to be carried in transparent vessels, resembling our present monstrances. Moreover, a custom grew up, especially in Germany, of keeping the Blessed Sacrament continually exposed to view in churches. It was forbidden by many synods, but a sort of compromise was arrived at through the construction of the Sakramentshauschen of which so many examples still exist in central Europe.

These tabernacles of great height and imposing appearance, were elected in the most conspicuous part of the Church, and there the Blessed Sacrament was reserved in a monstrance behind a metal door of lattice-work which allowed a more or less free view of the interior.

It was thus that the practice developed, though partly kept in check by synodal degrees, of adding solemnity to any function, even the Mass itself, by exposing the Blessed Sacrament during its continuance.

Turning to our second element, we find that from the beginning of the thirteenth century, a custom prevailed among the confraternities and guilds which were established at that period in great numbers of singing canticles in the evening before a statue of Our Lady.

These canticles were called Ludes, and were often composed in the vulgar tongue, booming in the hands of such poets as the Franciscan Jacopone da Todi, one of the great popular influences which helped to develop a native Italian literature.

Confraternities were formed for the express purpose of singing these canticles and their members were called Ludeisti.

It was such a company of Ludeisti that brought together the seraphic founders when, in the first half of the thirteenth century, established the Order of Servites, or Servants of Mary.

Although the ludeisti hardly flourished outside Italy, where both the language and the character of the people lent themselves readily to the composition of innumerable canticles, the idea of an evening service of a popular character sung before the statue of Our Lady, spread throughout Europe. In particular the "Salve Regina," a special devotion of the Servites, Dominicans, Carmelites, and other Orders, was constructed by usage to this rite, and we find traces everywhere of its being sung, often by choirs of boys, for whom a special endowment was provided, as a separate evening service.

In France this service was commonly known as a Salut, in the Low Countries as the Lot, in England and Germany simply as the Salve.

Now it seems certain that our present Benediction service has resulted from the general adoption of this evening singing of canticles before the statue of Our Lady, enhanced as it often came to be in the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the exposition of

the Blessed Sacrament, which was employed at first only as an adjunct to lend it additional solemnity. The blessing at the close seems to have been added simply because the custom gained ground of making the sign of the cross over the people whenever the Blessed Sacrament was replaced in the tabernacle after a procession or after being carried to the sick or any kind of an exposition.

But in the course of the seventeenth century, we find numberless bequests for Saints in French wills, the items to be sung, often of a most miscellaneous character, being minutely specified, and among these the condition is frequently appended that the Blessed Sacrament should be exposed during the whole time of the Salut.—[From an article by Rev. Herbert Thurston.

The Power of Repentance.

"But most of you will say to me: 'The way of righteousness we have not known. We have defiled our souls by sin.' Well, be it so. If you cannot enter Heaven by the path of innocence, thank God, you can enter it by the path of repentance. If you cannot go before your Maker clothed in the white garments of sinlessness you can appear before Him in the purple robe of penance.

"If you cannot walk heavenward with the innocent John the Baptist, you can go in company with Peter. Which of you has ever offended God as Peter did?—Peter, who denied his Master with an oath after he had made so many protestations of fidelity, who denied Him after his lips were purple with the precious blood of his Master, which he had drunk at the Last Supper, yet so much did Peter prostrate his Lord by his tears and repentance that he is appointed the Prince of the Apostles and the Head of the Church.

"If you are unworthy of keeping company with Mary the Virgin in your journey to eternity, you can be the companion of Mary Magdalen, the penitent. Which of you has defiled her soul as Mary Magdalen did? And yet, next to our immaculate Mother, there is no woman mentioned in the Gospel who more favored by our Lord or more honored in the Church than is Mary Magdalen. If you cannot kiss the feet of Christ with chaste lips, like His Mother, you can water them with tears of compunction, like Magdalen. Oh, how precious in the sight of God is the gift of repentance, since it changes a moral leper into an object of God's love!"—Cardinal Gibbons.

The Dime Novel.

During the past month at a Congress of psychiatrists in Berlin, Professor Pick, of Prague, told of a boy of thirteen, who, together with another lad of the same age, strangled himself. The professor demonstrated that the determining incentive of the act was the reading of certain cheap novels with flashy covers. The young mind is full of fantastic activity, and when this is nourished upon such literature it conduces to a pathological state whose final end is crime.

Everyone knows the effect of the excitement and suggestion aroused when children especially boys, devour with avidity the lurid tales of Indian adventure, and were led to fly from their homes. To day suggestion comes to the young from the reading of novels whose argument is criminality and glided in decency. The result of such reading is an epidemic, more or less extensive, of like heinous transgressions against the moral law.

These facts thus stated, analyzed and discussed by men of science ought to serve as ample confirmation of the warnings so often uttered by the Church. It ought to teach those parents whose carelessness in this regard permits books of the most offensive and degrading character to litter the tables of their drawing rooms and parlors.

Moreover, these cheap novels, low in thought and slung in diction, are found in the newspapers which are read day by day. It is hardly to be wondered at that the taste for decent Catholic reading grows less as this literature increases in circulation. An evil mind cannot appreciate the pure, the correct and the wholesome. The Catholic paper and the Catholic book thus becomes a bore. Men and women who are otherwise intelligent fail to see this point. They see children raised; they see young men abandoning their faith; they see young women entering into unions full of unhappiness. They never seem to see that the cause of it all lies in the literature they read and the companionship they keep. The record of crimes emanating from such sources speaks for itself, and will be listened to by all whose perspective reaches beyond selfishness and unholly pride.—Union and Times.

All Skin Diseases

Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing so equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Mainland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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The Power of Repentance.

"But, tell me, what is appendicitis? Jones—(convalescent)—Well, it requires an operation where a doctor explores your anatomy and removes your—banking account.

Artist (to burglar)—"Er—by the way—if you should manage to dispose of them, would you mind sending me your customer's name?"

"What has become of your zoological garden?"

"Well, we thought meat was too valuable to have it loafing around in cages to look at."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"I want to be a pirate when I grow up, Uncle Bob."

"Well, I understand there's money in it. What do you want to pirate, books or plays?"

"Your daughter practices on the piano faithfully, I notice. Now mine bates it."

"Mine does too. But she'd rather practice all day than help with the house work."

"Tell me," said the newly-rich lady, as they were discussing points of pronunciation, "do you say the 'the Rhine' or 'the Rhone'? I hear it both ways."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Pretty woman—Is his excellency in?

Servant—I'm sure he would be to you, miss.

Pretty woman—Really! Then tell him his wife is here.

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 25 and 50 cts.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Kicker—"My great-grandfather carried that drum all through the Revolution."

Solier—"And whenever he sighted the enemy he beat it. I suppose?"

"When we were engaged, you said I was an angel, and now you refuse me a new dress."

"Well, my dear, do angels wear dresses?"

MacGregor (who has just borrowed a match)—Oh, but I've forgotten me baccy pipe.

MacCabe—Ah, well, give me back the match; y'll have no use for it.

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I commenced using your pills by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions. The year is nearing its close and we need the money to meet our obligations. Please don't delay.

A Severe Attack.

Seldom has Sir Wilfrid Laurier been so severely handled by the opposition as he was during the naval debate which broke out on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This sort of treatment was not relished by those who sit on the government benches as in the past they have been apt to regard the premier as above criticism, and on a pedestal so high that he could not be touched by the weapons of the opposition. The "fighting spirit" of this session has changed all this. For instance Mr. T. W. Crothers of West Egin took Sir Wilfrid to task in a very drastic manner for permitting his followers from the province of Quebec openly to favor the creation of a Canadian navy because it would be a step forward in the race for the independence of Canada. But these men have learned their lessons from the lips of Laurier himself, for it was the man who now leads the government who once declared "Canada would never consent to Imperial federation even on commercial lines alone because the consequences would be the participation of Canada in British wars, and Canada would never consent to this. I hold out to my fellow countrymen the idea of independence. Is there a Canadian anywhere who would not hail with joy the day when he would be deprived of the services of British diplomacy? I am ready any day whether I am charged with annexation or not to take a Yankee dollar in preference to an English shilling. I have again and again repeated that the goal of my aspiration is the independence of Canada."

With these expressions of opinion to back them up it is any wonder that the rank and file of the government supporters from the province of Quebec look upon the naval policy of the government as a weapon with which Canada can secure the independence which is according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the goal of his ambitions. The House of Commons rises on the 16th inst for the Christmas vacation, and will not meet again until January 10. So far nothing has been done to justify the calling of an autumn session. The government is not ready to submit its measures to parliament and the Senate has already adjourned owing to a lack of employment. This is the most unbusinesslike administration that has ever adorned the treasury benches. Its disregard of the public interest is colossal, and it knows not its own mind from one day to another. The Ministers do not pull together. Each man is playing his own hand. And the inevitable result of all this is that the public suffers in the long run. If the signs which have already made their appearance this session can be taken at their face value, the next appeal to the people will sweep the present band of incompetents from power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the House glibly a few days ago that all the promises made by them in opposition had been faithfully carried out.

What about the famous Ottawa platform of 1893? Where is the plank "the land for the settler and not the speculator"? What has become of the "free trade as it is in England" cry? Where is the promised reform of the Senate? What of the solemn determination of Laurier when in opposition that if he was returned to power there would be economical administration of public affairs? The lands have been handed over to the spoilers. The Senate is still unreformed. Graft and unbusinesslike methods, to say nothing of maladministration have been permitted to run riot through all the great spending departments of the government. Investigation has been blocked, and as for free trade as it is in England that has turned out to be nothing more than the idle vaporing of a dreamer. Looked at from any point of view the record of this government entitles it to the condemnation of the people. And that condemnation will come as surely as the sun rises in the east.

The lid stays on. The work of the Public Accounts Committee is to be done under conditions as onerous as technical rules can make them. The House of Commons has willed it so at the bidding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Pugsley. Vote 98 to 78; majority 25. A very low majority, nearly a record in fact, and much annoyance is felt on the part of the premier at its small size. The most discreditable thing about the Parliament Buildings is the Railway Committee of the House of Commons. Next to it in point of dishonour stands the Public Accounts Committee. Its practical use is to block investigations. One of the technicalities which is of great value to the blockers is this; that the House refers to the committee, the accounts of the year last past, and of that year alone. Few transactions are completed in the accounts of one year; to make the investigations complete the developments of earlier years often must be scrutinized and the moment that is attempted the ever ready blocker objects that the transactions of the earlier year are beyond the scope of the work of the committee. Houghton Lennox moved that the accounts for the two years last past be referred to the committee.

The government objected, and after a debate which lasted all the afternoon voted down Mr. Lennox's motion. The Liberals did not seem to like the subject much. It was noticeable that E. M. McDonald quitted the House soon after the discussion began, though he was on hand for the vote. When the division bells rang there was a small attendance of Liberals and a full one of Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed much annoyed. In moving his motion Mr. Lennox depicted the system of premeditated and organized opposition to investigation which had characterized the last ten years. One objection which the government might make was that the opposition could come to the House when occasion rose and obtain the additional powers. This was illusory; the rules prevented this. The matter could not be discussed unless the committee reported, and the Liberals on the committee took care that no report was made until the matter was disposed of. Then, as the investigation had been closed, there would be nothing for the House to deal with. The government had built a wall higher than Haman's gallows, thicker and stronger than those of the Laurier tower, and behind that wall covered the North Atlantic Trading Company, the Robins Iriga don Company, the Adamsons,

the Burrowses the Pearsons, the Lodges, the McAvity—Mr. Lennox's list was longer still. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Lennox complained that the public accounts committee was unable to scrutinize the expenditures of one year, and his remedy was to give it the expenditures of two years. He admitted that the public accounts committee was unsatisfactory, and that in particular its numbers should be reduced, but he held that the time to reduce its numbers was after a general election. The present arrangements had obtained since confederation. He suggested that the House might authorize the investigation of specific transactions through a period of years. After this exiguous defence Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment, that when ever the public accounts committee reports that an entire transaction should be examined, the House would receive the recommendation favorably. W. R. Smith, of Algoma, described how close to the chairman of the committee sat a minister such as Mr. Pugsley, ready to give the wink to some one of the eminent lawyers when to raise some technical objection. The Premier and his ministers, as the responsible parties, were guilty of making poor fellows who came before the committee perjure themselves; some men were bamboozled by the cross examination until they were afraid to open their mouths, some were civil servants whose bread and butter depended on the answers they gave. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to have the proceedings a Donnybrook fair the opposition would have to fight the matter out. But they would rather do their work without unseemly wrangles. Mr. Haggart said that in former years the committee was not bound by such technicalities.

Mr. Blain gave a new turn to the debate by dwelling on the government's fondness for dealing with middlemen as instanced by its dealings with Morgan and Merwin, by its subtarget gun and many other cases. This, after some further discussion, brought Mr. Pugsley into the debate. The Minister of Public Works vowed that no middlemen were employed in his department. What about the Sawdust wharf? Mr. Pugsley declared that the \$5,000 paid for that wharf was fair and reasonable, and that the man who sold it had owned it. There had been no rake off, he said. Mr. Chowen brought up the Lymburner purchase of belting. Mr. Pugsley tried to defend this and so Mr. Rhodes put on record the evidence (briefly.) Some belting was bought under a plea that it was a rush order. A middleman was paid \$831; a competent authority swore that the government or any other purchaser could have got it for \$293, so that the rakeoff was \$538.

Dr. Reid added the dredging contracts in New Brunswick. For example John E. Moore, president of the St. John Telegraph Company, was given a dredging contract at 90 cents a cubic yard before the tenders were called for and the difference between 30 cents a yard and 90 cents, where to buy the Telegraph. Geo. McAvity, of St. John, a recognized middleman, was getting contracts at his own prices from Mr. Pugsley. Mr. Borden made a telling speech after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the Lymburner case was impressive. After Mr. Loggie had defended Mr. Moore's 90 cents dredging rate, the vote was called and resulted as already stated.

From the strictly ministerial point of view the 9th was the first time that the House did any business. The ministerial idea is that the House of Commons is a tiresome crowd which is necessary to the passing of estimates. When estimates are being passed it is working, when they are not being passed it is not working. Well, on the 9th the House got into supply and passed some estimates. Two interesting things cropped up during the estimates. First came that hardy annual, the question whether the deputy minister of justice should do private practice. It was Major Sharpe who raised the question. "I have not made it my business to inquire," said Mr. Aylesworth, but he added that he had noticed that Mr. Newcombe had taken two or three Supreme Court cases. "It has not in the least impaired Mr. Newcombe's usefulness," he observed. "But," expostulated Major Sharpe, "the deputy minister of justice is constantly required to report on cases in which the government is concerned. Obviously it would hardly be proper if he were called upon to make such a report on a case in which he had previously acted as counsel." Mr. Aylesworth's rejoinder was to ask if Major Sharpe would prohibit a deputy minister who happened to be a medical man from attending a patient who called him at midnight. He was sure that Mr. Newcombe had so delicate a sense of honor that if there were the remotest chance of a clash with public interests the private brief would go. Major Sharpe cited the fact that last summer Mr. Newcombe acted before the Privy Council for the Bank of Montreal in the action between that bank and the liquidators of the Ontario Bank. The Bank of Montreal has large transactions with the government and might easily have an important dispute upon which the deputy minister would be called upon to deliver an opinion. Mr. Foster asked how could a man serve two masters. And if the deputy minister of justice were free to take outside practice would not all deputy ministers have the same right. According to Mr. Aylesworth's doctrine, all deputies would be subject to suspicion. Whether it were well founded or unfounded, Secondly, the militia estimates elicited a very interesting statement from Sir Frederick Borden. Henceforth the militia department proposes to build its own small armories. Heretofore it has had this work done for it by the public works department. Behind this announcement is an important piece of policy.

Part of the business of the militia department is to work out a mobilization scheme. An essential feature of any mobilization scheme is decentralization, that is to say, that in every regimental district there should be the full number of rifles, suits of clothing, equipment, etc., necessary to turn out the local regiments at war strength without troubling headquarters. Obviously such articles cannot be stored unless there are proper storehouses, and the militia department has had the utmost difficulty in persuading the public works department to erect these storehouses. Each storehouse would be a small, cheap affair and there must be a great many of them. But did the public works department—the Pugsley department—see itself erecting little cheap armories? Not much. And so Sir Frederick Borden explained that his department needed a great many little cheap buildings, whereas the public works department loved to erect ornate expensive structures. It was a curious declaration of independence by one department as against another department.

Just by way of preparation to this, Mr. Houghton Lennox caught Mr. Pugsley in a direct and complete misstatement of the facts. On Tuesday 6th, when the work of the public accounts committee was under discussion, Mr. Lennox happened to say that Mr. Pugsley had helped to block that committee in its work. The following colloquy occurred: Mr. Lennox—"Does the Minister forget the sub target gun case, where a lawyer of the government party was chairman, and where prominent lawyers of the government party were engaged in the matter, where a minister was assisting and two other ministers were assisting as well? It was about as glaring a case, as barefaced a case of blocking as ever occurred in any deliberative assembly. Mr. Pugsley—"I can tell my Hon. friend that he is entirely mistaken. I have a very good memory. So far as I recollect I had nothing to do with the investigation of the gun target case." Next afternoon as Mr. Lennox arose with the

documents in hand, he had the official report of the public accounts committee to show that at a meeting of the committee which discussed the sub target gun, there had been a heated argument in which Mr. Pugsley had borne a prominent part, and in which he had moved the adjournment of the committee. This was complete proof that Mr. Lennox had been correct. What rendered the affair more noteworthy was that heated recriminations had passed between Mr. Lennox and Mr. Pugsley. The minister had sneered at Mr. Lennox's qualifications as a lawyer, and the former had replied: "I at least know how to be true to my client"—a reply which for some reason cut Mr. Pugsley and moved him to protest. As Mr. Pugsley must have remembered this rencontre, unless he were peculiarly indifferent to attacks upon his honor as a professional man, and as a public man. "It was not an occasion of a sort which would escape the memory of a sensitive man."

Mr. Pugsley blandly admitted that the incident had occurred and put forward a reason to explain why he had asserted that he had not been present on the occasion in question. New Brunswick dredging contracts had been under review earlier in the day on which this tiff had occurred and this explained his presence at the committee.

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Conference of Premiers.

The conference of provincial premiers, or their representatives to consider primarily the question of representation in the Federal House met at Ottawa on Friday in a room of the Senate. After a general discussion it was unanimously decided to postpone further consideration of the question to a future date to be decided upon. Sir James Whitney was elected chairman of the conference when its members convened Friday morning. Others present were Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. Tascherer and MacKenzie, representing Quebec; Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney General of Ontario; Premier Hazen and Hon. Mr. Fleming, representing New Brunswick; Hon. A. K. McLean, Attorney General and acting premier of Nova Scotia; Premier Huszard, of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell, of Manitoba, and Hon. Walter Scott representing Saskatchewan and incidentally the views of Alberta. The reason for the meeting is the desire of the Maritime Provinces to protect themselves in the matter of Federal representation and if this is to be done action must be taken before the next census is taken and the distribution based thereon adopted by Parliament. At the time of Confederation on the basis of 65 seats for Quebec, Nova Scotia was assigned 19, and New Brunswick 15 seats. Prince Edward Island came into the Confederation in 1873 and at that time was entitled to 6 seats. Owing to the steady growth in population of the other provinces the Maritime Provinces representation has steadily decreased until now New Brunswick has 13, Nova Scotia 13, and Prince Edward Island 4. These numbers are likely to be further decreased after the next census unless it can be agreed to fix a minimum representation for the Provinces by the sea. The representatives of these Provinces would be pleased with an agreement which would restore them the number of members they had at Confederation, but failing that would be content, if it was agreed, that there shall be no reduction in the present representation.

Buffeted by the Waves.

Limping like a lame duck the three masted St John schooner Catherine, Capt. McLean, 29 days from Turks Island, worked her way into Boston harbor on the 8th, following a long and tempestuous passage. Near Bermuda, great seas constantly swept the decks, carrying off the fittings and imperilling the lives of the crew. Some of the standing rigging was carried away and three sails split. When Captain McLean rounded Cape Cod he expected his tripble was over, but on the 7th he ran into a violent northeastern and in the snow-storm the Catharine struck the outer ledge of the Graves, off Boston. The vessel pounded heavily but a change in the wind and a big breaker threw her into deep water. The entire keel was torn off and she was otherwise damaged.

MARRIED.

O'LEARY—DOIRON—In St. Bernard's Church, Concord, Mass., on Nov. 29, Rev. M. J. Flaherty, P. P., officiating, James J. O'Leary to Miss Mary J. Doiron, formerly of Charlottetown.

MOLLELLAN—WOOD—At Charlottetown, on the 23rd ult., John R. Mollellan to Gertrude N. Wood.

McDONALD—LEGERRE—In St. Patrick's Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Nov. 24th, Rev. Father Walsh officiating, Alphonse McDonald, of Grandman, P. E. I., to Miss Josephine LeGere, Montreal.

KENNY—FITZPATRICK—In the Sacred Heart Church, East Providence, on Nov. 24th, Rev. Joseph Shuren officiating, William J. Kenny, of Morrell, P. E. I., to Miss May E. Fitzpatrick, of Providence.

McKENZIE—IRVING—At Murray Harbor, on Nov. 30th, John E. McKenzie to Miss Lucy A. Irving.

McLEAN—McDOUGALL—At the home of the bride, Orwell Cove, on Nov. 30th, 1910, by Rev. J. W. McKenzie, Katie McLean, daughter of James McLean, to Herman McDougall, New York.

McCAHERN—McLEOD—On the 6th inst., at the home of the bride, George, daughter of Finlay McCahern, Newtown, to Mardock E. McLeod, of Ugg, J. W. McKenzie officiating.

McCABE—BREHANT—At the Baptist Church, Alexandria, Wednesday evening, Dec. 7th, 1910, by the Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., B. D., Harold McCabe, Vancouver, B. C., and Ethel May Brehant, Alexandria, P. E. I.

JONES—JENKINS—At the Baptist Parsonage, Charlottetown, Thursday evening, Dec. 8th, 1910, by the Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., B. D., Alexander Roy Jones, Hazelbrook, and Georgina Margaret Jenkins, Mount Herbert.

LAMB—PURDY—In Dawson City, on October 12th, by the Rev. Arthur Ross, Miss Ida Purdy, daughter of E. Ira and Mrs. Purdy, city, to Albert E. Lamb, formerly of New Brunswick.

TREMERE—MOLYNEUX—At Hampshire, on Dec. 7th, by Rev. Hugh Miller, Pope Alexander Tremere to Anna, Edpa Molyneux, both of Hampshire.

DIED.

MANN—At Irishtown, on Nov. 19th, Mary Fraser, relict of the late William Mann, aged 81 years.

McLURE—At her residence, City Island, New York City, Nov. 30th, 1910, after a lingering illness, Janie Swan, aged 30, formerly of High Bank, P. E. I., wife of Capt. Thos. McLure.

McAULAY—At Cardigan Head, Nov. 15th, Mary Ann, wife of John J. McAulay, aged 65 years. She was the daughter of Samuel McKenzie, of Scotchfort, and Anne McDonald, (born) of St. John's. She leaves to mourn one son and one daughter to cherish the memory of a loving mother. R. I. P.

MALONE—In Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1910, in the 23rd year of her age, after a lingering illness of a year, Miss Madeline Malone, formerly of this city, but for the last two years residing in Minneapolis. She leaves to mourn besides her mother Mrs. Margaret Malone, three sisters and one brother. R. I. P.

BOISNER—At North River, Lot 32, Dec. 1st, 1910, Charles Boisner, aged 82 years.

McDOUGALL—In this city, on Saturday, December 3rd, 1910, Elinor Irene, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Arch. McDougall, aged seven weeks.

McMILLAN—At New Perth, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Shaw, on Dec. 4th, Mary Beatty, relict of the late John McMillan, of Alberry Plains, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

FOSTER—In East Boston, Mass., Dec. 5th, James Archibald, beloved husband of Ellen Foster. The funeral took place on Dec. 9th from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Anderson, 252 East Eagle Street. Requiem Mass was celebrated at Sacred Heart Church. R. I. P.

HOWARD—At Cornwall, on the 7th inst., (holding Howard), aged 86.

HALL—At 108 Weymouth Street, city, on Dec. 5th, 1910, Park Hall, son of John J. Hall, Traveller's Rest, aged 17 years and 5 months.

MURDOCK—At Murray River, Dec. 9th George Murdock, aged 68 years.

McFADYEN—At Tigoish, on the 19th inst., Sibill, eldest daughter of A. J. and Mrs. McFadyen, aged 38 years. She leaves her parents, three brothers and one sister to mourn.

CAMPBELL—At Campbell's Cove, on Nov. 13th, Evidencia (Betty) Campbell, aged 100 years and 18 days. Although confined to his home for several years, he maintained his faculties until the last, and could recount the events of his youth, or those of a year ago equally well. Possessed of a great memory and a fluent talker, it was always a pleasure to hear him relate the happenings of his younger days, and tell of his pleasures and hardships of the pioneers. He leaves to mourn one daughter-in-law, three grand-daughters and four great-grandchildren, besides a very large circle of relatives and friends. May his soul rest in peace.

BELL—At Charlottetown, on Monday, Dec. 12th, Sarah Whilly, relict of the late Murdock Bell aged 77 years.

An Island Doctor Dead.

Boston advices bring us the regrettable intelligence of the death of James A. McDonald, which occurred at his home in Charlottetown on the 8th inst. Dr. McDonald was a native of Tracadie in this Province and had lived and practiced his profession in the Bonker Hill district, Charlottetown, since the early sixties. He was one of Charlottetown's most honored and most highly respected citizens. He represented the Charlottetown district in the "Massachusetts Legislature in 1866, and was a member of the Charlottetown School Board from 1869 to 1873, and for eighteen years a member of the Boston School Board. He died of pneumonia. Within two months of his death he experienced a general break down in health; but only took to his bed a few days before his demise. The death of his son, James A. McDonald, Jr., a prominent lawyer, just a week previously, was a severe shock to the Doctor. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anne S. McDonald, his daughter, Anna Sprague McDonald, and two sons, Dr. William J. and Dr. Louis Ronald McDonald, both prominent physicians of Charlottetown, and two granddaughters, Mary and William J. McDonald Jr. R. I. P.

We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Frank O'Neill, of Baltimore, which intelligence reached here Saturday last. Deceased was but 33 years of age and the time of his demise. No particulars were reached beyond the statement that he died on the 8th of pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Vernon River in this Province and was a son of Mr. George O'Neill with other members of his family removed from the old homestead at Vernon River to Everett, Mass., recently. He was a graduate of St. Paul's College and a bright and energetic student. He pursued his theological studies in the Baltimore Seminary and was ordained for that diocese. He was assigned to duty in the parish of St. Thomas, Baltimore, where he labored until his death. He leaves to mourn his aged father, one brother and four sisters, who will have the sympathy of the community in this sore bereavement. R. I. P.

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Round Trip Tickets will be issued between all points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N. Y., Rouses Pt., N. Y., Island Pond, Vt, and intermediate stations at

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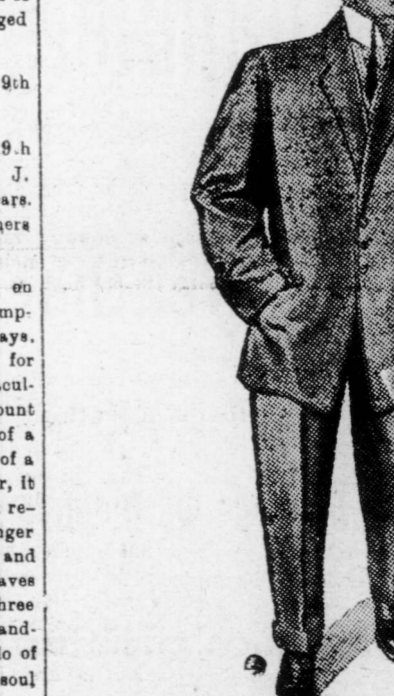
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PATON'S

The House of Quality

Where THE Best Clothes COME FROM.

With 542 members of the total House of 670 returned, the standing of parties in the British elections last night was: Liberals 199; Nationalists 58; Independents 9; Laborites 36-302; Unionists 240. There was a pretty good attendance at the market yesterday and prices were well maintained. Eggs sold at 35 cents a dozen, and higher in some cases; butter was about the same as last quotations 25 cents; hay brought from 45 to 50 black oats from 38 to 40; potatoes from 48 to 48; and pork of which there was a large supply brought from 72 to 8.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The first man to cross East River since the ice formed this season was Thomas McNally who walked from Hickey's to McAnnell's wharves Sunday.

As a result of an engine running off the track on the Wetskiwin line and rolling 25 feet down an embankment one is dead, three are in Edmonton Hospital, while a fifth is badly shaken up.

All the passengers on the steamship Olympia, ashore on Prince William Sound were taken off the ship, together with mails and baggage on Monday and taken to Valdez, Alaska.

The thirty Clydesdale fillies recently imported were sold at auction in this city yesterday. The sale was attended by farmers from different parts of the Province, the bidding was lively and, good prices were realized. The prices ranged from \$250 up to \$400.

Joseph Klein who stole a pocketbook containing twenty-one cents from Mrs. Francis Lebowitz at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, has been sentenced by Judge Malone to State Prison for ten years. He was warned that if again convicted his imprisonment would be for life. He is thirty years old and lives in Brooklyn.

Mr. Calvin Cameron of Head of Hillsboro and Alexander Ferguson of Hampton, returned from Winnipeg Monday night. They had been working at asperiting out report business booming in the west. The cold weather set in before they left, the thermometer going down as low as 27 degrees below.

The officers for the ensuing year, of Branch 294 C. M. B. A. Palmer Road are as follows:—President, Arcade Gaudet; Vice President, P. C. Gallant; 2nd Vice President, John McAllister; Rec. Secy. George Quinn (re-elected); Asst. Secy. P. J. Kinch; Financial Secretary Joseph A. Brennan; Treasurer William Gaudet; Marshal Isaac McInnis; Guard Peter Perry.

On Monday forenoon, Edna Henry the four year old daughter of Leslie G. Henry of this city was so badly burned that she died at the Charlottetown Hospital two hours after the accident. About 11 o'clock Mrs. J. W. Young went to visit Mrs. Henry next door, who was ill, and the little Henry girl was sent in to play with Mrs. Young's children, during their mother's absence. The children were playing too near the stove and Edna's clothes took fire. She ran screaming into the partry, and the other children tried to take her out. An older member was in another part of the house and came to the rescue. The fire was extinguished, but she had been badly burned on the face, neck and body; her clothing, boots and stockings were burnt off. Medical aid was summoned. She was sent to the hospital; but died as above stated.

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

The Supreme Court

The trial of Ulford Cunningham for the murder of W. J. Skerry, came to a close on Wednesday evening last. The evidence was finished in the forenoon, Mr. McQuarrie then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and Mr. J. H. Bell for the crown. At the conclusion of these addresses, the Chief Justice charged the jury; they retired and in about fifty minutes returned and rendered a verdict of manslaughter. On Saturday, the Chief Justice passed sentence on the criminal convicted, as follows: Ulford Cunningham, indicted for murder, found guilty of manslaughter twenty years in Dorchester penitentiary. The prisoner, asked if he had anything to say said he was innocent of the crime. John McDonald, indicted and found guilty of assault and intent to do bodily harm to two years in penitentiary. Geo. McEdden found guilty of breaking into and stealing a quantity of liquor from Tignish railway freight house to four years in penitentiary. High Sheriff Wright with the prisoners in charge left for Dorchester. The court is still going on.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE V., A. D. 1910.

In re Estate of Charles A. Ford late of Bothwell in King's County in the said Province, Blacksmith deceased, intestate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable or litigate person within said County.

WHEREAS

upon reading the petition on file of John G. Ford of Ferns, British Columbia and formerly of Bothwell aforesaid, Carpenter Administrator of the estate of the said deceased praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at the Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in the County of King's County in the said Province on Tuesday the seventeenth day of January next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said estate should not be passed and the estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of A. F. McQuaid, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner, and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively: namely: On the front of the County Court House in St. John's, in King's County aforesaid and on the front of the schoolhouses situated respectively at Kingsborough and South Lake in said County of King's. And where any of the parties interested in the said estate reside out of this Province, let a copy of this Citation be served upon such party by mailing a true copy to the address of such party through the Post Office at St. John's in the County of King's and the receipt of the postmaster where such copy is delivered of the same being so delivered to the address shall be accepted as proof of the due service hereof so that all persons interested in the said estate as aforesaid may have due notice hereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court the 14th day of December, A. D. 1910 and in the first year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge of Probate. Dec. 7, 1910 41.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Archibald J. McDonald and Temple W. McDonald against Alexander Yostov, an absent or absconding debtor, I have taken and seized all the right, title and interest of the said Alexander Yostov, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by the County Court House, to the east by Town Lot Number 2 in said Range and Letter, on the south by Durham Street and on the west by Victoria Street, having a front on Durham Street of 81 feet and extending north therefrom by parallel lines 123 feet and being and containing more or less, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of the said Range and Letter, "D" of Town Lots in Georgetown, aforesaid. And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on Wednesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, sell by public auction and sell the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ of Execution, being the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-one cents, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses. DANIEL F. McDONALD, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, King's County, December 10th, 1910. James D. Stewart, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dec. 14, 1910-31

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds C. Lyons & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mrs. Nicholas Miller stumbled while going into her cellar at St. John, N. B., and fell sustaining injuries resulting in death within a few hours.

H. C. Blaisdell, the world's champion typist established a new world's record a few days ago at St. Louis, when he wrote 1,144 words, and made only eleven errors.

Astetic Cholera continues to rage at Feuchal, Madeira. The official report gives the figure since outbreak as 422 cases and 136 deaths. Every physician has been pressed into service by the health officials.

Capt. Alvinson and crew of the wrecked steamer Dunelm (twenty-two men), arrived safely at Fort Arthur last Thursday night. They were taken off the wrecked vessel at Isle Royal by the Canadian wrecking tug Whalen.

Six Bremen were overcome in an explosion of gas during a fire which broke out in a five story building on West 23rd St., New York occupied by Dempsey & Carroll, stationers, and other firms. The fire did \$100,000 damage.

Mrs. Harriet Haddock, who opened the first millinery shop in Chicago, died there Wednesday last at the age of 95. When Mrs. Haddock came to Chicago in 1830 she raised vegetables on land where the city hall now stands.

Spain has been visited by a second cyclone, even more severe than that which swept over the western portion of the country a few days previously. Many people have been killed or injured, and the low lying districts are flooded everywhere.

The Louisville passenger train struck and killed a cow near Kirkland Alabama on Saturday. The cow struck a negro watching the train go by. The negro was knocked into a puddle of water and killed. In falling he struck a dog and crushed it to death.

The Alaska Steamship Company's "Olympia" with 106 persons aboard is ashore on Sea Island, Prince William's Sound. A furious storm is raging. No word has been received from the wireless, operator, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of those on the wrecked vessel.

Fire practically gutted the Merchants Hotel at Portage La Prairie, Ont. The fire was spectacular in the extreme, several women being carried out, and two with difficulty were restrained from flinging themselves headlong from the upper story windows. The loss is \$50,000.

The steamer Blackburn from Grimby to Antwerp, was sunk in a collision with the steamer Rock of Starbuckham, England, in the North Sea. The 29 passengers and the crew of 27 took to the three small boats, and one of the boats containing 24 persons reached Yarmouth England on the 9th.

Martin Kelly, of Bathurst, N. B., was instantly killed near Campbellton on Monday night of last week by the local L. C. R. train. He was walking toward the train after dark and the headlight was showing brilliantly, but he did not get off the track. When he was seen it was too late to avoid an accident.

A despatch to Winnipeg from Calgary says that the Western Canada Collieries Mine, at Bellevue on the Crow's Nest Pass was last Sunday night shortly after seven o'clock the scene of a terrible explosion as a result of which 35 men lost their lives. Thirty-three bodies were recovered. Two of a rescue party lost their lives. These men were Italians and Swedes.

Four men, all railroad employees, were killed and seven others injured, one seriously, in a collision near St. Hyacinthe on the Grand Trunk Rail, Saturday when the Intercolonial's Nicollet train crashed into a Grand Trunk light engine. The engineer and conductor on the Intercolonial train were killed and the fireman had his legs badly crushed.

The Italian Riviera has suffered greatly from the recent storm, and the weather probabilities are even more threatening. Miles of cultivated fields have been devastated. San Remo is flooded, and the people in many residences were compelled during the night to escape from their windows by ropes and ladders, their houses being surrounded by water. Several persons have been drowned.

In the second wrestling match in Charlottetown on Wednesday evening last, between Sandy McLeod and Harry Lewis, the Finlander, resulted in a victory for McLeod who threw Lewis twice, although Lewis threw McLeod first 31 minutes after the start. McLeod threw Lewis the first time in 19 minutes and Lewis the second time in 14 minutes. On Friday night at Moncton, Dan McDonald the Cape Breton champion won over Sandy McLeod scoring two falls in three. McLeod won the first fall in 34 minutes; McLeod then threw McDonald in 19 minutes, and McDonald got the next, throwing McLeod in 5 minutes.

On Monday of last week, Miss Teresa Morrison, of Savage Harbor met with a serious accident when returning from a funeral at Tracadie. The horse took a fright and ran away going down a hill when Miss Morrison jumped out of the buggy and landed on her head. The driver was afterwards pitched out and was picked up in an unconscious condition. He was not seriously hurt however. In addition to injury to the head Miss Morrison sustained several injuries to her ankle and shoulder. She was taken to the home of Mr. McLean, near where the accident occurred where she still remains. Medical aid was summoned; she has regained consciousness and is now making progress towards recovery.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The American steamer Arkadia, New Orleans for San Juan, has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

Rene Barriet the French aviator, established a world's record at Memphis Tenn., when he flew 16 miles in 10 minutes, thereby winning a prize of \$5,000.

Mrs. Sarah Bernhart and her two sons and daughter-in-law were found murdered in their farm house near Kansas City Sunday.

It is now predicted at Montreal Clearing House that the clearings there will go over the billion dollar mark for 1910 a figure never before reached in that city.

A family of seven persons died at Gramenz, Germany from eating impure food. Within a week there had been several hundred cases of similar poisoning in Berlin.

Wireless communication between the Magdalenes and the mainland had been established, the first message being flashed from the new station on the Island to Fiction on the 9th.

The total immigration into Canada for the first five months of the present fiscal year April to August, was 180,330 as compared to 105,582 for the same months last year, increase of 71 per cent.

A fast passenger train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad jumped the track and crashed into the depot at Batavia, Ohio, Friday, according to reports reaching here. Several persons are reported killed and injured.

Experiments with a wireless telephone between the French battleships Yvette and Justice showed that communication should be carried on perfectly at a distance of 60 miles. When attempts were made to interfere by warships emitting the most powerful electrical waves communication remained excellent for a distance of 18 miles.

In an effort to stop an elevator, which was running wild, with only a four-year old boy in it, Henry Neary, an elevator operator in an apartment house, in New York had his head caught between the floor of the car and the ceiling of the basement last Friday night. He was killed. After crawling Neary's skull, the elevator was checked of its own accord and the boy released.

A Washington despatch of the 12th says:—The United States closes another year in the second place among the world's greatest naval powers. The race between Great Britain and Germany has not yet brought Germany up to the United States in the number of battleships afloat. But in the ships projected and in the total number of war vessels of all kinds Germany will crowd the United States to third place.

A despatch of the 10th, from Rexton, N. B., has the following: During the recent storm, which was the worst that has swept this coast in years, thousands of lobsters were washed ashore on the N. B. Beach. For a distance of several hundred yards, a reef was formed on the shore of all sorts of fish including immense quantities of rock seals, as well as of lobsters, which fishermen say are more than all the traps would secure in a season.

The schooner Aurora, with a cargo of coal for Pease Bros & Co., Charlottetown, ran ashore at the East end of Pictou Island Thursday and will likely be a total wreck. The Aurora is owned by Wright Bros., of Crapand and was commanded by Captain Lord of Victoria. She left Sydney with 120 tons of coal about a week before. The cargo was insured. The Aurora was built in 1890 and was a vessel of 80 tons.

Mrs. Ida Goldman, only twenty-two years old, tragically lost her life through the blinding snowstorm in New York the other day pushing her baby before her in a baby carriage. Exhausted and numb with cold, she applied for relief at a municipal lodging house. She said she had been dispossessed from a small room in the upper part of the city because she was unable to pay the rent. Her husband, a cabinet maker, is a victim of tuberculosis and is in a hospital.

Official advices received at Paris confirm the reports of an engagement between a French column and the tribesmen in Senegal, West Africa. The French forces repulsed the enemy but they suffered severely. The French column was attacked by 5,000 natives on Nov. 9th, and the fighting lasted an hour and a half when the enemy was routed leaving six hundred dead and many wounded on the field. The French lost six officers and 28 men killed, and one officer and three subalterns and 69 privates wounded.

These were the weather reports from New York on Dec. 8th: Nearly five inches of snow—4.7 to be exact—have fallen in New York since yesterday afternoon and it was still snowing intermittently tonight. Predictions are for more snow tomorrow. The minimum temperature for the day in the greater city was 22; the maximum 27. Eight hundred and fifty men, twenty-five women and nine children were sheltered from the snow in the municipal lodging house to-night.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce at Melbourne urged upon the Prime Minister the advisability of stipulating that Melbourne shall be a port-of-call for the Vancouver mail service. Premier Hughes replied that the Government was favorable to the idea. The Commonwealth Ministry is heartily in favor of a reciprocal trade treaty with Canada, and he believed that an understanding on which legislation can be drafted, will be reached when the commission meets Premier Laurier in London.

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\$15 College Coats For \$12.00

This is a really wonderful value, "College Ulster," made from dark brown heather mixed materials, will wear and hold shape. Has the smart, close fitting military collar, well tailored with good materials. It is actually worth \$15.00, but our price is \$12.00



A Snap in Tailored Coats.

Here's a coat that is actually worth \$20.00, a coat that shows more style and superior finish than you could ever find in a custom made coat under \$25.00. Now when we offer you this value we don't want you to take our "say so," we want you to come in, see yourself inside of one—you'll marvel at your improved appearance. We are specialists in this line! If we were not we could only dish you out the common kinds. Shown in handsome materials, dark brown, green, has well shaped shoulders, close fitting military collars. \$14.50

Some Stylish Coats for Boys.

Right here we want to tell you that you can't beat the values we offer in Boy's College Overcoats, especially when you consider the style, finish and materials. Our stock of Boy's College Coats were specially selected, not merely to cover the boy, but to give one hundred cents worth of satisfaction for every dollar expended. \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00

This is Where Dressed Men Get Their Ties.

You can't possibly buy better or nicer ties than these exquisitely handsome creations. A wide range of pretty patterns and colors—showing the shadow effects and double color treatment. . . . 50c. If you want something real natty in neckwear you'll want to see the latest idea—the Paisley effects—it's the closest to oriental, are selling at and worth more than 75c and \$1.00

Excellent Showing of High Grade Shirts.

For years the city's best dressers have recognized this store as the leading place to get really good shirts at reasonable prices. We purchase direct from Canada's leading factories and by buying for cash can give you unequalled bargains. In the fabric and in the finish, in the style, in the softness and in the price that absolutely stand unrivalled, the selections are ranged on our first floor in a manner that makes selection easy and the low prices make purchasing all the more pleasant. Prices 50c. to \$3.50.

Get Stanfield's Underwear.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is just as necessary to tradesmen as professional men, a necessity to the business men and laborers alike. Stanfield's is the universally satisfactory underwear made in weights to suit your desires at prices to please your purse. Stanfield's all wool unshrinkable underwear in heavy winter weights, sizes 34 to 42, per garment, 70c. For suit, \$1.40. Stanfield's Red Label, a little finer quality, pure wool, sizes 34 to 44, per garment, \$1.00. Per suit, \$2.00

Get a Good Coat Sweater.

We are showing some smart lines in sweaters that should appeal to all who desire comfort, style and taste in dress. The sweater coats are from the leading factories and purchased with a view of pleasing provincial dressers—and they're doing it. You'll need a sweater coat for the coming winter—they're indispensable—and you can't spare the season's best here at just ordinary prices. Knit-coat sweaters are here in a variety of styles. This line is made to typical models and in fit, style and shape, retaining qualities cannot be beat. In green and brown, brown and green, silver grey and maroon, hatters green and white, silver grey and royal blue, at \$4.50 and \$5.00. We have other lines, perfect fitting, all fashionable colors, well made and great values at the prices quoted. Prices \$2.35, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50 and 3.00.

Every woman is invited to this store. The showing of Men's Goods is authoritative and our experienced salesmen will help you in selecting any gift at a moderate price that will be valuable, appropriate and pleasing. The door is open—we are expecting you—come.

H. H. BROWN Queen Street. H. H. BROWN Queen Street

Advertisement for High Cut Storm Boots. We cordially invite you to inspect our remarkable showing of Men's, Women's & Children's Overshoes and Rubber Footwear. It is impossible to find a larger variety outside of our store. The prices will PLEASE you. Every dollar does its duty when you buy a pair of High Cut Storm Boots. None but Master Shoemakers take part in the making of these shoes. Men's at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 a pair. Boy's at \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Morris & Smith, Queen Street, Ch'town, opposite Market Building.

Advertisement for Job Work. Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE V., A. D. 1910.

In re Estate of John Duff late of Georgetown in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Gentleman, deceased, Intestate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable or litigate person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the Petition (on file) of John A. McKinnon of Georgetown aforesaid, Purser, Administrator of the Personal estate and effects of the above named deceased praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth. You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in said Province on Wednesday the Eighteenth day of January A. D. 1911 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said estate should not be passed and the estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James D. Stewart, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner, and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown in said Province at least once in each week for four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely: On the front of the County Court House in St. John's, in King's County aforesaid and on the front of the schoolhouses situated respectively at Kingsborough and South Lake in said County of King's. And where any of the parties interested in the said estate reside out of this Province, let a copy of this Citation be served upon such party by mailing a true copy to the address of such party through the Post Office at St. John's in the County of King's and the receipt of the postmaster where such copy is delivered of the same being so delivered to the address shall be accepted as proof of the due service hereof so that all persons interested in the said estate as aforesaid may have due notice hereof. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Second day of December, A. D. 1910 and in the first year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge of Probate. Dec. 7th, 1910-41.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of John Edward Beers against George F. Beers, I have taken and seized as the property of the said George F. Beers, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said George F. Beers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the shore of Pownal Bay at the northwest corner of land owned by Job Irving; thence along the northern boundary of said land northerly until it strikes the road leading from Cherry Valley Road to Seal River; thence along the northern side of said Seal River Road for the distance of thirty chains or until it strikes the western boundary line of land in the occupation of John Depeberty; thence along said last mentioned boundary line northerly until it strikes the southern boundary line of land formerly owned by Joseph Beers and Frederick Beers, now the property of Francis McLeish; thence along said last mentioned boundary line westerly to the shore of Pownal Bay aforesaid; thence along the various courses of said Bay southerly for the distance of about three chains or until it strikes the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and ten acres of land a little more or less, together with fifteen acres of marsh, situate on said Pownal Bay, bounded on the north by the covering north of the farms now or formerly in possession of Job Irving and James Hayden, and on the south by said farms and being appurtenant to the said one hundred and ten acres above described. And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Friday, the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, sell by public auction and sell the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being the sum of \$2981.97 Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars and Eighty-seven cents, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses. DANIEL F. McDONALD, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, November, 22nd, A. D. 1910. McLean & McKinnon, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dec. 7th, 1910-31

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Friday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1910, at twelve o'clock noon: All that tract of land situate on Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing in the southeastern boundary of thirty acres of land in possession of James McDonald, and running thence north through the eastern side of James McDonald's land to Hayden's Mill Stream; thence easterly following the course of said stream a distance sufficient to make twenty yards on a right angle, or until it meets land in possession of John B. McDonald; thence running south along the western boundary of said John B. McDonald's land and parallel to said eastern boundary of James McDonald's land for the distance of forty chains; thence east at right angles for the distance of fifty chains and two yards along the southern side of John B. McDonald's land; thence south at right angles along the west side of John B. McDonald's land to land in possession of Robert Furness, formerly Laurence McMillan's land; thence northerly along the said Robert Furness's land a sufficient distance to make sixteen chains on a right angle, or to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres of land a little more or less. Also all that piece or parcel of land bounded on the north by land in possession of the heirs of Shepherd, on the west by John White's land, on the south by the heirs of Hayden's Mill Stream, and on the east by land in possession of John B. McDonald, containing five acres of land a little more or less, said land comprising in the whole thirty-five acres, being the lands willed by Alexander McDonald to the said Frank A. McDonald. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1908, made between Frank A. McDonald of the one part and Robert Furness, Charles Hayden, and John B. McDonald of the other part. For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated the 21st day of November, A. D. 1910. LENUEL M. POOLE, Mortgagee. November 23rd, 1910-41

The Old Missionary Annam

A REMINISCENCE OF PIERRE LOTI.

In the sinister yellow land of the Far East, during the awful days of the war among the natives that ended in the establishment of the protectorate of France over Annam, our heavily-armed battalions of the French blockade was stationed in a little bay formed by the indentation of the coast of the South China Sea.

With the shore, which presented a charming panorama of beautifully green mountains and fertile rice fields, we seldom communicated. The inhabitants of the villages and of the brush kept to themselves, although we knew them to be either defiant or hostile.

One morning, during my watch, the lookout called to me: "Captain, a sampan is approaching and is, I think, about to bail us."

"Who is in the boat?" I asked. He raised his lens and inspected the oncoming craft.

"Well, Captain, I can not exactly say—but a kind of Indo-Chinese bozo or mandarin is seated in the stern of the sampan."

Slowly and silently the little Oriental boat glided nearer over the waters, which were motionless as if oil had been poured upon them.

The man in the stern wore the costume, the queue and the large horn spectacles of the Annam bozoes, but his long beard and large frame were not at all Asiatic.

Boarding the ship he ascended to the deck and saluted me in French, speaking somewhat timidly and with a slight hesitation.

"I am a missionary," he began. "I was born in Lorraine, but for more than thirty years I have lived in a village situated at the distance of six hours' journey afoot from here. All the villagers are Christians. I wish to ask protection for them from the commander of this ship."

The rebels against the native king have menaced them with attack because they have embraced Christianity, and the insurgent mob is in the neighborhood. My people will certainly be massacred if assistance is not promptly sent to them.

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Surely before evening you can send me down to the end of the bay in a little skiff, and have the sailors leave me on the strand," he pleaded unassiduously.

"As there? Why what would you do ashore?"

"I must go back to my villagers," he protested with a simplicity that was verily sublime.

"I can not spend the night here. The insurgents, who hate us because we are Christians, might attack the village this very night. I must be there with my people."

As he spoke he seemed to grow taller and more commanding, and the expression of his countenance changed.

He was no longer the heavy, taciturn man, but a soldier of the Cross, and apparently capable of the most exalted heroism.

We stared at him in fascinated curiosity. "But it is upon you, the missionary, the teacher of a foreign religion, that the insurgents will wreak their most implacable animosity, Father," some one suggested.

"Oh, that is very probable," the missionary replied, as calmly as the martyrs of old answered those who strove to shake their adherence to the Message of the Gospel.

Ten of his Christians would be waiting for him soon after sunset on the strand at the other end of the bay, the good man informed us.

Together they would return to the menaced village and there await whatever was to happen, resigned to the will of God.

In vain we urged him to give up this rash design, to abandon all thought of going back. Since we could not give him the sooner he had come to ask, for him to return was but to hasten to death, and, moreover, a death attended by the atrocious penalties for the infliction of which the lawless rebels were notorious.

But all our arguments made no impression upon him. Gently, without any grandiloquent phrases, without anger, but ingeniously and with unshakable firmness, he resisted our importunities.

"It was I who converted these people to Christianity," he replied in astonishment. "How can you ask me to abandon them when they are persecuted for their faith? They are my spiritual children. Surely you understand, therefore, that it is impossible for me to desert them."

At last, although still protesting, the officer of the watch ordered a boat to be made ready to take our rude lute gossamer.

Regrettably we each in turn clasped the missionary's hand and bade him farewell. When our opposition to his departure ceased he had quickly lapsed into his former manner. He was again a little deprecating, unobtrusive, almost insignificant. Apologizing for troubling us, he confided to our charge a letter to be forwarded to an aged relative in Lorraine, accepted a little more of the French tobacco, and with a simple "Thank you gentlemen, and good-by," embarked in the waiting skiff, which at once headed down the bay.

By this time the mists had lifted. We on the ship, therefore, with the most unobtrusive emotions watched the boat until it disappeared amid the twilight shadows. And, for long afterwards, the thoughts of at least one among us yearningly followed the humble apostle going, with such simple fidelity and sublime courage, to his obscure martyrdom.

Unfortunately, we forgot to ask him the name of his village. But, from the desolation wrought by the rebels in that part of the country, I fear there is every ground for the belief that he was, indeed, called upon to give testimony of the truth, and that he laid down his life for Christ and for the sheep of his little Christian fold, amid the wilderness of this pagan country of the Orient.

Sprained Arm.

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

THIN MILK. How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

The Church in the Polar Regions

To the Moit Litteraire (Paris) Father Joseph Bernard, S. J., contributes in the current issue an account of his life and labors in the mission to the Esquimaux of northern Alaska, a country which despite the fact that it is one-seventh the size of Europe has a population of only 100,000 inhabitants.

The particular district over which he exercises his apostolic mission is, he tells us, about the size of Belgium. The name of the Jesuit's mission is called St. Mary Igloo and is situated about 150 miles north of Cape Nome, the last station on the border which separates the civilized from the uncivilized world.

St. Mary's, says Father Bernard, the nearest station to the North Pole from which it is separated by less than five hundred miles of glacial seas.

The weather is not his worst enemy, say the Jesuit, although the winter, cold sometimes touches the fifty below zero mark. The snow blizzard is the only real danger of the mission, and it is no unusual experience for him to experience a visitation of this kind, which endures for a whole month at a time.

So terrible are these storms that it is impossible to stir from the hut (or igloo) while they rage, and in one case, a miner who ventured out to fetch logs lying less than fifty yards from his shack, entirely lost all sense of his whereabouts and succumbed before help reached him.

At such periods his log chapel becomes a veritable snow house. The snow becomes ice-hard and the priest is forced to cut an entrance which, during the cold weather has all the consistency and hardness of a stone structure.

In summer Father Bernard has a degree of variety, though not much. The thermometer then registers on an average 11 degrees above zero. This is not enough, he says, to grow vegetables, and if your fancy runs that way, you have to cultivate them as near your stove as possible.

The summer in these regions is, of course, the reverse of the winter, inasmuch as it is perpetual day, and the question of deciding exactly at what time to turn in becomes a daily puzzle which gives a little interest to the deadly routine of the period in which the Esquimaux are most apathetic, for they are winter-animals by nature and the departure of ice and snow means the departure of their natural energy and good will.

The mosquito is the scourge of Alaskan regions in summertime; they lay their eggs (says the Jesuit) in the moss at the end of August; the snow preserves the larva until the following June when an eruption of the pest takes place. And they are the worst specimens of their kind, says the Jesuit; very poisonous and persistent and a terror to the dogs whose eyes they often succeed in draining of blood, driving the brutes mad and causing the loss of their sight.

The natives on the Upper Yukon are Red Men; up north near the Behring Sea, there are none but Esquimaux, who come, of a remote Mongolian stock. They are pagans believing in a just God, the existence of the soul and a devil; they possess no religion, nor any rite. Contrary to what the explorers have recently informed us, Father Bernard declares the Esquimaux to be an extremely truthful people. During the four years the Jesuit has been at St. Mary's he has had sufficient leisure to learn the language. It is by no means a conversational tongue and single words and signs seem to suffice for all purposes.

The Jesuit gives an example of the opening of the verses of the Adeste Fideles in Esquimaux, as follows: Karettsi (adeste) naknussut (fideles) koesummaessi (aeti triumphantis) karettsi Bethlehemum (venite ad Bethlehem).

His little church is naturally a very primitive structure of log and process pulp, which cost \$500, its altar is a plank on which stands a statue of the Sacred Heart, a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, the Protectors of the little mission, and a few ornaments which the lonely Jesuit keeps in a case near the altar. This is all his sanctuary; but there is a little harmonium possessed of a weirdly plaintive wail that sounds strange in those ghostly solitudes.

His own apartment is not particularly comfortable, he says; the same corner is his bedroom, his dining-room, kitchen, dispensary, store, drawing-room, dog room—and it is 15 by 12.

Outside in an elevated cache, raised beyond the enterprise of his often hungry dogs. Nearby is a cemetery in which the corpses are buried deep—again for fear of their being dug up by hungry dogs with keen scent. The Esquimaux dies easily. His life (says Father Bernard) is so hard that his only regret is to leave his children whom he cherishes fondly; he surrenders his ghost with a requiem on his lips that is more like an alleluia.

From mission to mission—there are seven of them in the region—giving instructions, saying Mass, hearing confessions—this is the work of the Jesuit day in, day out. On short journeys he travels on snow shoes, on long excursions, he takes his sleigh

Had Severe Pains In Back. Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Guelph, Ont., writes:—For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stopped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor.

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

English Waiter—"Which side of the table do you wish to sit on, sir." American Guest—"I prefer to sit on a chair."

"Well, Mrs. Stubbs, how did you like my sermon on Sunday?" "Oh, I thought it was beautiful, sir, thank you, sir."

"And which part of it seemed to hold you most?" "Well, sir, what took hold of me most, sir, was your perseverance, sir; the way you went over the same thing again and again, sir."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lunge by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

"Yes, my mind is made up. Tonight I shall ask her to be my wife. B-b-by Jove, I b-hope she's out!"

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.

"Your wife's fur must have been very dear." "So dear it makes me hot to think of it."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Bawlin—What can you do with a boy that's full of pure cussedness? Ohayne—If it's strictly pure, with no admixture, nothing.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 5c.

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"I cannot marry you, I have promised my hand to someone else, so I must return all your presents."

"Good gracious, whatever can I do with them now?" "My fiancée would buy them off you at a slight reduction."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Englishman—"Have you any Dreadnoughts in America?" Yankee—"Surely, I married one."

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes:—Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Reading for Seminarians.

The recent Motu Proprio against Modernism prohibited, the circulation of any kind of newspapers, periodicals, reviews, etc., among the students of ecclesiastical seminaries, and in the houses of study of religious orders and congregations; even the most orthodox and official seemed to come under the ban. A number of bishops having written to ask a definition on the subject, Cardinal De Lai, Prefect of the Consistorial Congregation, by the direction of the Pope, writes a letter to Cardinal Veszary, Primate of Hungary, communicating to him and other bishops the formal decision, in which he says:

"The mind of our Most Holy Father is that the law is to remain established which prohibits journals and periodicals, even the best, which treat of the political affairs of the day, or of the social and scientific questions which stir up daily and have not yet found a definite solution—these, I say, are not to be freely left in the hands of the students. There is, however, nothing to hinder the Superiors or Professors of a seminary, when scientific questions are discussed, from reading to the students, or handing to them to read in their presence, articles from some newspapers or periodicals which they may deem useful or opportune for the instruction of the student. But periodicals which contain nothing, contentious, but only religious news, the disposition and decrees of the Holy See, the acts and ordinances of the bishops or others which although periodicals, are merely readings promoting faith and piety, may, with the approval of the superiors of the seminary, be allowed in the hands of the students out of study hours, or of the time prescribed for the other office."

—America.

Colds Are Contagious.

The common cold runs a more or less definite course and generally extends from one portion of the mucous membrane to another. The symptoms depend on the region involved and the severity of the attack, and do not suddenly arise and disappear, as with hay fever. It seems to spread between people in close contact, and occurs less frequently in summer than in winter. It is a little more common in children than in adults. No specific organism has been found, but this is also true of some other diseases which we know to be contagious. The common belief is that it is due to chilling of the skin, and hence often the opportunity for contagion is overlooked.

There is much evidence to show that colds are directly contagious. Epidemics of the disease occur; families of children often remain all summer without colds and have them on return to school, or if one member gets a cold in summer the other members of the family are likely to have it. All classes in a family do not get it at once, as would be the case if due to the weather, but they come in succession. Where there is no chance for contagion, as in Arctic explorations, there are no colds. But colds make their appearance on arrival in port in a warmer region. In Greenland there are no colds, except when they are brought by ship.

Colds have an incubation period of from two to four days and are usually transmitted by sneezing, coughing, embracing, speaking at close range, or by means of towels, etc. They occur more frequently in children because of the closer contact. Colds may be more effectively prevented by avoiding close contact with those who have the disease than by attention to clothing, weather and the like. When we go to realize the difference between hay fever, which is of seasonal origin, and the common cold due to germ action, the community will gain. The objection to drafts and wet feet, which causes the community to shut itself up in tight rooms, is due to the fear of catching cold by exposure, when in fact it is caught by exposure to close contact with one another. — Medical and Surgical Journals.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries.

Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—B. F. Madigan.

We Pity You Mr. Smoker!

If you never tried OUR TOBACCO. Thousands are smoking it today and want no other. Are you one of them? Try it. You'll be pleased.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

True Blue.

We are adopting the Cash system in order to sell cheaper, and are marking in

Blue Ink

our goods, and the newest things as they arrive at the lowest price we can afford to sell at for cash, which we call

True Blue Prices.

By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

Any orders you favor us with shall have our prompt and strict attention.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction at the Court House in Charlottetown on Tuesday the tenth day of January, A. D. 1911 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. All that tract piece and parcel of land, situate lying and being on Lot or Township number Thirty-four in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows that is to say:—

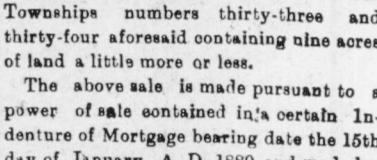
Commencing on the west side of the Covehead Road, and at the Northeast angle of land in possession of Lawrence Whelan, thence north along said Road, ten chains and seventy links to the south boundary of land in the occupation of Eliza Boyer, originally leased to James Murphy, thence west eighty-three chains and fifty links or to the division line of Lots or Townships, numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, thence south thirteen chains and seventy links or to the north boundary of land formerly in the possession of the late Simon Power, thence east twenty-five chains and eighty-three links, or to the west boundary of the first mentioned tract of land in possession of the said Lawrence Whelan thence north three chains, thence east to the aforesaid road and place of commencement containing ninety-six and three quarter acres of land a little more or less. Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-four aforesaid bounded and described as follows that is to say:—Bounded on the north by the above described tract of land on the east by a brook or stream of water on the south by the farm, now or formerly in possession of Thomas Power, and on the west by the division line between Townships numbers thirty-three and thirty-four aforesaid containing nine acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1880 and made between William Brown and Mary Lucretia Brown, of the one part and Francis D. Beer, of the other part which said Mortgage was assigned by the said Francis D. Beer to Francis Doherty by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 30th day of March 1887 which said Mortgage was further assigned by the said Francis Doherty to John Cook Trustee by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 13th day of May A. D. 1887.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated the 30th day of November A. D. 1910.

MARY COOK, Executrix of the Will of John Cook, deceased. Dec. 7 1910 41.



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