

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 52

Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever
Old and young are cordially welcome.

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

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

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,

Santa Claus Headquarters.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

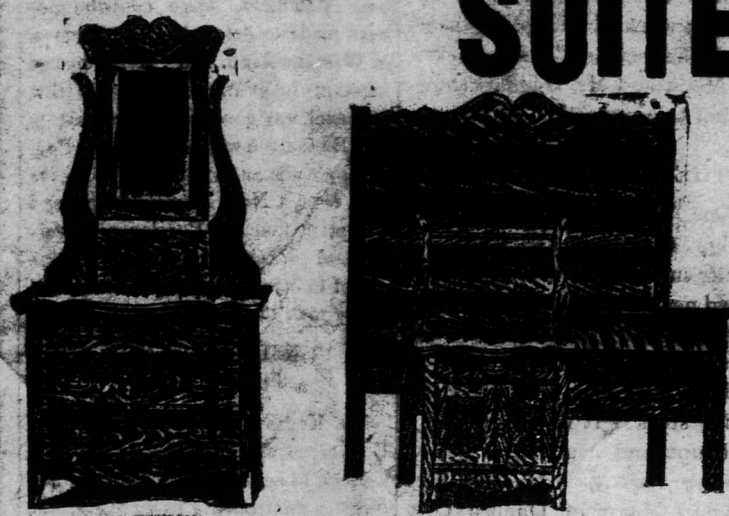
If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom SUITE



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

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money

Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Far. Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name).....

(And Address).....

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

Decisions of the Biblical Commission.

NOTA PROPRIO DE HIS HOLLANDIS PUIS. X. BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

On the Decisions of the Pontifical Commission on the Bible, and on the Censures and Penalties Affecting those who Neglect to Observe the Prescriptions against the Errors of the Modernists.

(Translation by "Rome.")

In his Encyclical Letter Providentissimus Deus, given on November 18, 1893, Our Predecessor, Leo XIII, of immortal memory, after describing the dignity of the Sacred Scriptures and commending the study of it, set forth the laws which govern the proper study of the Holy Bible; and having proclaimed the dignity of these Books against the errors and calumnies of the Rationalists, he at the same time defended them against false teachings of what is known as the higher criticism which, as the Pontiff most wisely wrote, are clearly nothing but the commentaries of rationalism derived from a misuse of philology and kindred studies.

Our Predecessor, too, seeing that the danger was constantly on the increase, and desiring to provide against the consequences of the propagation of rash and erroneous views, by his Apostolic Letters Vigilantissime Studique memores, given on October 29, 1902, established a Pontifical Council or Commission on Biblical Matters, composed of a number of Cardinals of Holy Roman Church, distinguished for their learning and prudence, adding to these, under the title of Consultors, a considerable body of men in sacred orders, chosen from among the learned in theology and in the Holy Bible, of various nationalities and differing in their methods and views concerning exegetical studies. In this the Pontiff had in mind, as an advantage admirably adapted for the promotion of study and for the time in which we live, that in this Commission there should be the fullest freedom for proposing, examining, and judging all opinions whatsoever; and the Letter also ordained that the Cardinals of the Commission were not to come to any definite decision until they had taken cognizance of and examined the arguments on both sides, omitting nothing which might serve to show in the clearest light the true and genuine state of the biblical questions proposed for solution; and when all this had been done, and the decisions reached should be submitted for approval to the Supreme Pontiff, and then promulgated.

After mature examination and the most diligent consultations, certain decisions have been happily given by the Pontifical Commission on the Bible, and these of a kind very useful for the proper promotion and direction on safe lines of biblical studies. By the observance of some persons, unduly prone to opinions and methods tainted by pernicious novelties, and excessively devoted to that principle of false liberty, which is really immoderate license and in sacred studies proves itself to be most insidious and a fruitful source of the worst evils against the purity of the faith, have not received and do not receive these decisions with the proper obedience.

Wherefore We find it necessary to declare and prescribe, as We do now declare and expressly prescribe, that all are bound in conscience to submit to the decisions, regarding doctrine, of the Commission, which has been given in the past and which shall be given in the future, in the same way as the Decrees of the Roman Congregation approved by the Pontiff; nor can all those escape the note of disobedience or temerity, and consequently of grave sin, who in speech or writing impugn these decisions; and this besides the scandal they give and the other reasons for which they may be responsible before God, for other temerities and errors usually accompany such oppositions.

Moreover to obok the daily increasing activity of a great many modernists who are endeavoring by all kinds of sophistry and devices to detract from the force and efficacy not only of the Decree Lamentabili sane exitu, issued by Our order, but the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition of July 3 of the present year, but also of Our Encyclical Letters Pascendi dominici gregis given on September 8 of this same year, We do by Our Apostolic Authority repeat and confirm both that Decree of the Supreme Sacred Congregation and these Encyclical Letters of Ours, adding the penalty of excommunication against contradiators; and this We declare and decree, that should anybody, which may God forbid, be so rash as to defend any one of these propositions

opinions or teachings condemned in these documents, he falls ipso facto under the censure contained under the Chapter Docentes of the Constitution Apostolicæ Sedis, which is first among the excommunications latae sententiae simply reserved to the Roman Pontiff. This excommunication is to be understood as *salvis poenitentia*, which may be incurred by those who have violated in any way the said documents, as propagators and defenders of heresies, when their propositions, opinions or teachings are heretical, as has happened more than once in the case of the adversaries of both these documents, especially when they advocate the errors of modernism, that is the synthesis of all heresies.

Wherefore, We again and most earnestly exhort the Ordinaries of the dioceses and the Heads of Religious Congregations to use the utmost vigilance over teachers, and first of all in the Seminaries; and should they find any of them imbibed with the errors of the modernists, and eager for what is new and noxious, or lacking in docility to the prescriptions of the Apostolic See, no matter how they may be published, let them absolutely forbid the teaching office to such; so too, let them exclude from sacred orders those young men who give the faintest reason for doubt that they hold the condemned doctrines and the pernicious novelties. We exhort them also to take diligent care to put an end to those books and other writings, now growing exceedingly numerous, which contain opinions or tendencies of the kind condemned in the Encyclical Letters and Decree above mentioned; let them see to it that these publications are removed from Catholic publishing houses, and especially from the hands of students and the clergy. By doing this they will at the same time be promoting real and solid education, which should always be a subject of the greatest solicitude for those who exercise sacred authority.

All these things We will and order to be sanctioned and established by our Apostolic Authority, signed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, November 18, 1907, in the fifth year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS X., POPE.

Christmas in Balmey Mexico.

The word Christmas brings to us a host of memories; it is redolent with the spicy fragrance of the Christmas tree, and the mistletoe; it paints vivid mental pictures of scarlet holly berries, of jingling bells and hanging stockings and obidish fences of Santa Claus and sleighs and reindeer. And to be an ideal Christmas, the air must be crisp and cold, and a soft white carpet of newly-fallen snow must lend mystery and beauty to all the out-of-doors.

But to a child of Mexico all this would be nothing more than a strange fairy tale, and the same great holiday of the year brings a very different set of customs and fancies. The very name is different, for in Mexico, Christmas is called La Navidad—the Nativity.

During the last busy days before Christmas, our streets and shops are thronged with belated, hurrying, and often, to our shame be it said, care-worn and irritable Christmas shoppers. And omnipresent and effective are the elbows in our great Christmas crowds. But in Mexico, the air is balmy and languorous, laden with the perfume of orange blossoms. Not a snowflake or a raindrop dims the deep blue of cloudless sky; for this is the dry season in Mexico. The streets are gay—even gayer than usual. Flowers and ribbon-decked booths are numerous under the arched portals, where are sold all manner of gifts, such as delight the heart of the universal child. The picturesque Indian in his red blanket, the Mexican with embroidered high hat, tight-fitting trousers, and short jacket, all gayly embroidered; the poor women with their black rebozos drawn about their heads and the scantily-clad children, and the wealthy señoritas, very fine, indeed in their Parisian gowns and their heavily-powdered faces—all these are to be seen in the streets of a Mexican town, so fanciful and gay as constantly to remind one of the stage of an opera when all the troupe come on for the finale. But in the streets of Mexico there is no jostling, bustling, elbowing crowd. A Mexican might possibly stab and rob one—I believe there are on record a few such happenings—but under no circumstance would be anything but courteous and gracious.

The Mexican child is more fortunate than the American in having nine days of Christmas gifts, instead of one. On the nine days preceding Christmas the Mexicans celebrate what they call the *posadas*—the word meaning, literally, taverns. Frequently nine intimate families, or better nine related families, take turns in preparing the entertainment, and on each of the nine evenings all gather at the appointed house. This celebration of the Christmas feasts is a great function with the Mexicans. With them the family tie is more binding than with us, and at the *posadas* must be gathered all the clan, aged and young, including even the household servants. With the simple child-like spirit so characteristic of them, the Mexican people enter with devotion and enthusiasm into it all. The *posadas* are in commemoration of the nine days' wandering of the Virgin Mary and Joseph, when at the decree that "all the world should be taxed," they went from Galilee to Judea, where they found Bethlehem so full of people that for nine days they wandered without finding shelter in any tavern or house.

At nine o'clock at night the Mexican ceremony begins. Forming in a procession, marching two by two and carrying lighted tapers the assembled family and the guests wander from room to room all through the house, singing the Litanies as they go. Often the children are dressed as angels with white robes and tinsel wings. Finally, the procession stops before a closed door. Hence a shower of fireworks is sent off over their heads—probably to represent the descent of the angels. Then a group of ladies of the family appear, dressed in shepherd costume. All unite in a hymn, supposed to be the voices of Joseph and Mary imploring admittance and a night's shelter from the cold and darkness. Within the room a chorus of voices refuse shelter, saying that there is no place for them. Again these outside the door beg shelter and are again refused. Still again they sing, saying that she who is without is the Queen of Heaven who has not where to lay her head; at her name the doors are thrown open wide and all enter singing.

Inside the room is a beautiful scene which the Mexicans call a *escenita*. Temporary platforms are erected all around the room. The walls are decorated with green and flowers. On the musky platforms are wax figures in tableaux illustrating different scenes in the Bible; sometimes Adam and Eve in Paradise; the Annunciation; the Wise Man of the East; the Shepherds; and the flight into Egypt. These tableaux are often most elaborate, with green trees, tiny fountains sending up fairy streams of water, flocks of sheep, grottoes, stars, the palace of Herod, and angels. Then there is a tiny cradle, in which is to be laid the figure of the child Christ. All is in a blaze of light. A priest steps forward, and, taking from one of the angels a figure of the infant Christ, places it in the cradle; and the *posada* is over for that night. To the simple faith of the Mexicans it is all very real and very beautiful.

A Spanish writer tells of one family who each Christmas found some little newly born wailing and had it brought to the last evening of the *posadas*, when the priest laid it in the cradle, and the assembled clan pledged themselves to see that while it was a child it lacked neither food nor clothing.

After the *posada* they all adjourn to another room, in the center of which is suspended a large earthen vessel, which the Mexicans call *olla*. Then children are blindfolded and take turns striking at the *olla*. This occasions much merriment, for often the aim is wide of the mark. At last, however, the jar is broken, and gifts *raja* down on the floor. Wild with excitement, the children dart for them, each eager to find his own name on a gift.

Even the poorest Mexican has his Christmas celebration, although some can afford only a shaky wooden altar and dilapidated wax Virgin, a few bits of tinsel, and some sweets for the young folk.

At midnight on Christmas Eve itself "La Misa del Gallo"—the Mass of the Cock—is celebrated in cathedrals heavy with incense and the perfume of flowers, and lit only by the flickering light of the countless candles burning before the altars. From the shadowy body of the church filled with kneeling figures comes the impressive "Ora pro nobis," the deep toned responses of the men almost drowning the gentle voices of the Mexican women. Rich and poor alike unite in this solemn Mass of the Cock. And with the last benediction, Christmas in Mexico is over.—Mrs. C. William Beebe in New York Evening Post.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Brides to be are fond of being caught in showers.

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.

If there are no extenuating circumstances a lawyer is always to be found who is willing to try to extenuate them.

Minard's Liniment cures Diatemper.

The easiest and most natural thing in the world is to let a woman do as she pleases.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

The more a woman knows about men the less she has to say about the matter.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

The less judgment a man has the more he seems inclined to exercise it.

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."

Sometimes it is luckier to be unlucky than to be lucky.

It is always wise to be charitable when you have nothing to gain by the opposite course.

Two and two don't make four every time. Sometimes it just makes two pair.

The difference between light-heartedness and hard-heartedness is not always clear, but nevertheless very real.

It is quite easy to see and admire the silver-plated side of other people's miseries.

Some people have a beautiful way of expressing themselves and of respecting others.

Of all boxes the one who continually says the entirely obvious thing in his ponderous way is the worst.

Peculiarities when pertaining to oneself never look very peculiar.

Kind husbands are just as easy to catch as any other and much more valuable.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Proulx, Man., writes: "I was troubled with dizziness of head, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 30 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.00, all druggists or the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

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

CHRISTMAS.

Once again the year's revolving
cycle has brought us the festive
Christmas season. Christmas of
the Nativity is the greatest and
most joyous of Christian festivals,
as it commemorates the stupendous
event that constitutes the
foundation of man's redemption.

The nativity of our Lord is the
great central fact from which
radiate all other Christian
conceptions. It would be superfluous
to dwell at any length upon the
nature and history of this great
Christian festival; all professing
Christians are, or should be, quite
familiar with these facts. More-
over, they properly come within
the scope of Theological teaching,
and annually constitute the theme
of pulpit discourses.

In addition to its religious aspect,
and quite congruous therewith,
Christmas has, from the earliest
times, been set apart as a
season of social enjoyment. It is
the occasion for renewal of old
friendships and the forming of
new ones. It is the season for
removal of barriers of social
distinction and when all meet on
a level. Sir Walter Scott, in his
poem of "Marmion," fairly well
describes in brief, the general
features, both religious and social,
that had characterized the "cele-
bration of Christmas, down to his
time. This is what he says:

"And well our Christian sires of
old
Loved when the year its course
had roll'd,
And brought blithe Christmas
back again,
With all his hospitable train.
Domestic and religious rite
Gave honour to the holy night;
On Christmas eve the bells were
wring;
On Christmas eve the mass was
sung;
That only night in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice
rear.
The damsel donn'd her kirtle
sheen;
The hall was dress'd with holly
green;
Forth to the wood did merry-men
go;
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then open'd wide the Baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside;
And Ceremony dropp'd his pride.
The bear, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner
choose;
The Lord, undergoing, share
The vulgar game of "post and
pair."
All hail'd with uncontrol'd de-
light,
And general voice, the happy
night,
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation
down."

This quotation from the "Wiz-
ard of the North," neatly epitomizes
the manner of Christmas
celebration that obtained in the
Christian countries of Europe,
when the people were left free to
give open expression to their best
instincts. It also fairly describes
in a general sense, the dispositions
brought to the celebration of
Christmas in our own country.

The social side of the celebra-
tion, with us, largely takes the
form of gift distribution. The
exchange of presents is quite com-
mendable, and for the young, the
"Santa Claus" idea seems emi-
nently fitting. It appears to us,
however, that it might be said
without danger of hypercriticism,
that the bestowing of Christmas
gifts may be carried to the point
of injustice. It may sometimes
happen that the money spent in
the purchase of valuable Christ-
mas presents for friends should, in
justice, have been applied to the
liquidation of debts. We should

be just before we are generous.
Many a one who might, perhaps,
feel disposed to make a present to
a friend is prevented from so do-
ing, because those indebted to him
fail to satisfy their obligations;
but at the same time, are gener-
ous in the distribution of more or
less valuable Christmas gifts.
This is the abuse of the beauti-
ful custom of gift bestowing. It
appears to us that any one who
inflicts an injustice on a neigh-
bor, in the manner above describ-
ed is foolish to imagine that he is
celebrating Christmas in a worthy
manner. Let us discharge our
obligations, as far as possible, and
then we can enter upon the
Christmas festivities with a clear
conscience. To our friends and
all who hold these views regard-
ing the festive season, we wish a
MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Patriot and Ob-
struction.

The Patriot, as might be
expected, expresses its dis-
approbation of the conduct of
the Conservative members in
the House of Commons at
Ottawa. No stronger evi-
dence could be furnished of
the weakness of the Govern-
ment's position than this will
of our contemporary. We
may depend that the course
pursued by the Opposition
members is in line with the
wishes of the people and de-
cidedly disadvantageous to
the Administration, when ex-
ception is taken thereto by
the Patriot.

The gravamen of the
charge made against the op-
position members, by our con-
temporary is "obstruction and
waste of public time." It en-
deavors to persuade its read-
ers that a grievous offence is
committed by the Opposition
members in getting speeches
into Hansard, "copies of
which are then mailed to their
constituents at the public ex-
pense." Well! Well! It is
quite legitimate, in our con-
tempary's estimation, to
squander hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars to enrich the
fraudulent North Atlantic
Trading Company, the South
Saskatchewan Land Com-
pany; the beneficiaries of the
land purchasing frauds at
Halifax, Truro and Moncton,
and the thousand and one
other public scandals brought
home to the Government;
but it is highly improper to
send copies of Hansard to
Conservative elector at "the
public expense." That is a
fair sample of the manner of
justice and fairplay our Lib-
eral friends would meet out to
their political opponents.

The Patriot is displeas-
ed because the Opposition moved
several amendments to the
address in reply to the speech
from the throne. No doubt
it would like to see the ad-
dress go through without
amendment, and then would
be only too glad to bring that
fact to the notice of the pub-
lic when criticism would come
up at election times. What
are the Opposition members
for but to criticize and move
amendments to any Govern-
ment proposition they con-
sider to be disadvantageous
to the public interests? The
Patriot is aggrieved because
the Opposition embody the
several planks of their plat-
form in separate amendments
and thus bring them before
the electorate in Hansard.
What was the platform con-
structed for; but to be sub-
mitted for the consideration
of the people? It is not pal-
tatable to the Patriot to have
the Government's numerous
short comings and scandals
held up to public execration;
but we have only had the
beginning, if one half of what
is charged be true. We are
told that Mr. Fielding is
anxious to go on with the
budget speech and the Govern-
ment are anxious to hurry
through the business of
the session. We can quite
understand all this; but

it was not the wont of the
Government and of Mr. Field-
ing heretofore to be in such
a rush. They will have to
wait; they will have to answer
a number of questions before
they get the business of the
session finished up.

One would think that no
Grit paper would have the
temerity to animadvert upon
the conduct of the Conserva-
tive Opposition, as to the
question of obstruction, re-
membering the course pur-
sued by the Government
members when they were on
the other side of the House.
Their principal political stock
in trade, while in opposition,
was obstruction. They ob-
structed every measure pro-
posed by the Conservative
Government, and held up the
course of public business for
days and nights in succession.
That is their history during
their long years in opposition.
We need go no further back
than the session of 1896.
During that session Sir Wil-
frid Laurier used to move the
adjournment of the House,
whenever the Government
made a motion of any import-
ance. Such a motion embod-
ied no principle; enunciated
no fact; it was simply a
motion to obstruct legislation
and allow useless discussion.
The Opposition of that day
talked Parliament out and by
their obstructive tactics pre-
vented the Government from
passing the most necessary
items of supply.

No one was fiercer, more
determined or more offensive in
these obstructive tactics, than
Mr. L. H. (now Sir Louis)
Davies. If there was one
man in the opposition of those
days that carried these ob-
structive tactics to the bitter-
est extremes, he was the one
Parliament was to expire by
efflux of time on the 30th of
April, and availing them-
selves of the advantage this
knowledge afforded them, the
Opposition held up all Govern-
ment measures. The Govern-
ment found they could not
finish their business; but were
desirous of providing the
money absolutely necessary
for the public service. With
this object in view Mr. Foster,
Finance Minister, prepar-
ed a statement of a couple of
millions or so, and within a
few days of the close of the
session asked the opposition
if they would allow these
necessary items to go through.
That surely was a reasonable
request; but what was the
answer, and who made it?
Mr. L. H. Davies immedi-
ately rose and said "not one
dollar" would be allow-
ed to voted. There was
obstruction with a venge-
ance. In view of such
conduct as this, do the Govern-
ment, the Government's
friends, or the Government
press expect lenient treat-
ment at the hands of the
present opposition? If the
opposition fail to hold the
Government up until the light
of day is let in on their ras-
cally and scandalous conduct,
they are unworthy the posi-
tion they occupy.

Standard Bearer Chosen
for the Fourth District
of Kings.

On Wednesday forenoon last, a Con-
servative Convention, for the fourth dis-
trict of King's County was held in the
Town Hall, Georgetown, for the purpose
of selecting candidates for the next Pro-
vincial election. The old members, Mr.
John A. Macdonald, K. C. O. Councillor,
and Mr. A. J. McDonald Assembly man,
was unanimously chosen, said much en-
thusiasm. Both candidates addressed the
convention, thanking the delegates for
their renewed confidence, and dealing ten-
derly with the public questions affect-
ing this Province. The adj. and delibera-
tion of the present Government, and their
failure to secure to this Province, better
financial terms at the conference
of Premiers held at Ottawa, last
year were severely condemn-
ed. Strong resolutions concerning the
Provincial Government, for their reckless,
rational administration of our public affairs;
for their accumulation of our enormous
public debt and for their utter failure to
safeguard our rights at the interprovincial
conference were unanimously passed.

Minard's Liniment cures
Distemper.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Mr. Pugsley's Silence.

Challenged to Tell All He
Knows, But Sits Dumb as
an Oyster—To the Great
Disgust of Liberal Mem-
bers—Mr. Kemp Exposes
the Equivocal Record of
the Minister of Public
Works.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

Mr. Borden's Platform strong-
ly Supported— Govern-
ment Neglect and Improvi-
dence Respecting Quebec
Bridge.

BIG ESTIMATES FOR
NEXT YEAR.

Government Asks \$18,547,
572, More Than This Year
Yet in Last Eight Months
It Spent \$17,143,000 More
Than in Same Period Last
Year.

Fielding Paying 4, 4 1/2 and 7
Per Cent. Interest— Pay-
ing \$9,818 a Room for
Office Accommodation, and
\$42,062 to Revise Marine
Book-keeping.

Ottawa, Dec. 14, 1907.

The debate on the address was
continued three days of this week,
closing on Wednesday a vigorous
eight days discussion. The Opposi-
tion speakers were aggressive and
vigorous, showing a splendid fight-
ing spirit, confidence in their cause
and a certainty that they have the
country on their side. Sir Wilfrid
at the beginning departed from
the usual course and instead of
explaining the policy and inten-
tions of his government and deal-
ing with the address before the
house, went out of his way to
attack Mr. Borden's platform and
to insinuate that it had not the
support of Conservatives gener-
ally, but was Mr. Borden's own
creation.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLAT-
FORM.

Before the debate was through
it was made clear to the Premier
that the Conservative party in the
house stood by the platform. Every
plank of it was discussed and
defended with strong argu-
ment. The Opposition forced a
division three times, with the re-
sult that the government majority
was in each case less than the
normal margin, showing that Sir
Wilfrid's supporters were less will-
ing to record their votes against
the platform than the Conserva-
tives were to stand by it.

CONSERVATIVE SPEAKERS.

Mr. Armstrong's motion for
free delivery of mails in rural
districts was voted down by a
majority of 49, notwithstanding
the mass of evidence which the
mover produced to show that
the system had been remarkably
successful in the United States and
other countries. Mr. Staples, of
Macdonald, Manitoba, showed how
much the Government, which can-
not afford to take up this reform,
had wasted in other directions,
particularly in subsidizing crea-
tures of its own who were em-
ployed in mutilating electoral lists
and stuffing ballot boxes. Mr.
Wright, of Muskoka, proved that
the immigration returns of the
government were enormously
padded. He mentioned one car-
load of passengers with whom he
travelled from St. Paul to Winni-
peg who were all put down in the
records as settlers from the United
States though there was not one
settler among them. They were
commercial travellers, visitors, a
minstrel troop, and other ordinary
passengers. But they will all fig-
ure as immigrants. Mr. Jackson,
of Elgin, pointed out the short-
comings of the Department of
Agriculture and asked for better
protection to the farmers from rail-
way trains crossing their lands.
Mr. McLean, of Prince Edward
Island, made a strong appeal
against the neglect of that province
by a government which seems
to have millions to spend in re-
gions where nobody lives. Mr.
Berley, of Argenteuil, showed that
the increase in expenditure was
not represented by corresponding
services and benefits. Mr. Lake,
of Q'Appelle, and Dr. Roche, of
Marquette, addressed themselves

to several abuses in western ad-
ministration and to the unsatis-
factory condition of Canadian
trade.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

On Wednesday, Mr. Barker, of
Hamilton, moved an amendment
deploring the unbusiness-like pro-
ceedings of the government in the
matter of the Quebec Bridge. The
history of this enterprise, ending
with the awful calamity of last
August, summed up in a sent-
ence in the Scientific American
which says that the records of this
transaction "read more like a
story of some country bridge than
the record of the erection of the
greatest work of bridge engineer-
ing of the century." Mr. Barker,
Mr. Monk and Mr. Haggart showed
that this impartial criticism was
just.

THE COUNTRY PAYS.

Four years ago the Quebec
Bridge Company had expended
all the subsidies it could get, had
issued nearly half a million dollars
of bonds which it had to sell for
60 cents on the dollar, but had
paid up less than one per cent
of its stock. It was practically
bankrupt and could not go on.
Premier Parent, of Quebec, who
was also Mayor of Quebec City
had supplied a Provincial grant
and a City grant, and obtained a
subsidy from the Laurier Govern-
ment, one member of which was
his own partner in business. Yet
the company was over \$700,000
in debt. The Government should
have then taken over the work,
as the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme
had been adopted and the bridge
was to be a part of this Transcon-
tinental. Instead the Govern-
ment rushed through in the last
hours of the session of 1903 a bill
authorizing a loan to the Com-
pany of \$6,873,200 which was
then estimated to be the cost of
completing the work. This pro-
gramme compelled the public to
pay more than 98 per cent of the
cost, but left the control in the
hands of the Company, whose
President was made Chairman of
the Transcontinental Commission
at \$8,000 a year, while he con-
tinued to receive \$3,000 a year
from the Bridge Company. Later
it was found that the Government
estimate was too low, and that
the bridge would cost something
like ten million dollars, leaving
another three millions for the
country to pay.

NO PUBLIC CONTROL.

Though the country was paying
practically the whole cost of the
bridge, it does not yet appear that
the Government engineering staff
paid any attention to the plans or
had any supervision of the work.
The whole matter was allowed to
drift, and money was paid out
when demanded until the end of
August when the bridge went
down and scores of lives were
lost. Many thousands will now
be spent by a Commission to find
out whether the Company's en-
gineers or the contractors' en-
gineers are at fault, while a much
smaller expenditure would have
been sufficient to have the plans
properly examined in the first
place and the work supervised as
it went on. The Government
must now take over the work as
it should have done four years
ago, but it cannot restore the loss
of life and property.

A WEAK PLEA.

Mr. Fielding and Sir Wilfrid
Laurier pleaded that the subject
ought not to be discussed until the
Commission reported. The answer
was that the Commission has
nothing to do with the course of
the Government, in leaving this
great work in the hands of a com-
pany which had no important
stake in the matter and was prac-
tically a bankrupt concern. In
any case the right of the house to
discuss matters of this importance
cannot be taken away by the ap-
pointment of a Commission. After
a lively discussion Mr. Barker's
motion was defeated by a party
majority of 44.

MR. PUGSLEY CHALLENGED.

The most sensational episode in
the address debate was the chal-
lenge to Mr. Pugsley. Four times
outside of the House the Minister of
Public Works has talked of disclo-
sures that he could make respect-
ing Conservative campaign ex-
penditure in 1904. Before the House met Mr. Borden,
whom Mr. Pugsley connected with
the transactions, challenged the
Minister to make good his state-
ments. In the first day's debating
Mr. Borden repeated the invitation to
the Minister to tell all he knew. Yet
Mr. Pugsley kept silent. Day after
day he was reminded that he ought
to speak, yet remained dumb. But
on Tuesday Mr. Kemp, of Toronto,
put the challenge in a form which
allowed of no escape for Mr. Pug-
sley without exposing himself to the
contempt of the country.

MR. PUGSLEY BEFORE THE
ELECTION.

Mr. Kemp gave a sketch of Mr.

Pugsley's political activities immedi-
ately before the election of 1904.
The persons associated by Government
organs of a dark conspiracy to over-
throw the Government with the help
of an immense corruption fund, were
then intimate and confidential friends
of Mr. Pugsley, and were trying to
make him Minister of Railways. The
head of this alleged conspiracy, Mr.
David Russell, gave a great banquet
to Mr. Pugsley a month before the
election where speakers nominated
him to the Dominion Ministry, and
Mr. Russell's newspapers in that con-
nection announced it as the opinion
of the banqueters that Mr. Pugsley
must be promoted. Immediately
after this, according to Mr. Pugsley's
own statement, large contributions
were made to defeat Mr. Emmerson
in Westmoreland. Mr. Kemp pieced
together the evidence to show that
whatever was done for the defeat of
Mr. Emmerson was done by Mr. Pug-
sley's friends and in his interests. He
read from a New Brunswick paper a
statement that Mr. Pugsley was aware
of these proceedings and in the opin-
ion of that journal was the chief ad-
visory man in the scheme.

MR. PUGSLEY HAS NOT SUE-
D THIS PAPER.

Mr. Kemp pointed out that Mr.
Emmerson was weakened in St. John
by lack of newspaper support and Mr.
Pugsley controlled a paper there, the
purchase of which Mr. Emmerson's
friends were negotiating. Without
giving Mr. Emmerson notice, a few
weeks before the election when the
paper was most needed, Mr. Pugsley
sold it to Mr. Russell who at once
turned it into an anti-Emmerson
organ. This showed what kind of a
liberal Mr. Pugsley was just before
the election of 1904.

THE CHALLENGE.

There was a continued round of
conservative applause as these facts
were revealed, but they became
stronger when Mr. Kemp again and
again challenged Mr. Pugsley to tell
all he knew.

"I doubt," said Mr. Kemp
"whether he has the courage to stand
up and repeat in this house what he
said upon the public platform."

Mr. Kemp added: "So far as I am
concerned and I believe any other
member on this side of the house we
desire to see him go the full length.
It does not make any difference whom
this hits, be they high or low, be
they in the house or out of the
house; we want to see this matter
brought to light, and we want to
know what there is in it. If the
honorable gentleman refuses to
go further, if he is satisfied to make
insinuations in the way he has done
outside of the house, without taking
steps to make his position good, I
cannot but feel that he is condemn-
ed before the country for making state-
ments which he knew were not true.
Sir he has talked of these things on
the hustings; but he has sat in this
house not daring to open his mouth.
He is now at the bar of public opinion
and let him choose his court."

AN INDEPENDENT INVITA-
TION.

In various forms this challenge was
repeated by Mr. Kemp amid approv-
ing cheers. Not one word could be
got from the minister. He sat in the
fashion described by Mr. Kemp, to
the great confusion and disgust of
many government supporters, some
of whom two days later in the govern-
ment caucus made strong complaints
against this course. From the Lib-
eral benches Mr. Laverge, an inde-
pendent member of the party, re-
peated the demand that Mr. Pugsley
should speak. "If he has anything
to say," said Mr. Laverge "let him
say it now." A little later he added,
"The Minister of Public Works
should not wait to be forced to speak,
and if he does wait I think he should
be forced—if he knows of any cor-
ruption it is his duty to himself, to
the Liberal party and to his country
to bring these facts to light." This
member added a stinging comparison
Mr. Pugsley to the Trojans who chal-
lenged the Greeks to combat and
then ran away.

DEATH OF MR. GUNN.

The country and the Conservative
party has suffered a severe loss by
the death of Mr. Benjamin Gunn, the
late member for South Huron, who died
at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, on
Monday. Warm tributes were paid
by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Borden to
the character of their departed col-
league.

EXTRA-VAGANT ESTIMATES.

The estimates for next year,
brought down this week show that
the extravagance which has marked
the last few years is to go on increasing.
Though this year's expenditure will
far exceed that of any previous twelve
months it is proposed to spend a great
deal more next year. Here are some
comparisons:

Make your headquarters while in town at Stanley
Bros. Tell your friends to meet you at
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE,
132 Richmond Street.

Stanley Bros.

Fall and
WINTER
COATS
AT A GREAT
DISCOUNT
33 1-3 p.c
DISCOUNT.

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

FUR JACKETS

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

33 1-3 per cent.
DISCOUNT.

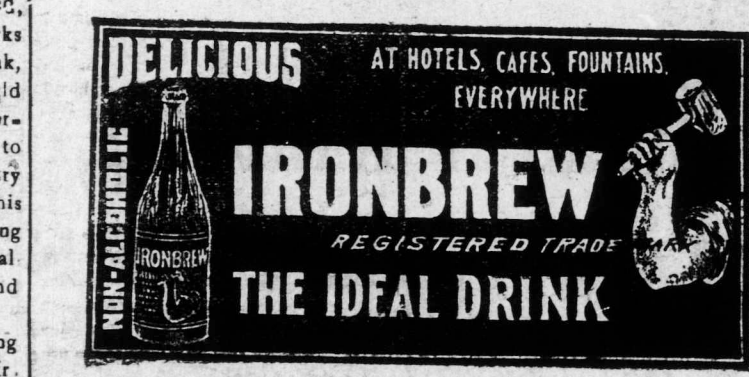
\$25.00 Electric Seal Coat.....\$17.00
\$35.00 Astrakan Coat.....\$26.50
\$45.00 Astrakan Coat.....\$30.00

Stanley Bros.

Tea Party
Supplies.

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

SODA DRINKS



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

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

STANLEY BROS.

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

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

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

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.

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

COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 4-lb. Tins.

Boy Wanted.

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

Oct 9, 1907.—1f

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

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

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

COAL!

We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as

The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

G. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907—3i

mate, but the above is a comparison between the main estimates of last year and those of this year, each dealing with a period of twelve months.

THE GROWING TIME.

To show how things are going this year, we have the official announcement of expenditure for the last eight months compared with the same period last year.

INCREASED INTEREST CHARGE. We have also the statement of Mr. Fielding in the House that, whereas when we took office he floated a loan at two and a half per cent. interest a little below par making the net cost less than three per cent.

A FEW SAMPLES.

It cost \$42,000 to pay experts last year to put the Marine and Fisheries account books in shape. One of these experts was paid \$7,000, another \$5,000, a third \$3,200.

Liberal-Conservative Convention for King's County.

The largest and most enthusiastic Liberal-Conservative Convention in the history of King's County assembled at Georgetown on Wednesday last.

The Convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock by Mr. A. C. McDonald, President.

Members of Central Executive, John A. Dewar, New Perth; C. H. Sterras, Souris; H. D. McEwen, Morell.

By this time the Committee on resolutions were ready to report, and the series of resolutions presented by them were duly passed.

Mr. John McLean, of Souris, then addressed the delegates and the support they had given him at the last general election.

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After a short pause, Mr. Andrew Lewis proposed the nomination of Mr. John McLean.

On motion of Mr. John McLean, a unanimous vote of thanks of the Convention was tendered Mr. McLean for his many and generous conduct in defining the professed nomination and making Mr. Fraser's nomination unanimous.

On Saturday five a.m., Angus MacNeill, Jas. MacLeod, David McDougall, Benj. Adey and Nicholas Phillip were scalded by a boiler explosion at No. 2 Colliery.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Lord Kelvin, the eminent scientist, died in London on Tuesday last. He leaves no heir and the title becomes extinct.

Mr. David Russell has made a clean breast of it. The Caledonia Springs bank was given just to advertise the hotel.

Your heavy new locomotives for the P.E.I. Railway were safely landed at Georgetown on Wednesday last.

The British steamer Cambrian, from London to Philadelphia, broke her shaft, in latitude 50, longitude 30.

London advices of the 19th.—The Canadian Government is taking preliminary measures in the restriction of immigration.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. Daniel McPhee, of Gloucester, Mass. on Friday last, who arrived that day by the steamer from Pictou.

Another mining disaster occurred at Darr mine, near Jacobs, Pa. on the 18th. Two hundred or more miners were imprisoned.

Plans for a bridge to connect Boston with East Boston, rising 135 feet above the harbor, and to cost \$5,000,000, were submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald on Saturday last.

A man named William A. Hewitt twenty two years of age, a native of Bridgewater, N. S. was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday last.

One of Charlottetown's oldest and best known citizens has disappeared by the death of Mr. John P. Tustin, who died on Wednesday last.

In consequence of the destruction of sleighing by the rain of Monday, the market was rather poorly attended yesterday.

There was a very large market on Friday last. The supply of pork and fowl was something tremendous.

Solemn Pontifical Midnight Mass will be celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this Christmas Eve.

The Jews have been ordered from Vladivostok Russia. Four days were allowed them in which to get away.

The New York advices of the 20th, say—The American fleet now in route to the Pacific will return by way of the Suez Canal.

More than a hundred immigrants were on Saturday deported from Halifax by the Allan Line Steamer.

The C.P.R. express ran full speed into a section of track torn up for repairs last Wednesday night at Angler, forty miles east of Schreiber.

Information recently received tells of the murder of twelve men by Yaqut Indians, south-east of Magdalen, Mexico, last Wednesday.

A little boy and a little girl, children of James and Mrs. Cathers, of Sydneyham, Ont., while their parents were out, began to play with lighted papers.

The high altar in St. Dunstan's Cathedral is now complete and looks splendid.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Farmers who send their boys and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense.

Snappy Styles

Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date.

A. E. McEACHEN,

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Collecting, conveying, and kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1906

Montague Dental Parlors

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

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

Our Make

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

Maclellan Bros.,

Where all Good Garments are made!

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Goods Exchanged If Desired. Money Back When Wanted.



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

Three quarter RAGLANS With Ulster Collar. Made in three quarter lengths, of heavy greyness, warm tweed lining, mohair lined sleeves, large slit collar, waist and comfortable.

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

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

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

Newest Patterns. All the most popular tweeds designs and fashionable fancy weaves will be found here.

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

"Fit Reform," "Progress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing. For sale at this store but not elsewhere.

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

Fine Timekeeping Regina Watches, \$8.00 and upwards. Ladies' Chains and Bracelets.

High grade and real stone set Rings. Solid Gold Scarf Pins; also Collar, Dress and Baby Pins.

Links, Buttons, Studs, 50 cents up. Eyeglasses, tested for and fitted to suit both eye and feature.

John Mathieson, —Ewan A. McDonald, K. C. Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK. Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Calendar for Dec., 1907

Moon's Phases. New Moon 5. 6a. 22m. a. m. First Quarter 11d. 10. 16m. p. m. Full moon 18d. 1b. 55m. p. m. Last Quarter 27d. 7a. 10m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Rows for each day of the month.

Bankruptcy.

The following article is from The Osthole Encyclopedia, Robert Appleton Company, Publishers, New York:

Bankruptcy, Moral Aspect of.—Bankruptcy must be considered not only from the legal, but also from the moral point of view; for sound morality prescribes that debts must be paid. But a man who becomes bankrupt proclaims his inability to pay his debts in full as they become due.

Breaches of the moral law are also committed in a great variety of ways in connection with the bankruptcy itself. The benefit of the law is extended to the bankrupt debtor if he faithfully complies with all its just requirements.

Loss is caused the creditors and injustice is committed by an insolvent debtor who continues to trade after the time when he fully recognizes that he is insolvent, and that there is no reasonable hope of recovering himself.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is nothing as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the skin, disfigures the face, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into "consumption."

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Outfits and medicines did no good until I began giving them Scott's Emulsion. The children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. Moore, Woodstock, Ont.

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

readily among the creditors without favor to any. If a bankrupt through favor pays a creditor in full, while the others have in consequence to be satisfied with less than their just share, he is guilty of fraud.

However, although fraudulent preferences are contrary to positive law, it is not clear that they are against natural justice so as to impose on the guilty parties an obligation in conscience apart from any order of the court to make restitution.

It is not clear that they are against natural justice so as to impose on the guilty parties an obligation in conscience apart from any order of the court to make restitution.

Some special debts and obligations are not affected by the discharge, and even with regard to those which it does affect, the question arises whether an absolute discharge extinguishes the debt, or merely releases the bankrupt from legal liability.

The effect of such a judicial act depends on the law of the country. If that law expressly provides that a bankrupt who has obtained his discharge is not thereby freed from his former obligations, but merely protected against legal proceedings for debt, there is an end of the question.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the law of a country may release an honest and unfortunate debtor from his load of indebtedness, and make him free to start business afresh.

In commercial societies especially such an enactment might conduce to the public good, since it is not granted to fraudulent debtors, but only to such as are honest and fulfill the rigorous requirements of the law.

It is merely a question of fact as to what is the effect of the law of any particular country. Lawyers and theologians are agreed that in most countries the effect of a discharge is merely to bar legal proceedings for debt against the bankrupt.

His moral obligation to pay all his debts in full when he is able still remains; he may put off payment till such time as he can conveniently fulfill his obligations, and in the meanwhile he is guaranteed freedom from molestation.

This seems to be the effect of the National Bankruptcy Law of the United States. "Since the discharge is personal to the bankrupt, he may waive it, and since it does not destroy the debt but merely releases him from liability, that is, removes the legal obligation to pay the debt, leaving the moral obligation unaffected, such moral obligation is a sufficient consideration to support a new promise." (Brandenburg, The Law of Bankruptcy, 391.)

On the contrary, an absolute discharge, when granted to the honest bankrupt according to English law, frees the bankrupt from his debts, with certain exceptions, and makes him a clear man again. This is admitted by English lawyers and by theologians who treat of the effect of

English law of bankruptcy.

When, therefore, an honest bankrupt has obtained his absolute discharge in an English court, he is under no strict obligation, legal or moral, to pay his past debts in full, though he choose to do so, his scrupulous rectitude will be much appreciated.

What has been said about bankruptcy applies also to compositions or schemes of arrangement with one's creditors when they have received the sanction of the court.

Spanish Political Parties

Father Boissel, in the Jesuit's publication, Eudes (Paris), had a recent article on the religious situation in Spain which, in our mind, is the best and most lucid account of Spanish political parties and their relationship to Christianity, which we have read for some time.

As in all Latin countries, says the Jesuit, secret societies have been hard and methodically at work for a long period. In Spain, owing to the deep seated Catholicity of her population, they have been at more than ordinary pains to conceal their anti-Christian aims.

They were facilitated in their propaganda by the fact that in the beginning of the last anti-religious campaign by the Spanish Liberals care was taken to effect a combine of the three great Liberal papers, the Imparcial, the Liberal and the Herald, all three advocating anti-Catholic principles.

The Liberal was the organ of the aggressive Canalejas who once had aspirations of playing in Spain, a similar role to that enacted by Waldeck-Rousseau in France.

In Spain the newspaper press does not reach all the popular classes, but only the middle classes proper and the artisan elements. The cheaper sheets which circulate among the poorer people are for bitterness, hatred and sensational indecency, not to be matched in Europe, if anywhere else.

They have at all times been made the facile instruments of the anticlerical parties which have hesitated at no step which should advance their cause. As to these parties, if they have been active within the past, their activity has shown itself rather in their rapid animosities to the Church, than in the execution of any coherent programme which could boast of being conceived on anything like principles of statesmanship.

Indeed an examination of the factions which go to make up the so-called Liberal Party, very clearly demonstrates the fact that at no time was its cohesion sufficiently great to warrant the supposition that it could effect a measure of revolution, in any way proportionate to that which has been executed with such unfortunate success by the French Government.

Moreover, there is in the opportune revival of the Conservative Party at the present, a presage of revival for Catholicity, not only in Spain, but all over Europe which more than justifies the joy with which the Vatican receives the news.

Coming, as it did, so closely upon the successes of the Centre Party in the Reichstag, it is not to be denied that Catholic Europe is at the present moment in the throes of a religious movement which may have been the logical reaction from French excesses and which cannot fail to impress itself as a solemn warning to French politicians from the people.

The Conservative Party in Spain has never forsaken the traditions of the great Canovas. It has been for several generations, the only political party which was in any degree respectable. Under Sivola, who was more a literary man than a politician, it sacrificed a little of the prestige only to regain all it had lost and win more, under Maura.

This statesman opened his first political campaign as a premier in 1903, by a direct refusal to treat with the press, one consequence of this

Spanish Political Parties

in Spain, be it noted, a governmental appropriation had annually been set aside for the subvention of newspapers; consequently, this during move on the part of Maura amounted almost to a revolution.

Polled in a measure he introduced in 1905, by the obstinacy of the young King, who was at the time under the influence of persons opposed to Maura's policy, the Premier resigned, much to the regret of the Queen Mother, who did not fail to visit her displeasure upon her son.

Liberalism returned to power with Rios and Romanones, two noisy reactionaries, at its head. An anti-Catholic policy became again the order of the day. As will be remembered, marriage became "civilized," and the intervention of the Church was declared unnecessary in uniting Catholics. A measure of "Association" legislation was introduced, whereby no religious association could come into being without authorization by the Government.

In these moves, the Liberal Party calculated with what it supposed to be a dislike of the religious Orders by the people, a calculation entirely mistaken as the event proved.

In the country, the Catholics were awakening from their torpor. The faithful example of France was before their eyes and they rallied at once around their pastors, to save themselves from the lot of their neighbors across the Pyrenees.

Meetings took place at every point, petitions poured in upon King and ministers, preachers arose in all the pulpits of the country, lay men took up their pens in defence of the Faith, the Catholic press eclipsed itself, the nobility addressed the people and on all sides a firm and abiding faith was manifested in the ecclesiastical powers.

A Central Catholic Defence Association was formed in Madrid, branches of which took root in every city, town and village from the Pyrenees to the Mediterranean.

Women of all classes united in organization and the spectacle was seen one morning at Saragossa of 12,000 women receiving Communion, as a protest against the attempt to overthrow their God and raise their sanctuaries to the ground.

So much loyalty, so much unity, so sincere an outburst of patriotism, whose real source lies in religion, has had its just reward in the return of the Conservative and Catholic Party in power in Spain. That event augurs well for Catholicity all over the face of Europe. Floreat!

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