

# The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 20

## Tea Party Supplies.

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

### SODA DRINKS,

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

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

### EUREKA TEA.

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

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

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

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island on 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)

## Students, Attention!

### Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

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

### St. Dunstan's College

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

### Union Commercial College

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

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newels, Posts, Cypress Gutter and Gonductors, 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.

## Now It Is Spring

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

### Made to Measure.

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

## JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

### From The New Catholic Encyclopedia.

THE ARCHITECT will be especially interested in the articles: ABBEY, ALTAR, ARCH, in this first volume.

As to the building of the ABBEY it is stated:

The mosaic buildings, at first so primitive, grew in time till they presented a very imposing appearance; and the arts were requisitioned and ancient models of architecture copied, adapted, and modified. The Basilican plan, indigenous to Italy, was, naturally, that first adopted. Its churches consisted of a nave and side aisles, lighted by clerestory windows and terminating in a semi-circular sanctuary or apse. As time went on, the round arch, typical of Basilican and Romanesque architecture, gradually gave place to the pointed arch peculiar to the new Gothic style, which is defined as "perfected Romanesque." In England a tendency developed of making the sanctuary rectangular instead of apsidal. The Normans adopted the arrangement; and in their church-planning the English oblong type of church gradually took the place of the Romanesque, and eventually the Gothic style was abandoned for that of the Gothic of a crossing or transept, separating nave from chancel, the latter being extended to make room for the choir. The final evolution of the style peculiar to England is due to the Cistercians, the characteristics of whose Abbeys was extreme simplicity and the absence of needless ornament; their renovation of the world was evidenced in all that met the eye. Pinnacles, turrets, tracery windows, and stained glass were, in their early days at least, proscribed. And during the twelfth century Cistercian influence predominated throughout Western Europe. The Cistercian churches of this period, Fountains, Kirkstall, Jervaulx, Nettleby, and Tintern, have restful, unadorned, and simple, and other twelfth century churches belong to what is known as the Transitional or pointed Norman style. These followed the greater elaboration of Early and Decorated English, as seen at Norwich and Worcester, or rebuilt Westminster, culminating in the splendours of the Perpendicular, or Tudor, style, of which Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, is so superb an example. Few English Abbeys of note, however, were of homogeneous architecture; in fact, the mixture of styles, though sometimes almost bewildering, adds to what is left of these stately piles a greater picturesque interest and artistic value.

The SOCIOLOGIST will be intensely interested in the carefully considered article:

ANARCHY.—(a primitive, and approximate) anarchy means an absence of law. Sociologically it is the modern theory which proposes to do away with all existing forms of government and to organize a society without any controlling or directive authority. It assumes as its basis that every man has a natural right to develop all his powers, satisfy all his passions, and respond to all his instincts. It insists that the individual is the best judge of his own capacity; that personal interest well understood, tends to improve general conditions; that each one recognizes the advantage of justice in economic relations; and that mankind, in the main, is right in what it does. As a human being is a free, intelligent agent, and restrained from without is an invasion of his rights and must be set down as tyranny." Proudhon (1809-65) whose writings are diffuse, obscure, and paradoxical, is regarded as the father of the system; but Diderot is claimed by some, and also the association of the Heros, or Hebertistes of the French Revolution. According to Proudhon, "anarchy is order," and, borrowing from J.J. Rousseau, "man is naturally good, and only institutions are bad." Also according to him, "all property is theft." As crime is mostly committed against property, abolishing it is preventing the other. Criminals are not to be punished, but treated as lunatics, or sick men. There are to be no rules in Church or State; no masters, no employers. Religion is to be eliminated, because it introduces God as the basis of authority, and degrades man by inculcating meekness and submission, thus making him a slave and robbing him of his natural dignity. Free love is to take the place of marriage, and family life, with its restraints, is to cease.

To the objection that men cannot live together without society, both because of the implied contradiction in such a claim, and because of the social instinct in man, the answer is: We do not destroy society, but exclude authority from it. Anarchy supposes an association of individual sovereigns acting independently of any central or coercive power. It aims at a society in which all the members are federated in free unions or corporations according to the professions, arts, trades, business, etc., which happen to suit the fancy of each, so that not only will all be co-proprietors of everything—land, mines, machines, instruments of labor, means of production, exchange, etc.—but every one will thus be able to follow his own individual bent. Moreover, as all are united in a harmony of interests, all will labor in union to increase the general welfare, just as is done in business corporations, in which union is based on mutual advantage, and is freed from all pressure from without.

Anarchy means to be employed to bring about this ideal condition, opinion is divided, some holding for the evolutionary, some for the revolutionary method; the former proposing to realize their Utopia by the means now at their disposal, chiefly universal suffrage; while the latter are determined to effect it at once by violent methods. In this respect the first class shades off into collective socialism, the second remaining pure anarchists. Both, however, differ from socialism on one very important point. For while agreeing with anarchists in the desirability of abolishing all existing institutions, socialism aims at what it calls "socialized society." It postulates a central power which will assign occupations, distribute awards, and supervise and direct the collective interests. It absorbs the individual in favor of the State; generally speaking, also, socialism repudiates violent methods and seeks its end by gradual evolution from present conditions.

### Items of Interest.

A work on Lourdes, by Mgr. Guersat; Lithuanian catechism, by Jurgas Ambrazejus; "Le Secret de Malain, Berger de la Salette," by the Abbe Ombre, and a book on the Immaculate Conception of St. Joseph, by Jose Domingo M. Coria, have been for hidden by the Index in a decree dated April 12.

After a life entirely devoted to the defense of religious interests in Spain, the leader of the Integral party, D. Ramon Nocedal, died on April 1. With his death the Spanish Parliament has lost one of its most prominent figures. The examples of piety given by this illustrious man in his last moments are in keeping with the deeply-rooted faith which was peculiarly distinctive of him during his life.

The new Reichstag contains 230 Protestants, as compared with 179 in the previous House. There are 141 Catholics, 3 Jews, 2 Old Catholics, 1 Mennonite and 28 Deputies who have declared that they do not belong to any religious body. Of the last named, 27 sit on the Socialist benches, where the three Jews also sit, besides two Catholics and eleven Protestants.

The Church of St. Joseph in Rome has just been practically finished by the completion of a Spanish chapel. The splendid edifice, says "Rome," constitutes the most striking monument of the episcopal jubilee of Leo XIII., besides filling a great part in the populous but otherwise barren quarter of the Prati di Castello. Nearly all the nations of the Catholic world are represented in St. Joseph's by national chapels, not the least handsome of which are those of Canada, Ireland, England and the United States. Perhaps the most beautiful bit of sculpture in the church is the marble statue of Our Lady, which rises at the back of the altar in the American chapel, and which was presented by the Archbishop of New York during the restoration of Father Pallio, O. S. S. R.

Rev. James P. Conroy, who was ordained in Rome on the eve of St. Patrick's Day by Cardinal Rampoldi, vicar of His Holiness Pius X, is the author of many interesting papers that have appeared in Irish and American magazines. Father Conroy is the eldest son of John M. Conroy, of Ballyhaunis and Bray, and has had a distinguished career in the Irish College, Rome. Coming of a family which has given many members to the Church, being a cousin of Very John Conroy, P. P. Shale, and a grand-nephew of Very Rev. Patrick Conroy, P. P. Holywood, and Very Rev. Canon O'Rourke, and a great-grand-nephew of Very Rev. Dr. Loftus, P. P. V. G. Dunmore, his future career will be watched with much interest by a wide circle of friends in the West of Ireland.

### "Mary the Mother of Christ"

We are pleased to announce that the third edition of "Mary the Mother of Christ" has just been published by Fr. Pustel & Co., New York. This valuable work is made up of controversial letters vindicating the position assigned by the Catholic Church to the Ever Blessed Mother of the World's Redeemer in the divine economy of man's salvation. It is an able reply by Robert F. Quigley, K. O. P., D., to the Right Rev. Doctor Kingdon, Quadjior Bishop (Anglican) of Fredericton, N. B., who in a lecture, "Mistakes," as reported in the St. John Globe is credited with the following: "Sometimes the substitution of one letter for another made a vast difference, and as an illustration of this [Bishop Kingdon] referred to the words ipse and ipsa, the latter word in an important passage in the Dunay (sic) Bible being the foundation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception." Dr. Quigley writes to a host of papers asking Cardinal Kingdon to correct a mistake into which he might have unwittingly fallen. This letter gives rise to an interesting correspondence of about 500 pages wherein Dr. Quigley tears to tatters the weak arguments of his opponents. This volume is made up of four parts, namely: the "Preliminary Letters," "Resumés," "Rejoinders," and "Rebutals." The first is intended to give the reader a general conspectus of the origin and progress of the discussion, and of the initial attitude of Dr. Quigley's opponents; the "Resumés" is a consideration of the arguments advanced up to that stage in the debate; the "Rejoinders" is Dr. Quigley's reply to the stringencies of the "Resumés" and the "Rebutals" is his answer to the second series of strictures. The reader, we feel sure, will get from these letters a full and complete idea of the whole controversy. Catholic and fair-minded Protestants will find this volume most helpful and instructive. Price 1.00.—Sacred Heart Review.

Some feeble efforts have been made by friends of the French Government in the secular press to defend them from the charge of carrying on a campaign against Christianity. The signs of their hostility to belief in Christ are, however, too numerous and too decisive to permit doubt on the subject, says "Rome" the "Catholic Times." There is one mark alone which stamps them as anti-Christian—their intolerance of the crucifix. They treat it as an enemy that is to have no quarter. It has been torn from the law courts, from the public places, and from the schools. Wherever the agents of the Government have been able to lay hands on it with any pretense of legality they have violently removed it. Some few days ago the police discovered that the sacred emblem was to be seen in a public school at Grabels. A commissary was forthwith despatched, with two gendarmes, to take it away. They were returning joyfully from their abortive expedition when the local Catholics, having heard of what was taking place, set upon them and gave them a drubbing which they are not likely to forget. Then the Mayor arrived on the scene and ordered them to give back the crucifix. This they promptly did, after which they took to their heels. The Mayor raised the crucifix aloft, and the people following him to the church, it was placed there amidst every demonstration of respect. In some parts of France at least the government's odious crusade is hotly resented.

Milburn's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Milburn's Liniment cures everything.

The children of an English school were being examined, and amongst other questions put to them by the examiner was:—  
"What is the meaning of the letters 'J. P.' after the mayor's name?"  
Now the mayor is a well-known butcher of the borough, and the question evidently puzzled the class; but after a long silence one youth ventured to raise his hand.  
The examiner said, "Ah, I'm glad somebody knows. Well, Tommy, what is the answer?"  
"Judge of Pork," yelled the youth, to the astonishment of the examiner and master.

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.

Certainly no one who does not possess, or is unable to assume, the Scotch accent should attempt to play the part of Balie Nicol Jarvie in "Rob Roy." Nevertheless a certain actor, who was not Scotch, and who could not disguise his tongue, attempted at Glasgow to play the part in question. The audience was indignant, and a man in the gallery called out:—  
"What's your accent?"  
Nothing abashed, the actor came forward and, speaking up at the speaker, calmly replied:—  
"You've got it."

### 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 25c.

"No," said the old shoemaker, sternly, "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now." For a moment he was silent, and the clerk who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.  
"Ny," said the old man again, "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. So just mark it; 'A shoe fit for a queen,' and put it in the window. A queen you know, does not have to do much walking."

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

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all obstructions and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N. B., writes:—"My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."  
Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not, it was a great relief to me. I bought a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle. I can recommend it to every one bothered with a cough or cold."  
Price 25 Cents.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions.

So far as the published reports of the Imperial conference, just closed, indicate the cause of untal tariff preference within the Empire has received a setback from the position to which it had attained at the Colonial Conference of 1902. The resolutions of the conference of 1902 recognized that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial interests; that as far as circumstances would permit the Colonies should give substantial preferential treatment to the products of the United Kingdom; that his Majesty's Government should be urged by the Colonial Prime Ministers, to grant in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies; that the Prime Ministers assembled at the conference of 1902 should undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution adopted at the conference and do what was possible to give effect thereto. This is in brief the substance of the preferential resolution of the Conference. The Canadian Ministers at that conference expressed the hope that the Mother Country would at an early day apply the principle of mutual preference by some slight protection to the products of the colonies. The resolution of the conference of 1907 bearing on this matter is extremely vague. It simply enunciates the principle that the greater freedom and fuller development of the commercial intercourse within the Empire may best be attained by leaving each part of the Empire liberty of action in selecting the most suitable means for attaining them, having regard to its own special conditions and requirements. Mr Chamberlain was the dominant spirit of the conference of 1902; but in 1907 a free trade Government is in the saddle in Great Britain, and the preferential doctrines of the Chamberlain school do not find favor. Meantime Mr Balfour, Leader of the Opposition has at last come out strongly and unequivocally for a mutual tariff preference.

The matter of the Blairmore town site referred to in our Ottawa letter in this issue is a fair sample of the scandalous transactions to which the Laurier Government have recourse in order to enrich political favorites at the expense of honest settlers. It is plainly shown in this case that Lyon the honest settler and legitimate owner who had complied with the requirements of the law, was robbed of his property, which was turned over to McKenzie the Government protegee practically for nothing, in order to afford him an opportunity to make \$200,000. Judge Wetmore of the Northwest Supreme Court found so many false and misleading statements in the Government's connection with the affair that he deemed the Exchequer court the proper place to have the case settled. To have the matter tried in the Exchequer Court would not suit the Government or the Government's friends, so the Minister of the Interior induced the Justice department to interfere and have the crown withdraw its permission to be a party to an action. The consequence was that when the Exchequer Court met to give judgment it found it had no jurisdiction in the matter. This is but one of the numberless cases in which the Government have deprived honest settlers of their just rights, in order that an opportunity for amassing wealth may be afforded to favorites who have been found useful instru-

ments of the Liberal political propaganda. It is said that one of the things agreed upon at the Imperial Conference is a fast Atlantic service connected with a fast service across the continent and fast steamers on the Pacific, to be subsidized by the Imperial Government and the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand etc. A four days Atlantic voyage is talked off. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is said to be a strong advocate of this new project. So far as the fast Atlantic service is concerned Sir Charles Tupper had all but completed arrangements therefor when he went out of power eleven years ago. The Laurier Government failed to take up the matter where Sir Charles left off and the project has been dormant ever since. If anything comes of the new arrangements now spoken of, Sir Wilfrid can claim no initiative in the matter. It would only be a revival of what his predecessor in office had advanced almost to completion eleven years ago.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Blairmore Town Site. Scandal Exposed Last Session.—How a Liberal Got a \$200,000 Property.

PERJURED AFFIDAVITS FIRST.

Then the Celebrated Nixon Assists.—Next Brother-in-law Turriff Gets in Quick Work.

COURT CONDEMNS THE FRAUD.

Judge Burbidge Prepared to Cancel the Patent.—But Minister Interferes and Obtains Judgment by Consent.—In Favor of the Patent Obtained by Lies and Perjuries and Party Influence.

LAURIER AND BOTH, Hyman and the London Conspiracy.—One Way to Produce a Bogus Surplus.

Ottawa, May 11, 1907

Mention has frequently been made in this correspondence to the Blairmore Town Site. The story of the transaction, which should be told in full, is a record of fraud and perjury perpetrated to gain a valuable property in the gift of the Government. The crimes were discovered and exposed, and yet as a result of these methods an estate valued at \$200,000 has come into the hands of an active Western politician through the favor and connivance of the Department of the Interior.

THE BARON OF BLAIRMORE

Mr Malcolm McKenzie, Barrister, Member of the Alberta Legislature, is the owner of the town site of Blairmore. This town has a population of about five hundred and is beautifully situated on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, where the Crown's Nest Pass on the C.P.R. line broadens out on an elevated plateau. It is near the well known mining town of Frank. Mr McKenzie, who was the Government candidate at the last Dominion election, received his patent for the 160 acres of land comprising the Blairmore Town site in July 1901, when the place had a population of two or three hundred people and had become extremely valuable. Mr McKenzie had himself valued the estate before that time at some \$50,000, and he paid the Government just \$480, or \$3 an acre for the property. This was the selling price for ordinary farm land at the time.

BASED ON FRAUD AND PERJURY.

Mr McKenzie obtained the grant by taking an assignment of the right of an Italian named Montalbeti who represented himself as the first squatter on the land. Montalbeti's claim, and his affidavits supporting it, had been prepared in Mr McKenzie's law office at McLeod forty-five miles away, and McKenzie obtained at the same time the right of the Italian without paying him any money for it. The Italian's claim was not only fraudulent. It was based on pure inventions, supported by

a series of perjuries. This fraud was made known to the Government before the patent was issued. It was proved before a court of law, and in fact established by the confession of the Italian himself.

AN HONEST CLAIMANT.

Another man was in occupation of the ground before the Italian. His name was Lyon and he came from Ontario. He built on the premises the first structure intended to be permanent, went into business and kept a shop there, and made a claim as a squatter. He was truthful and his statements were never contradicted. As between him and the assignee of the Italian, Lyon undoubtedly had the better right, and if Lyon's claim as a squatter was not technically sufficient to entitle him to the splendid fortune contained in this land, the property should have remained with the people of Canada, who had the original right to the \$100,000 or \$200,000 profit out of it.

THE BUYING OF BLAIRMORE

The story of Blairmore begins in 1898, when Montalbeti came there as a C.P.R. section foreman and Lyon arrived as local agent for the Railway. The Italian put up a tent on the town site and lived there while the Company was building him a section house, and Lyon, with the assistance of the Railway Company, put up a log shanty on the town site. This also was a temporary affair. Both men afterwards had little gardens on the disputed territory. So far their claims were equal. But Lyon gave up his railway job and went into business and built a store on the town site. The first claim to the land was made by Lyon, who tried to obtain it as a homestead and was informed that it could not be homesteaded as it was an odd numbered section. His store was the first permanent building on the land.

THE CLAIMANTS.

In June 1901 Lyon Montalbeti applied for the right to purchase the land each claiming priority as a squatter. Montalbeti's claim was assigned to Mr McKenzie, and his promotion was thence forwarded in the hands of that politician. In his famous affidavits the Italian falsely stated that he had a garden on the land in 1898. He made a false statement about building a stable. He made a false statement that he kept a cow and other stock on the land in 1898. In fact all the statements on which Montalbeti supported his claim, or rather McKenzie's claim, were forgeries.

OUR OLD FRIEND NIXON.

The Government ordered homestead inspector Stewart to go to Blairmore and report on the claim of Lyon, Montalbeti and others. The property was then supposed to be worth about \$50,000. Before Stewart's report was received by the Department of Interior, the politicians got alarmed and had a more suitable commissioner sent. This was land agent Nixon, a strong party man, who afterwards had to give up his office as land agent on account of defalcations, and then was appointed to a better office. Nixon was a party associate and fellow-townsmen of McKenzie. They had done Campaign work together. Nixon knew that McKenzie owned Montalbeti's claim. Nixon and McKenzie went up to Blairmore together and came back together. Nixon told McKenzie what report he was going to make before he sent it to Ottawa. Of course he reported in favor of McKenzie. Meantime the report of Mr Stewart had been received. He had found the Italian's claim unfounded.

TURRIFF FOLLOWS SUIT.

This was in June. In July, Land Commissioner Turriff now Member of Parliament, a gentleman who has been much connected with land deals in the west, and has become suddenly rich as have some of his relatives, took up the case at Ottawa. Of course he paid no attention to the petition for delay from Mr Lyon, who was forwarding evidence of the frauds. He decided in favor of Mr McKenzie with astonishing promptness. It is not often that a patent is issued in such a rush as this one.

WHILE MR SIFTON WAS AWAY.

Mr Sifton went away after this and while he was gone, Mr Lyon asked for the cancellation of the patent on the ground of fraud. Mr Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice saw the statements in support of this demand and at once authorized a hearing by the Exchequer Court. The Judge of that Court commissioned Judge Wetmore of the Northwest to go to Blairmore and ascertain the facts. It did not take Judge Wetmore long to find out that the Montalbeti claim which the Government had

recognized, was fraudulent and utterly worthless. The Italian confessed to the falsehoods Judge Wetmore reported these facts. Acting upon them Judge Burbidge of the Exchequer Court was proceeding to judgment cancelling the patent. Then the beneficiaries of the fraud got in their work and the Minister of the Interior interposed. Mr Sifton stood by Turriff, Nixon, McKenzie and the perjured claim.

SIFTON REVERSES THE JUDGMENT

Mr Sifton began to write letters to the Minister of Justice and had case stood over. He got a second delay. He consulted with Mr Turriff and suggested that the case be withdrawn. He wrote to the Dept. of Justice saying that the Interior department was not anxious to test the patent. Finally Mr Sifton asked the judge to dismiss the case.

He argued that the Crown was the only party now interested in cancelling the patent as Lyon was not legally a squatter. The Department did not desire it to be cancelled. Finally the Judge dismissed the case by request of the Crown which was the only party in the suit against McKenzie. The Government paid the whole costs, McKenzie obtained his \$200,000 worth of property for \$480, though according to Judge Wetmore there was no evidence that he ever paid the Italian a cent for it.

WHAT THE JUDGE SAID

Judge Burbidge's judgment declares: "It is very plain that the Defendant Mr McKenzie obtained the land in question through fraud, but owing to the action of the Crown which I can hardly understand in withdrawing from the case, I am forced to find that Lyon has no legal right to cancel the patent of McKenzie. But had the Crown remained in the case I would find that McKenzie obtained the land by fraud and immediately cancel the patent. However I have no alternative in the matter but will dismiss the case with out costs."

INFLUENCE OF THE GRAFTER.

That was the way Mr McKenzie became rich. There is no doubt that the Government made itself a party to a gross fraud, both against Lyon whose claim was honest and better than McKenzie's and against the people of Canada. In the beginning the homestead inspector reported against McKenzie's claim. Judge Wetmore found it to be fraudulent. Judge Burbidge would have cancelled the patent had the Government allowed him to do so. Mr Fitzpatrick, now Chief Justice of Canada, in the absence of the head of the machine set in operation the legal process which would have redressed the wrong. But there has always been influence enough on the side of the grafters to prevail even against so strong a combination as this.

LAURIER AND BOTH

It does not appear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a member of the Colonial Conference has advanced in the least degree any of the projects and policies which he professes to advocate in Canada. Representatives of Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony came out strongly for preferential trade through out the Empire. But Sir Wilfrid's chief political ally in all matters of Imperial interest was Lord Balfour, of the Transvaal, late Commander of the Boer forces. It is said that this gentleman divided with Sir Wilfrid the honours of the occasion Sir Wilfrid once said that he would have shouldered his musket on the side of the Rebellion if he had been a dweller in the West, and as General Buller was in arms against the British Government they naturally have some feelings in common. It is fair to General Balfour however, to say that he was not a British subject when he was fighting British and Canadian troops.

WHERE IS MR HYMAN?

The nominal Minister of Public Works is described as a nervous wreck. But he will soon have the editors of Government organs as such a nervous wreck as he is. After three alleged attempts Mr Hyman has been elected to Parliament, but the Government which was in a great hurry to call on the by-election in the middle of the winter, is now in no hurry at all. Mr Hyman a few months ago desired to be a candidate. He wrote to his friends in London to have every thing ready. Now there is a change of prospects and Mr Hyman, who once started for Canada, turned back at the frontier. Some say he is going to England, and one report had him already on the other side of the Atlantic. Some say he is off for Japan. Others insist that he is still in California. Meanwhile Mr Fisher has been setting for Mr Hyman as Minister of Public Works. Now he too has gone and the job is farmed out to Mr Aylesworth.

AFRAID OF THE TRIAL.

As the days draw near for the trial of the London Election Conspiracy there were evident signs of anxiety. The accused Liberal Government organizers have been trying to have the case removed from Toronto where the indictment was laid to the City of London. They appear to think that the public opinion in Toronto is rather hostile. Yet it is in Toronto that the chief organ of the Government is printed. There is another Government paper in the City. The judge who will probably try the case is an appointee of the Laurier Government. The prisoners will be defended by the ablest counsel that Liberal managers can procure. They should be content with Toronto. For the present how-

ever, there is a respite. The case has been postponed to autumn in order that "Hug the Meeting" Frisken may give evidence. This statement would well have been on hand now, as he has been removed from his law job, and has not begun his new duties. But Mr Preston was always exclusive.

FIELDING AGAINST FIELDING.

Mr Fielding, explaining the iron and steel bounties which he increased and continued, argued that the larger part of the \$3,000,000 in the last nine years came back to the treasury through customs and other taxes. He showed that the revenues greatly increased to the iron and steel tonnage and ports, and this increase he attributes to the growth of manufactures under bounty encouragement. It is a familiar protective argument but strongly condemns Mr Fielding's financial statements. Few people know that Mr Fielding's statements of current expenditures do not include bounty payments. Mr Fielding's defence of this appropriation is that the bounty is an extraordinary expenditure. So he charges it to Capital as though the Government were buying a railroad or some other asset while he admits that the late Government charged this expenditure as regular current outlay.

A BOGUS SURPLUS.

Now Mr Fielding contends that in getting back into the treasury through the customs and excise Departments about all he pays in bounties. He claims these proceeds as regular revenue, while refusing to charge the bounties as regular expenditures. It is a "heads I win, tails you lose" programme, and has added a bogus \$3,000,000 to the alleged surplus.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

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

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—

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

SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

STANLEY BROS.

Save from 50 to 100 Dollars on a Piano. Save from 20 to 50 Dollars on an Organ. Save from 10 to 18 Dollars on a Sewing Machine. If you want anything in our line drop us a note. We'll show you how to save. MILLER BROS. The P. E. I. Music House, Sunnyside.

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Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your SPRING 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.

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By buying your new organ from Miller Bros. Why? Because they have no big commissions to pay. Write them for particulars. The P. E. I. Music House.

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If you do not buy your Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine from Miller Bros. Having no big commission to pay they save you that amount. Write for particulars.

\$10 Course in Penmanship Free.

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



How Much Will You Save

By buying your Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine from Miller Bros. Figure it out. Think what it costs in commission for men who sell those instruments and machines. It's a big item. If you can buy and save the commission it means a lot. You can do it.

Save from 50 to 100 Dollars on a Piano

Save from 20 to 50 Dollars on an Organ

Save from 10 to 18 Dollars on a Sewing Machine

Miller Bros. The P. E. I. Music House, Sunnyside.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros.

Dress Goods

This is one of the most comprehensive stocks ever displayed here.

Every good and fashionable fabric is shown.

Every weight from the thin Hollenhes to the heaviest Tweeds, and every quality, the best that money can buy at the price.

Light, Medium and Dark Overchecks, 25c. per yard.

Plain Venetians in all the shades, 55c. and 75c. per yard.

Fine, All Wool Homespuns, 45 in. Wide Checks, Plaids and Stripes, 58c. and 75c. per yard.

Fine Wool Panama Cloth, 44 in., 85c. and \$1.10 per yard.

Lustres in Grey, Blue and Black. All qualities, 28c. to \$1.35 per yard.

If you cannot come yourself send for samples.

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A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events; struggles and progress of the Church; education, science, music and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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WITH your co-operation The Messenger will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

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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.

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



A Corset Stock THAT AFFORDS Splendid Choice.

THE New Corsets are in! We've a stock new that's excellent in every respect—a comprehensive showing of styles and qualities.

No corsets of imaginary virtues at fancy prices! Instead, you'll find corsets of value—form-fitting—following the latest Parisian designs—wear resisting and durable yet soft and pliable.

The P. C. Tape Girdle is a popular style with many—very easy fitting—short waist straight front style. Made of excellent quality tape. See cut Special. 35c.

SPECIAL.—In "Dora" Corsets we offer a value that is unbeatable. Correct in style, faultless in workmanship, perfect fitting. Made of fine white batiste, medium length habit hip, bias cut, lace trimmed and steel fitted throughout. Hose supporters attached. All sizes. Best value ever offered in an up-to-date Corset. Mail orders add 5c. for postage. 49c.

From 49c. to \$1.75 is a big jump, yet it will serve to show the variety of choosing possible at this store. There are many models at different prices between.

Popular "D. and A." Models. Many of our customers prefer "D. and A." Corsets to all others. We stock a number of the best "D. and A." styles affording an excellent style in the make. Three very popular styles are:

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

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Tomorrow will be observed as Arbor Day, in the city schools, and appropriate ceremonies will be carried out in each.

The despatcher's office in the new railway station, Charlottetown, was completed for the first time on Monday of this week.

A national convention assembled in Dublin yesterday and continues today. The Irish council bill recently introduced in the House of Commons will be daily considered.

Abraham Reed, the "Boss" of civic politics in San Francisco, under arrest for crooked financial transactions, when brought to trial pleaded "guilty" of "extorting," and completely broke down.

Trevor Smith, a well known young bank clerk of Halifax, was thrown from his horse on Saturday, resulting concussion of the brain. He died Monday morning, without regaining consciousness.

About one hundred vessels, mostly fishing schooners, are shut in at Souris bay, which blocks the harbor entrance. They are waiting for a chance to get out and go north.

It is reported from Vienna that a Turkish village of Malspasse consisting of thirty houses, was suddenly engulfed last Sunday night as the result of volcanic eruption. Several inhabitants perished, the others escaping by flight.

The births in England and Wales in 1906, according to the Registrar-General's vital statistics numbered 284,591 of the total population. This is at the rate of 27 per 1,000 of the total population, the lowest hitherto recorded.

A train load of buffalo, which the Dominion Government purchased in Montana, will pass through Calgary this week to Lacombe on the Canadian Northern, near where their range will be. The 300 head will be carried in eighteen cars.

Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria, says that when ever he went to England he heard nothing but the cry "Canada." The newspapers scarcely spoke of Australia, which glorious country is more loyal to the King than the people at Home.

The schooner Docta M., Captain Zeviker, owned at Mahone Bay, N. S., and bound for Souris with a cargo of salt struck a rock near Beaver Harbour, N. S. on Saturday night and sank. The crew were saved.

The big dry goods establishment of Macaulay Bros. St. John N. B., was badly damaged by fire on Friday last. The fire started in the basement and had made considerable progress before it was detected. Some young women employed in the millinery department were out off by the smoke and were rescued by the firemen. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Ottawa advises say arrangements are in course for the establishment of the free postal delivery system in a number of Canadian cities that have not hitherto enjoyed that convenience. The postmaster is reported as saying that free delivery would be given to all cities of twelve thousand population where the annual postal revenue is twenty thousand dollars or more. This includes Charlottetown.

The census department at Ottawa will take a census of the agricultural condition of the five eastern Provinces of Canada this summer. This will be done by means of mail forms. These will be sent to each farmer in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Quebec and Ontario, afterwards these cards will be returned to the Dominion census Bureau. These returns are required to state the acreage under crop, and later returns will be asked for to show the yield.

Dr. Quigley's lecture on Cardinal Newman, in the Lyceum, Tuesday evening last, was fairly well attended. The lecture was splendidly written and admirably delivered. It evinced ripe scholarship and deep erudition, and was characterized throughout by graceful language and charming style. The lecture might be termed a classic. It occupied almost two hours in delivery; but the interest of the audience never flagged, while the learned Doctor, in eloquent terms portrayed the salient features of the great Cardinal's life. The youth and early associations of the future Cardinal were graphically described; his life at Oxford; his participation in the Tractarian movement; his doubts and searchings for the true religion and his reception into the Catholic church were all admirably delineated. His life at Rome, his ordination to the priesthood and his subsequent work as an Oratorian were beautifully presented. The learned lecturer gave a most interesting account of the trial of Dr Newman for criminal libel in consequence of his attack on the life and conduct of the renegade Achilli.

Although the evidence against Achilli was overwhelming, Newman was found guilty of libel and fined one hundred pounds. His bill of costs was twelve thousand pounds. The result of the trial was described by the lecturer as the blackest and foulest blot in the judicial history of England. The London Times declared it was the greatest blow given to the administration of justice in the Country's history. Achilli was soon found out and was condemned and repudiated by his former supporters, and was never heard of afterwards. Dr Newman's controversy with Rev Charles Kingsley was referred to. This controversy led to the publication of his immortal work the "Apologia" which the lecturer placed side by side with the confessions of St. Augustine. In recognition of his eminent worth Pope Leo XIII, elevated Dr Newman to the Cardinalate. In this connection the lecturer instanced the following evidence of the great Oratorian's humility. When he became a Cardinal the Duke of Norfolk, his former pupil, the Marquis of Bute and other wealthy Catholics wished to present him with a splendid residence in London; but the great Cardinal refused to accept, preferring to remain in his oratory at Birmingham.

The learned lecturer made many quotations from Cardinal Newman's prose and poetry. As a writer of pure and classical prose he considered Newman had no superior, while as a poet he ranked him with Dante. The lecturer was an elegant and eloquent tribune to Cardinal Newman, as poet, philosopher and priest. As a literary critic it deserves to rank as classic. A vote of thanks was moved by Dr Owen, seconded by J. R. E. McCready, supported by Mr J. J. Johnston and by Rev Dr Morrison, and passed by a unanimous standing vote of the audience.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Herring are reported plentiful at Souris and Georgetown; but lobsters are reported scarce.

Sixty frozen were overcome by smoke while fighting a fire in New York on Wednesday last.

As many as sixteen hundred sailors were ashore at Souris some days last week from the Nova Scotia and American fishing vessels in the harbor.

Mount Etna and other volcanoes are in active eruption in Sicily. The residents of Stromboli Island are thrown into terror in consequence of the deafening explosions.

Mr Richard O'Brien, managing Director of the St John Globe, accompanied Dr. Quigley to this city on Thursday last. They both returned on Friday.

The steamer Halifax reached Halifax from Boston at ten o'clock Sunday evening and started for Charlottetown Monday afternoon. She arrived here yesterday at 12.30. She brought a full cargo and a number of passengers.

On the 18th the following wireless message was received at Sydney from the ice-breaker Montcalm: "Ice about ten miles from Cape Boston there, about forty miles thick, heavily packed. Ice in sight along Newfoundland."

The American schooner Gladiator arrived at Hawksbury, from Beausport on Monday, having on board Edmund and Frank Landry of the crew of the schooner A. G. Wyland, who strayed from their vessel during a fog while at their trawls on the 10th inst. They were adrift till the following Monday, when found by the Gladiator. They had a hard battle for life. During the gale of Sunday they could hardly keep their dory afloat.

A gigantic snow slide in Illinois fell entirely blocked the main line of the C. P. R. for a distance of four hundred feet. Thousands of tons of snow swept down the mountain side, filling the valley for more than half a mile and burying the track to a depth of twenty feet. A passing train was struck by the falling snow and the locomotive hauled over the embankment into the river. The trainmen escaped by jumping.

As will be seen in our obituary column, Mr John Ross, one of our oldest citizens, has passed away at the age of eighty two years. Mr Ross was best known to the people of this Province as the publisher of the Pictorial Weekly, the organ of the Tenant League, and for some years, the most extensively read newspaper published here. The plant and property of his paper was swept away by the great fire of 1866. He leaves to mourn a widow and six daughters, who have the sympathy of the community.

Two American paper mills and a lumber Co are invading Nova Scotia. The Berlin New Hampshire Pulp and Paper Mill Company, which operates extensively in Quebec province has purchased a large tract of land near Sable River, on the line of the Halifax and S.W. Railway. The timber thereon is an ill and only suited for pulp wood. It will not be converted into pulp on the spot, but will be shipped direct to the New Hampshire mills by schooners from the nearest shipping points. The price paid for the property is said to be a good one. The most important deal is the sale of Owen Kaulbach's pine time limited Sable River, to N. H. Anderson, representing an Exeter, N. H. concern. The property embraces 27,000 acres of splendid pine lands.

DIED

In this city on Saturday 18th inst, John Ross aged 82 years.

Suddenly in this city, on Sunday morning 19th inst, Honora Hickey, aged 84 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from the residence of her sister Mrs John L. Hughes to the railway station for interment at St. Andrews. May her soul rest in peace.

At Annapolis on the 19th, after an illness of three years borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mary McDonald, relict of the late John Fraser, in the 85th year of her age. She leaves to mourn three sons and one daughter. Two sons and three daughters predeceased her. May her soul rest in peace.

At the residence of his son-in-law Daniel J. McInnes, Souris East after two weeks illness, on April 30th, Pius McDonald, formerly of St. Peters aged 85 years. He bore his last illness with patience and resignation to the will of God, and received the Sacraments for the dying from Rev. B. B. McDonald, P.P. His remains were forwarded to St. Peter's for interment. A Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. J. J. Gillis, P.P. May his soul rest in peace.

The Prices

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

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

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

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

H. H. BROWN'S The Young Men's Man.

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

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

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

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

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

H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man.

CANADA Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SHERIFFS COURT, 7th Edward VII., A. D. 1907.

In re Estate of Robert F. Coffin, late of Morell, in King's County, in the said Province, Clerk deceased, intestate.

Whereas upon reading the petition (on file) of Rev. Alexander McKay, of St. Ann's, Lot 22, in Queen's County, in said Province, Administrator de bonis non Administrators of the 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 as a Surrogate Court to be held at the Court House in Georgetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Friday the twenty-first day of June, next coming, at 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 estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James A. McDonald, Esq., Proctor for the said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy of this Citation be forthwith inserted in any of the newspapers published in Charlottetown in the said Province 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: In the hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, aforesaid, and in front of the School House situate at Morell, and at Morell Railway Station in the said County of King's County, so that all persons so interested as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this fifteenth day [L.S.] of May, A. D. 1907, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

James A. McDonald, Proctor, (Sgd.) Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate. May 22-41

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. John Mathieson, — James A. McDonald, K. C. Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. A Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. May 10, 1906-71.

WALL PAPER SUPERIORITY. The best test of the great superiority of our wall paper values lies in the fact that the people want them, and have wanted them so badly ever since we placed them on this market, that our sales have been almost phenomenal. Hundreds of designs have been sold down to the last roll, but by a fortunate forethought on our part, we have succeeded in having them all repeated on at the Factory and some new patterns added also. This large shipment of several thousand rolls we expect to open up today, and will be priced from 6 cents a roll up as before. The designs are extremely beautiful, even at the lowest prices—nothing common or garish looking about them, they add a note of refinement to even the plainest room. Meanwhile the rush continues for the more expensive lines. We are however in a splendid position to give complete satisfaction to all in the matter of selections. To anyone contemplating papering we would say, purchase no papers until you have seen our magnificent lines, learned our extremely low prices—we will then feel confident of your patronage. Join the satisfied throng of paper buyers who have made their selections here at less than half the prices formerly paid for less artistic goods. M. TRAINOR & CO. The New Wall Paper Emporium.

EPPS'S Tested Seeds Of Undoubted Purity. You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 4-lb. and 1-lb. Tins. Notice to Fishermen! Spring Fishing for Oysters is prohibited this year. Quahaug Fishing commences on the 1st of May. No fishing for Quahaugs allowed on Oyster Beds. By order of Department. J. A. MATHESON, Inspector of Fisheries. Ch'town, April 27th 1907. May 1, 1907-21

LIME! We are now burning and can supply Lime from this date. Orders left at office will receive prompt attention. G. Lyons & Co April 24, 1907-31

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

CARTER & CO., Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island. Spring & Summer Weather 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.

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



Calendar for May 1907.

Moon's Phase. First Quarter 4 56. Sun p. m. New Moon 12 1. 4. 59. a. m. First Quarter 20. 9. 30. a. m. Full moon 27. 10. 18. a. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Day of Month, Rise, Sets, High, Low, Wind, Weather. Rows for days of the month.

Pray For Me.

I can not tell why there should come to me. A thought of some one miles and years away. In swift insistence on the memory. Unless there be a need that I should pray. He goes his way, I mine; we seldom meet. To talk of plans or changes, day by day. Of pain or pleasure, triumphs or defeat. Or special reason why 'tis time to pray. We are too busy even to spare thought. For days together of some friend away. Perhaps God does it for us and we ought. To read His signal as a call to pray. Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer fight. A more appalling weakness, a decay of courage, darkness, some lost sense of right— And now in case he needs my prayer, I pray. Friend, do the same for me! If I intrude. Unasked upon you, on some crowded day. Give me a moment's prayer as interlude— Be very sure I need it, therefore pray. —Author unknown.

The Story of a Conversion.

In a series of very interesting articles now running in The Arc Maria the Rev. E. Bert Hugh Benson is telling the story of his conversion. In the last number (April 27) he describes some of his difficulties as an Anglican. They are not difficulties in regard to beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church such as Newman sought, with so much persuasiveness and winning grace of style, to smooth away for the friends he left behind in "the city of confusion." They are such as every earnest Anglican who fails would believe his communion to be a branch of the Church Catholic must feel in its utter lack of clear-out and definite teaching upon points of Catholic belief and practice that are plainly vital. Incidentally, Father Benson explains how grace may be associated with Anglican rites, and we have been much struck with the way he does so because that agrees so well with what we read in the life of Sister Anne Catherine Emmerich, the famous stigmata of Westphalia. Here are the latter's words: "Souls separated from the Church do not share in the graces obtained through the feast and the sacraments. But those who live in error and are in good faith receive a spiritual force in the reception of their bread (Communion), not through the bread itself, but through their ardent desire for Christ." —p. 162. And here are Father Benson's words, which strikingly confirm those of the seer from actual observation and experience: "There are two things in the reception of grace—the fact and the mode. The fact is a matter of spiritual intuition; the mode of intellectual apprehension. As regarded the former, the actual communications between Our Lord and my soul, granted above all at moments of great solemnity, I neither had nor have the slightest doubt. Without any sort of hesitation I will say that the times of Communion in the chapel at Mirfield, and of Anglican confession, will always be among the most sacred of my life; to deny reality to them would be indeed to betray Our Lord and repudiate His love. But the mode is quite another matter. While I was

Out of Your Food

You don't eat any more stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are weakness after eating, sour and gassy belching, and the general feeling of being unwell. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years and tried every remedy I heard of, but after getting nothing that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the morning and at night, and what it fails to digest is wasted. —W. J. Weston, Shelburne, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

In the Church of England I accepted, practically to the very end, her authoritative statement that I was a priest, and the consequent deduction that the grace of her ordination was actually sacramental. But when I submitted to Rome, I accepted with far greater sincerity, with an internal as well as an external consent, her authoritative statement that I never received a priest at all. She has never asked me to repudiate anything else on the subject, or to assert anything so entirely blasphemous and absurd as that which Anglicans occasionally pretend to her—namely the diabolical or even illusive nature of the grace that God bestows on those who are in good faith. In my confessions in the Church of England, I, at any rate, made acts of contrition and did my best to comply with the Sacrament of Penance; in my Communion I lifted up my heart toward the Bread of Life; and therefore Our Lord could not be the Rewarder of those that seek Him if he had not visited me in response.

A True Bridget

(From "Patron Saints," by Mary E. Mannix, Benigno Brothers, New York.)

Notwithstanding the many beautiful associations connected with St. Bridget, her wonderful sanctity, the fame of her angelic life which spread over every civilized country long before our own was discovered, it cannot be denied that in America particularly a certain obloquy has been attached to the name, principally on account of the ignorance and prejudice of those who have sought to belittle it. Irish fathers and mothers who bestow it upon their daughters are few and far between. This should not be so. Unfortunately, this prejudice has extended so far and has had so bad an effect that many who bear the name discard it on their arrival in America.

But there are many exceptions to this very reprehensible custom, as the following story will illustrate: A comely young Irish girl, not long in America, went to live as a domestic in the house of a wealthy woman, who was kind but eccentric, and somewhat arbitrary in her methods of dealing with her servants. The young girl was called Bridget. Her untiring industry, cheerfulness and neat, capable ways soon attracted the notice of her mistress, who had had a great deal of trouble with careless and impertinent servants. But this girl was like a ray of sunshine in the house. There was nothing to be found fault with but her name, which was odious in the ears of the daughter of the Puritans beneath whose roof it had been her fate to cast her lot. Her sweetness and gentleness, however, so won her mistress that she resolved to take her for her maid, feeling confident that she could soon learn to fulfil perfectly the duties required of her. One morning she summoned the girl and said: "Bridget, my maid, Aurelia is about to leave me, to be married. She has served me well, but I feel that in a little while you will be able to fill her place. You are quick, neat and obliging; there is no doubt that you will be a success in the duties I shall require of you. What do you say?" "I shall be very glad, ma'am," replied Bridget. "At least I can try."

"Then it is all settled. But there is something else. I do not like the name Bridget. From this time forward you will be called Dalia." The face of the young girl flushed scarlet. "I cannot change the name that was given me by baptism, ma'am," she said. "I could never deny my patroness." "But it is so common," said her mistress. "Biddy" is a most undesirable name." "My name is not 'Biddy,' but Bridget," said the girl. "But if I had to change at all, I wouldn't mind 'Biddy' as much as Dalia." "Think about it, my dear. You may change your mind."

The Test of a Writer's Fairness.

Reviewing a volume entitled "Christianity in Modern Japan," written by Ernest W. Clement and issued by the American Baptist Publication Society, of Boston, Mr Guy

A New Orleans woman was thin.

Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food. She took Scott's Emulsion. Result: She gained a pound a day in weight. ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c and \$1.00

It is no use, ma'am. Once and for all, I cannot change my name.

"Not when you consider that your circumstances will be greatly improved? Your work lighter and more pleasant, and your wages higher?"

"No, ma'am."

"Go back to the kitchen then and help the cook," said her mistress, angrily. "That is where you belong."

Bridget bent her head respectfully and left the room. Six months later her employer sent for Bridget again and made her the same offer, under the same conditions. But the girl was immovable.

"Why are you so stubborn?" asked the mistress.

"It would be like denying my country and my faith," answered this brave heroine of seventeen.

"Then call yourself what you please," was the reply. "But I want you to take the position I offered you."

For five years Bridget served her mistress faithfully. Then the old lady fell ill, and after several months of suffering died. When her will was opened it contained the following bequest:

"I bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars to my maid, Bridget Costigan, in consideration of her faithful service to me and as a mark of my appreciation of her devotion to her country and her faith."

Those who heard or saw this provision did not understand, as the girl had never made any great display either of patriotism or piety; but Bridget knew, and a prayer of gratitude mingled with the tears of regret she shed for her dead mistress. When everything was settled she returned with her legacy to her own country and the dear old mother whom she had left behind.—Standard and Times.

The Proceeding of a Non-Civilized State.

M. Jaures (Socialist and anti-Catholic) obtained from the French Chamber his demand that the papers of the former Papal nuncio, seized illegally in his apartments by Government officials a short while ago, should be examined by a commission, —those papers, that is, which date from the passing of the Law of Separation. M. Ripoll bitterly opposed this proposition; but he spoke for honor in vain. The Journal des Debats accuses M. Clemenceau of going against his best life-work by upholding this procedure, for he was himself the author of a proposed law in 1904 for the safeguarding of individual liberty, and punishing by a fine of from 50 to 5,000 francs, and imprisonment of three months to three years, whoever should make use of papers taken from a person accused, without such use being authorized by him. "We do not know," says the Journal des Debats, "any law that gives the Government power to seize upon papers that are the property of a stranger, and to publish from them what it chooses to make known. These are the proceedings of a non-civilized State. Our present rulers maintain that legal forms are obligatory for the maintenance of politics;—and yet not always, because ministers, prefects, and commissioners of police, are dispensed from obedience to law."

In relation to this incident the Journal des Debats says that M. Clemenceau has yielded to the demands of the Socialists, and that this has been his customary action of late; that the Government methods are in derision of true judicial forms and in violation of all diplomatic proprieties; and that the French are now using the most reprehensible practices of absolute monarchies. "The affairs of the Montagnoli papers cast on our political and judicial customs a discredit of which the Republic already is feeling the weight, and for which it must finally suffer the consequences. It is also evident that European opinion has gauged without mercy our attitude towards that Papal Government which is regularly recognized by all States in the world, and with which they all have diplomatic relations, which relations our own rupture with it is powerless to modify. As M. Ribot sorrowfully remarked, there are diplomatic proprieties which a Government does honor to itself in respecting. The publication of the Montagnoli papers will injure that reputation for justice, uprightness and good education that France has always had in the eyes of the world." —Sacred Heart Review.

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At the following large reduction to make a

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Silver Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cruets, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Pie Knives, Trays, Salvers, Fern Pots, etc.,

Waltham, Elgin and other Watches, Regina Watches, Clocks, nearly all at 1/3 off, the remainder at 1/4 off

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, 10 p off

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Brooches, Rings, Studs, Links, Pins of all kinds, 1/3 off

Lockets, Chains, 1/3 off

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Nothing will be marked up, and our regular prices in plain figures will be left on the goods so that anyone can see that the reductions are genuine.

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FROM A FORMER PUPIL.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely, J. MacDONALD.

College