

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 43

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

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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.

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Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

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.

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

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF. CHARLOTTETOWN.

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.

The Encyclical on Modernism.

The Papal Encyclical which we publish in our present issue, has been addressed by the Holy Father to the Bishops of the Catholic world, and will be recognized as one of the most important and impressive pronouncements which have been made in these latter times by the Holy See. It is of a doctrinal character, and exposes and condemns a series of errors which had become more or less current in certain quarters at the present day. It makes due provision for precluding the spread of such errors in future, and prescribes a number of disciplinary measures to that effect to be carried out by the Bishops as the natural defenders of the faith within their dioceses. Needless to say that, while we may fairly claim that in these countries the number of persons infected with these errors is comparatively small, the soundness of any part of the Catholic body in any place is the concern of the whole in every place, and the judgment of the Apostolic See will be received here, as by Catholics throughout the world, with glad obedience, and with a deepened sense of gratitude to the Holy Father for the signal and timely service which in the discharge of his august office he has rendered, not only to the protection of the Catholic Faith, but to the defence of the fundamental principles of Christianity.

The weighty words of Pius X. are obviously in full and deep harmony with those of his predecessors, notably with those of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., and while no one can mistake for a moment the complete continuity of faith and feeling which enters into and binds together the utterances of the Holy See in successive pontificates, at the same time the present Encyclical may be said to be marked by two characteristics which stand out in relief upon its surface. There is, first, the fact that it deals not with one or more errors, or groups of errors, in detail, but with a whole closely-connected system of erroneous thought—labelled "Modernism"—of which it gives an exposition at once thorough and comprehensive. The second is the summary and emphatic character of the condemnation by which the system thus arranged is defined to be the very "combination of all heresies," and the reduction into one concoction of the sap and substance of all the errors which are opposed to Catholicity. In the first we have the guarantee, it need be said, that the Holy See has taken full and complete cognizance of the errors it condemns; in fact, its statement of them may be found in many passages almost verbatim in the works of their exponents, and in this case there can hardly be any pretending that the propositions are not to the point. In the second, we are reminded that the successor of St. Peter has inherited the Apostle's gift of plain speech, and that there is at least one great religious authority which knows how to speak straight to the world with Apostolic candour and courage and simplicity, and, in dealing with soul-destroying error, neither minces its words nor veils its meaning when condemning it.

It is unnecessary that we should enter into any descriptive summary of the Encyclical. It is a document which speaks for itself, and with a singular force and clearness to which any comment of ours would add nothing. The Holy See has not merely pronounced the condemnation of a series of errors, but has gone to the root of the evil, by unmasking the whole system of mystico-rationalism of which they are the offspring. The advantage of this method is that the errors thus revealed in their genesis, and as seen in their actual procession from parent principles which are easily recognizable as fundamentally opposed to Christianity. Any words in which we might endeavor to sketch the system would be found to be less clear and comprehensive than those of the Encyclical itself, and to it, therefore, we refer our readers, especially those who may be familiar with the literature of the Modernist movement, and who wish to grasp the situation as seen, judged and stated by the supreme authority of the Catholic Church in the person of its Chief Pastor.

It will suffice for our part to attempt a much simpler task. Although the synthetic exposition of the Modernist system and its fallacies will appeal in a way more telling than any other to the mind of the theologian, the religious philosopher, and the student of the history of religious movements, we conceive that to the masses of the Catholic people, and to the busy man in the street, as well as in the street, the main question will be, what in a few words, is the Holy Father condemning, and what is precisely the practical gist and pith

of the system he condemns? That is a plain question, and we may be allowed to think that one way of answering it may be to indicate, without at all entering into the system as a whole, a few salient features of the teaching contained in the Encyclical, and the Syllabus which may be considered as its accompanying schedule, in so far as both one and the other now clearly attest the doctrinal attitude of the Apostolic See.

We select the following points: First, the Pope condemns the Modernist system because it changes our belief in Christ. As Catholics and Christians, we have always gloried in holding that Christ our Saviour is the Eternal God, who was made man, and came into the world, and entered into our life and humane sphere of action. To say that the Word who made flesh and dwelt amongst us is just to say that the Divine became a sojourner in the domain that is human and historical. We believe that it was He—the very God—who trod this earth and lived and spoke and wrought in it the wonderful works which we call His miracles, and who arose from the dead. We maintain that the very meaning of His Incarnation is that God Himself made Himself manifest and came into human life, and that thereby all the facts of His Divine action and ingoing in this world are really and historically true.

On the contrary, the Modernist system, as shown in the Encyclical, asserts that all those Divine Actions of Christ, of which we read in the Gospels, including His miracles, and His resurrection, are not historical facts and are not things which have really and actually taken place so as to be historically true. It holds that all this divine part of Christ's life belongs not to the order of real happening or history, but merely to the order of faith or believing. And this separation it maintains not merely formally or argumenti causa, or for the purpose of critical study, but as existing in fact, between faith on the one side and historical reality on the other. Thus the good Protestant, in reading devoutly his New Testament, would have to remember that all those wonderful works of Christ, and not a few of His parables, and all those chapters upon the Resurrection and Ascension—in a word about seventeen-tenths of what he finds in the Gospels—represent things which never actually happened in real history, but only things which were attributed to Christ by enthusiastic disciples long after His death. The plain man, whose practical common sense soars above the subtleties of pseudo-mysticism, would no doubt say, if these things are not historical, why should I believe them? Faith which founds itself on what is historically false and never really took place must be more make-believe, and thereby artificial, insincere and demoralizing.

The Pope reprobrates this dichotomy of Christ. He will not have Christ out in two in a purely human and historical Christ which is the object of real knowledge, and to be thrown to the critics to be analysed according to ordinary human standards, and a Divine Christ which is the object only of faith, and withdrawn from the domain of all historical reality. He upholds the truth of the Gospels, and safeguards the very meaning of the Incarnation.

Secondly, the Pope condemns the Modernist system because it alters our belief in the Eucharist and the Sacraments. As Catholics and Christians we believe that the Christian Sacraments were instituted by our Lord Himself in person. Thus all that we believe and feel when we approach the Holy Communion, and all that we hold sacred concerning our baptism, has its surety in the fact that it was Christ Himself who was the Author and Founder of these Sacraments. No mere man, however religious, could of his own authority or power take bread and wine and assure his fellow-men that, as often as they partook of them, they would receive the Body and Blood of Christ. Nor could any mere man, without blasphemy, guarantee that the pouring of water with a given formula will be accompanied by the regeneration of the Holy Spirit. God alone can make the bread and wine to be Christ's Body and Blood, and God alone can send the Holy Spirit. Hence these Sacraments by their very nature can only be the work and act of God made man, and Christ, by virtue of His Godhead, must be the sole institutor of the Sacraments.

The Modernist system teacher, on the contrary, that the Sacraments were not instituted by Christ personally, but were introduced or evolved in the course of time by His disciples. They would be thus a work, not of Divine, but of human or ecclesiastical institution. It is pleaded that, by a prin-

ciple of permanence, Christ lives and survives in the religious life of his disciples. But such a plea is obviously futile, if it be meant to save the Divine character of the Institution of the Sacraments. For Christ does not survive of live personally in His disciples, but only by His grace. Their acts are not God-acts, like those of the Person of Christ. To say that the disciples in instituting the Sacraments were animated by a religious sense, or the impulse of their religious life, and that their religious life is the life of Christ within them, and that therefore their work in instituting was in a sense His work, and that He therefore instituted them mediately through them, is more precisely and truthfully to say that the Christian faith is the religious sense in any man is not the personal Divinity, and that which man does by any impulse, however religious, is not a personally Divine work. Otherwise every ordinance of the Church, and every practice of the saints would be works of Divine institution! What men do is the work of men, and it remains so no matter how good or religious the men may be, and it is only disguised Pantheism to think otherwise. The very meaning of Divine, as distinguished from ecclesiastical institution, is that in it God Himself is at work and is personally the Author and Founder. In denying this to the Eucharist and to the other Sacraments the Modernist strikes at the very meaning of the Sacrament, and at that necessary nexus between the outward sign and the inward grace by Divine ordinance which is the essence and soul of the whole Sacramental system.

The Pope rejects this theory of mediocrate human institution, and of evolved man-made Sacraments, and in doing so he safeguards the Divine and actual institution of those Sacraments by Our Redeemer, as the Sole Author and Finisher of our salvation. Thirdly, as Catholics and Christians we believe that the Church of God was founded and constituted, not by men, but by Christ in person. All her authority derives from His actual commission. It was He who will His own intention and purpose that the Church, armed with that authority, should continue His mission here upon earth. The Church is, therefore His own creation, and owes her being to His divine word and will.

The Modernist system holds that the Church came into being not by any act of Christ personally, but by the Christian community gradually organizing itself as the subsequent need arose, for the purposes of defence, expression and survival. Hence it is held to be, as the Encyclical notes, a mere vital emanation from the collective of Christian consciences, and consequently deriving all its authority therefrom, and, by the fact, remaining permanently responsible thereto.

The Pope rejects this people-made idea of the Church's origin, and institution. He maintains that the Church was instituted by Christ Himself, as its Divine author, that her authority to teach comes directly from Him to His Apostles and their successors, and not from the people whom she has to teach; and he re-echoes the solemn judgment of Pius VI, by which the derivation of ecclesiastical power from the community of the faithful is declared to be heretical. That is only to say that the Church does not hold her commission from men, and in the work of her mission, she will never be responsible to them. *

Fourthly, as Catholics and Christians, we believe in the great dogmas of the Christian religion—the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement. We believe that these are absolutely and everlastingly true, founded as they are on the Word of God which can never pass away. The very depth and strength of the consolation of our Christian hope is the eternal solidity of these great

It would be mere confusion of thought to imagine that such a conception of the Church as that traced by the Modernist system is involved in the coming triumph of the principle of Democracy. The Church has no quarrel with Democracy within its own proper sphere. She has helped it not a little in the past, and she will help it probably still more in the future, but the competence of the Democracy is to manage, in glowing measure, the temporal things of this world. To preach and preserve God's message, to expound the nature and mysteries of God, and save souls for the next world, is not in the least the work of Democracy nor within its competence. Hence in awaiting the coming Democracy, her attitude can never be one of panic or abject subservience, but of friendly independence, confidence and fearlessness. (Continued on 4th page.)

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bettea, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend introduced me to Milburn's Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25c. per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price. T. T. MILBURN, CH. LIVERAD Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"You shouldn't have hit that man who called you a liar."
"Shouldn't, hey?"
"No; you should have demanded the proof, and if he could not produce it he would have been branded as the falsifier."
"That's all right ethically, but I knew he had the proof."

Mrs. Fred Laioe, 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."

"Do you enjoy poetry?"
"Yes," answered Miss Oayenee.
"It is a great conversational convenience. It enables people to quote instead of being stupidly original,"—Washington Star.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It floods me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 25c. a box.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a fisherman?
Pa—A fisherman, my son, is a man who sits and sits all day—then he lies.—Chicago News.

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

"Mah goodness," exclaimed little Rastus Johnning. "I wisht I was lak de 'il' boy in dis hyar story book!"

"Whuffer?" asked his mother.
"Kas it say he went to bed wif de chickens."—Philadelphia Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Sprained Arm.

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

"You reckon you'd made de trip ter heaven ef der wif a elevator give dar?"
"No, sub I well know ef I wuz in dat elevator de devil would be sho' ter be pullin' de rope!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?
As Though It Would Crack Open?
As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
Horrible Stickness of Your Stomach?
Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodic or bilious. It cures by removing the cause. Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes:—"Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may see my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1907
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
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JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor

Please don't delay your
Subscriptions for 1907. We
shall esteem it a great
favor if you remit now.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Mr Cooper's Testimony

Inadequate Inspection.

Liberals Gone Out of Business in London.

Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1907.

The evidence of Theodore Cooper, C. E., consulting engineer of the Quebec Bridge, brings home in startling fashion to the Government a large share of the responsibility for the awful fatality of August 29th. Mr. Cooper is positive that the deflection in "chord 9 west," which happened several days before the accident, showed that it was incapable of doing its work, and that "it was perfectly possible by prompt and intelligent action, to have stayed the chord and prevented the failure of the bridge."

CALAMITY MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

To another question Mr. Cooper replied that this prompt action should have been taken either by the officers of the Phoenix Company or the Quebec Bridge Company. Again he says: "I believe if prompt action had been taken to protect the chord from further deflection, it could have been done by the employment of three hours work and \$100 worth of timber and bolts."

BETTER INSPECTION NEEDED.

This sensational statement coming from the chief engineering authority connected with the bridge places the responsibility on the engineers at the spot, or on those who failed to provide efficient experts. Mr. Cooper states that he does not believe that the engineers at the work were equal to the duties devolving upon them. The engineer of the Phoenix Company on the ground was Mr. Birks, who was killed in the accident, and who was "competent in his line of experience" but without the thorough training and knowledge necessary for this important task. As to the Quebec Company's staff Mr. Cooper believes that the only one qualified for a superintendent was Mr. McClure, who doubtless did his best. He did not think that Chief Engineer Hoare had qualifications "as a thoroughly technically educated and experienced bridge engineer."

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

Further Mr. Cooper testified that his instructions had not been followed in all particulars. He had asked that the large traveller be removed from the projecting arm, and was told that it would be done when the smaller one was put in its place. He did not know until after the collapse that both travellers were on the bridge at once. Again Mr. Cooper says that the preparation of the plans was too much hurried and that the work of construction was too much rushed to admit of proper care. He also makes the striking statement that in making the plans he was given to understand that the resources were limited, so that it was not a question of the best bridge possible, but of the best bridge which could be made with a limited amount of money available.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

This brings us to the Government responsibility. The Dominion of Canada was paying for this bridge. Already the Government has been made responsible for \$7,000,000, which soon will be raised to \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000, while the company does not claim to have expended a quarter of a million, and probably has not contributed \$50,000 in cash. The bridge is to be a great public work—a common thoroughfare for all railways, tramways and vehicles crossing the St. Lawrence below Montreal. Government is paying for it. Government intends to control it for the benefit of the public. Yet there was no Government engineer to see that the public was getting a safe bridge. There was practically no Government supervision of the plans,

as the bridge engineer of the Railway Department has testified. While the Dominion administration went before Parliament and obtained an appropriation of all the money required, it allowed the Bridge Company to make the contracts, to settle the designs of the bridge, to provide or not provide proper superintendence to inspect or not inspect the work of construction. In fact the whole thing was left as if the Government and the nation had no interest in the matter.

MR. GRAHAM'S SATISFACTION.

The present Minister of Railways made a statement at the time of the accident in which he said that the Government had done right in not interfering with the construction work. Thus he claimed, the responsibility for the accident had been avoided. Now that we have heard the evidence of the Government bridge engineer, Mr. Douglas, who said that the matter was taken out of his hands, and of the consulting engineer, who states that there was no proper superintendence and inspection, we begin to see what this escape from responsibility means. If the Government had provided adequate inspection, according to Mr. Cooper's ideas, the calamity would have been avoided, the bridge would be in place and the victims would be alive. The work might have gone on to completion, and two or three years time have been gained. Public outlay of some \$10,000,000 would have become productive at a much earlier date. A loss of millions would have been avoided. But greater than all some four score men who perished in the disaster might have been saved. Mr. Graham may rejoice over a responsibility which he fondly but vainly thinks the Government has avoided, but he would have had more cause of satisfaction over a catastrophe averted.

AN OBJECT SURRENDERED.

It is now clear that the Government has surrendered the London constituency. There is a labour candidate in the field, but he is not a Liberal, and if the Government party is giving him support and sympathy it is doing so on the sly. The wreck of the machine in London, the prosecution of the principal machinists and the flight and fear of others, have thoroughly stampeded the Liberal party, which at the last general election claimed a majority of 500 in London. This is a partial and just reward for the iniquities of the past. The remainder of the penalty will be awarded by the criminal courts and the exposure that has followed the investigation. And London is not the only seat which the Government has held by such conspiracies.

THE BELATED SESSION.

Parliament is called for November 28th, a week later than last year. Very little business was done last year before the Christmas holidays. Mr. Fielding delivered his budget speech containing the new tariff bill, which was then withdrawn for repairs and heard of no more for nearly two months. On the 18th of December the House adjourned until January 9th. The House was in session before Christmas only three full weeks. If the Christmas adjournment is made at the same time this year there will be only two weeks work before January. It seems hardly worth while to call the House together and start the machinery for so little work, especially as the pay of the whole Parliamentary staff begins when the House meets, and continues right through the vacation.

LAURIER THE UNREADY.

The delay takes place because the Government is not ready with public business. Though the fiscal year closed seven months ago, only two of the departments have issued their reports. When the members come together at the end of next month they will for the first time have before them the blue-books which they should have had opportunity to study for three months before Parliament met. One reason that so little business is done in the early part of the session is that the Government is never ready with business. Another is that the private members are obliged to spend the first half of the session obtaining information that ought to be available when the House meets. The Public Accounts Committee cannot get to work until it has the Auditor General's report, and the departmental accounts which are obtained after the examination of the Auditor's statement. Consequently the session is usually a third over before the financial investigations begin.

CAMPAIGN ESTIMATES.

It is understood that the estimates for the next year will exceed by many millions those of any previous Session. But all the most striking and controversial appropriations will be held back till near the end of the session. We may expect an election year supply bill, with wharves where there is no water, post offices where there are few people, breakwaters where there are no ships, railway subsidies where no one intends to build a road, and all the usual extras of the campaign estimates. In Mr. Pugsley the government has a minister of Public Works skilled and adroit in this kind of humbug. For a good many years he has been entertaining the people of New Brunswick with vain promises, and now he will carry his discredited goods to a wider field which is less acquainted with their value.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Aylesworth is in bad health and is at the Clifton Springs for a long rest and treatment. He has become very deaf and announces that if his hearing shall not be restored he will resign his office. The Toronto Globe and other Government organs explain that Mr. Aylesworth has been overworked. It is a fact that the whole burden of public speaking, campaign work and party organization in Ontario has been thrust upon him on account of the incapacity of his colleagues from that Province. With Mr. Aylesworth in office the other Ontario ministers have allowed the matters to drift. With him away the condition of the party in that great Province will be still more hopeless than it is now. Yet it will not be surprising if the Minister of Justice shall be seen no more in the House of Commons.

A GREAT TOUR.

Next week Mr. Borden will have finished his tour of the Dominion. While his meetings in the Eastern and Central Provinces were conspicuously successful; those in the West were by far the most largely attended, most enthusiastic and the best from all points of view of any ever held west of Lake Superior. It is now quite certain that there will be a great political overturn in Western Canada at the next general election. Instead of a solid British Columbia for the Government there is reason to expect an almost solid Conservative representation. In the new Provinces the Conservatives are sanguine of electing a large majority of representatives. They are taking hold of organization work with true western energy and determination. Manitoba was Conservative in 1904, though the thin red line still gave the Government three or four seats that did not belong to it, and so enabled Sir Wilfrid to claim a majority. There is a strong determination to prevent another such outrage even though vigilance committees and shot guns should be required. The Halifax platform is exceedingly popular throughout western Canada.

Financial Panic In New York.

During last week for several days, there was a panic in financial circles in New York, and as a consequence in other places. Many fortunes were lost in the crash, and bank after bank went to pieces. On Friday some improvement came and likely the difficulty is now tided over. Following is a summary of Friday's financial news in the great metropolis: In the light of the general excitement the savings banks thought it wise to put into effect the rule requiring thirty to sixty days' notice for the withdrawal of deposits, and this will prevent the withdrawal of money which would otherwise be put in safety deposit boxes. The savings banks if they continued to make payments, would be obliged to withdraw funds from the national banks, thereby causing an additional strain on the general banking situation. There was not the slightest hint that any of the savings institutions was in anything but the soundest condition and it was pointed out that the savings banks of this state are so restricted by law by investing their money that they can be no question that all of the securities in their possession are of good value and readily salable in normal times.

The institutions which closed their doors today, with the sums due depositors, were:—The United States Exchange Bank, Harlem, \$600,000. International Trust Company, about \$100,000. The Borough Bank of Brooklyn, \$4,000,000. The Brooklyn Bank, \$2,300,000. Williamsburg Trust Company, Brooklyn, \$7,500,000. The First National Bank of Brooklyn, \$3,500,000.

The First National Bank of Brooklyn, the Williamsburg Trust Company, and the International Trust Company, were allied institutions. None of these companies had any important business connection with the larger banks which are representative of the city's financial affairs.

On the other hand a number of favorable features marked the day. The Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company, the two organizations which suffered most from runs, have been slowly paying out to their depositors, and closed today with all demands having been met. In the case of the trust Company of America, the run has well-nigh spent its force for the great bulk of the depositors have been paid off. At the close of business there were a good many in line at the Lincoln Trust Company, but there also was a marked reduction in the number of anxious depositors.

The most favorable incident of the day was that the stock exchange was provided with funds ample to meet its immediate necessities by a money pool headed by J. P. Morgan, which sent \$15,000,000 to the exchange during the afternoon. The stock market had held relatively firm all day, but when the pool money was offered in the loan corner, there was an immediate uptrend of prices and the market closed strong at the best prices of the day. A very encouraging feature of the afternoon's developments was a signed statement by Clark Williams, the newly appointed state superintendent of banks, affirming the solvency of the local institutions.

There was the usual crop of alarmist reports afloat during the day, one of them to the effect that a large dry goods house was seriously involved, but this, as well as all the other rumors, proved to be false.

A further encouraging development of the afternoon, the good effect of which can scarcely be over-estimated, was the decision arrived at unofficially to issue clearing house certificates, probably tomorrow. This will relieve the banks materially.

At the time when the excitement was at its height the announcement that a pool had been formed with J. P. Morgan at its head to come to the rescue of the brokers, for whom it was necessary to provide sums at once in order that they might carry the stocks they were holding for their customers was received with unspeakable joy. The Morgan pool brought a sum of money amounting to about \$25,000,000 into the loan corner of the exchange where it was quickly distributed in such lots as would be most effective in rendering support.

The effect of this relief measure was instantaneous and the rate on call money dropped from 100 per cent to 10 per cent. Stocks advanced more rapidly than they had declined and it was only a few minutes until Union Pacific, the market leader, was selling at 105. Other stocks were similarly affected and the rally was complete. Seldom, if ever, had the veterans of finance seen a grave situation saved so quickly and so effectively by such a Napoleonic stroke. When the stock exchange closed everyone was getting all the money he wanted. The close was marked by a memorable scene in which the brokers gathered around the principal trading posts and gave three cheers for J. Pierpont Morgan and the members of the pool which had saved the day.

Of course anything in the shape of a financial panic in Wall Street affects the money markets in other places than New York, and in this instance the stock exchanges in Boston, and other American cities as well as in Montreal felt the effects of the New York fluctuations. Montreal however, does not seem to have been very seriously handicapped, as the following statement issued on Friday shows:

A canvass of all the branches of trade and commerce represented by the business men of sound ability and careful judgment, reveals the fact that not in a single branch of Canadian industry is fear expressed for the financial future of the country. With the exception of one firm, optimism, free and happy, leads the dance of commerce. That the recent flurry-fare-up's bangs and busts, in the stock market would be sure to effect legitimate trade and commerce has been the opinion of every merchant here. But they can do no harm. In the long run, prices will resume their normal level. The present tightness of the money-market will make things more easy and natural in future and it will not be long before the prices set by the law will rule once more.

There is nothing to fear for the future, so the merchants say. If the Canadian banks can look after the legitimate needs of industry and commerce there is nothing but a clear sky ahead.

The worst October snowstorm the old-set inhabitants remember passed over Hawkesbury on Tuesday of last week. The storm commenced in the morning from the eastward, and shifting around to the south it settled in the west with a heavy gale. The brigantine Marconi drifted down from the north, while the storm was at its height, and fouled the sails of the schooner Paragon while the schooner Lawrence, lumber laden, came in under bare poles, went through the fleet and was beached at the head of the harbor. One schooner and several boats were dragged ashore. The schooner Laura Victoria lost her main mast off Cape George, and was assisted by the tug Roebuck.

Vessels in Distress.

Boston advices of the 24th inst. contain the following:—Ten of her crew lost in the squall of Monday on the Georges, was the report which the schooner Clara G. Silva, of Gloucester, brought in as she worked her way up to T. Wharf late today, her colors half-masted. Capt. Manuel J. Silva and men were exhausted as the result of their experiences in the terrible seas which had robbed the vessel of more than half its crew. Captain Silva told the following tale of the disaster: "Five of the men were out in their dories. We had been working through the night, when about 4 a. m. Monday, a squall ripped out of the north. It was a screacher that burst in a twinkling and the thickening rain was worse than the densest fog I ever saw. I believed the Silva would capsize. She was hove-down till her decks were flooded to the hatch. In about half an hour we got the schooner on her feet and tied down where she could stand the blow. Then we got busy trying to find the poor fellows fighting for their lives. About the first thing that the sea washed our way was a dory. It was one of ours. It was bottom up. Presently another dory shot by on the top of a sea. It was bottom up, too. We soon saw another dory with a man in it, but this last one was right side up. However, it was empty. That meant, four of 'em', shouted somebody with his mouth close to my ear. Trawl's dory dotted the water. Pieces of a dory painted the color of the Silva's swept by as dawn gradually gave us a wider observation. A trawl line snaked across the Silva's deck and the hook held a man's coat and a white mitten. We were heart sick as the day advanced and none of the missing men could be found, but we stuck it out and drove the schooner back and forth over the shoals in the direction the dories should have drifted. Late in the day the schooner Francis P. Mosquito came up and reported she had picked up two of our men. All that night and Tuesday and part of Wednesday we cruised for the others, and it hardly seems possible that any of the ten could have survived.

On the following day the Schooner Malabar belonging to Joseph Read & Co. Summerside, laden with cedar shingles from Gaspe P. Q. for Salem Mass., reached in distress. Her sails were torn and she was leaking badly. The captain and crew were exhausted, and never expected to reach port alive. She was struck by a terrific storm in the Bay of Fundy.

Millions in an Automobile.

The breaking down of a big automobile, loaded with \$1,000,000, drew such a crowd around the entrance to the Grand street ferry New York, Monday that police reserves had to be called out to keep back the mob and protect the money. In the automobile were Mr. Roth, manager of the State Bank of Brooklyn, and a chauffeur. Over the top of the machine the edges of bundles of greenbacks could be seen, and when the front part of the car blew up, packages of money were scattered all over the rear seat, a few falling to the ground. The machine was headed for the Williamsburg Bank. The bank paid off every claim up to the hour of closing and funds being hurried that way were not needed. The sight of the greenbacks started a mob of hundreds to the spot and when Mr. Roth announced that the machine carried \$1,000,000, the four policemen on duty at the ferry rushed in to protect that treasure. A fire boat was moored nearby and the firemen aided in the protection. In twenty minutes the chauffeur had the machine so repaired that he could move on. Mr. Manager Roth saying that it would be impossible to reach Williamsburg before the closing hour, turned the car around and took the money back to Wall street.

Financial News from Montreal.

Montreal advices of the 28th, contain the following:—While scales on Saturday morning on the stock exchange were fairly heavy, prices were well maintained. A committee consisting of the president, vice president and secretary of the exchange, during the morning waited upon the general managers of the banks having their headquarters in Montreal in reference to supplying money for the support of the market. The bankers told the committee that they had arrived at the conclusion that any further interruption in the price of local stock would be a slaughter and unjustifiable, and that they were prepared to come to the relief of the situation if necessary. If the decline continued severe damage would be done to business, while no damage had yet been effected if the conditions of the week were allowed to continue. There was in the opinion of the bankers no reason for excitement, as the conditions of business generally throughout the country were sound. It is hoped that this will put matters on a better basis, though a great deal depends upon what happens in Wall street, a severe depression there being sure to have a sympathetic call upon the situation here. All hope for the best and the opinion is general that the worst is over.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Three Hours Work and \$100. Would Have Saved the Quebec Bridge.

"If prompt action had been taken to protect chord 9 west from further deflection when the bend was discovered, the Quebec bridge would not have gone down. This would have been only about three hours' work and the expense would only have been about one hundred dollars in timber and bolts." Such is the opinion of Theodore Cooper, the consulting engineer of the Quebec bridge given to the government commission of inquiry into the disaster, which had been at work in New York for a week or so. Furthermore, Mr. Cooper to a certain extent emphatically blames both companies—the Quebec Bridge Co. and the Phoenix Co.—for the collapse, inasmuch as he is of opinion that neither had proper officials at work, men with sufficient technical knowledge to superintend a construction of such magnitude. The consulting engineer states positively that in his opinion prompt and intelligent action on the part of the officials at the bridge would have prevented the failure. This action should have been taken by the officials of either company at the bridge and the consulting company should have had at the works an engineer of sufficient intelligence to have appreciated the necessity of prompt action, while the executive of the Quebec Bridge Co. should not have hesitated in the absence of prompt action of the contractors to have given the necessary orders. "It was not the best bridge, but the best bridge that could be built with the money," declared Mr. Cooper. "The amount to build it with was limited to a certain extent, and the bridge had to be planned to meet this amount." That Mr. Cooper has not the best opinion of either the methods used or the officials in the work is evidenced by his testimony.

MARRIED.

At St. Teresa, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, P. P. James Fisher, formerly of Sturgeon, and latterly of Maine, to Adella Koughan daughter of Mr. Patrick Koughan, Elliottville. The bride only recently returned from Colorado City, Colorado, where she had been a teacher for four years, in a Commercial College. Congratulations.

DIED.

At Merrill, on the 11th, inst., after a brief illness, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Daniel Bennett, aged 52 years. Deceased was a daughter of the late James Hogan, Merrill. May her soul rest in peace.

Very suddenly at Hillsboro Lot 48, on the 23rd, inst. John Driscoll, aged 64 years. Deceased was a well known farmer of that place. He was in his apparent usual health, when, after breakfast he yoked his horses and went to the field to plough. While at work he was suddenly seized with a weak turn and had to be carried into the house where he died in a few minutes. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause of death. He leaves to mourn a widow and a family of several children. May his soul rest in peace.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (salt), Calf skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs, Fowls (per lb), Chickens per pair, Flour (per cwt.), Hide, Hay, 100 lbs (carcase), Mutton (per cwt.), Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Geese, Blk cats, Pressed hay, Straw.

See the Mystery Clock in E. W. Taylor's window. Can you tell what makes it go.

Literary Notice.

"Uptown the course of literature takes its way" is the revised version of an old quotation. The latest instance of this movement to the neighborhood of New York's new library building is the removal of the Robert Appleton Company, publishers of The Catholic Encyclopedia, from No. 1 Union Square to the Castles Building, No. 39 West 38th Street.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros.

The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats

This week we are showing you the first instalment of the New Coats.

They are the very latest direct from the markets, and are perfection in

Quality, Style, Assortment, Fit, Finish, And Workmanship.

All sizes from 32 to 44 inch. All prices from \$4.00 each and up.

Stanley Bros.

Bargains In Boots

We have secured a large shipment of Boots and Shoes (about 40 cases) at extremely low prices. We are going to give our customers the benefit of this purchase.

Come in And look Them over

You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

ALLEY & CO.

October 20, 1907.

We Are Not Magicians!

We cannot take Poor Leaf and make it into GOOD TOBACCO. Therefore we put BEST LEAF OBTAINABLE into our manufactured TOBACCO.

Hickey & Nicholson,

Manufacturers, Charlottetown. Phone 345

Oct. 30, 1907.

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

SHOP BY MAIL

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

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

A WELL KNOWN MAN

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED DEAR SIR,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

COCOA

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

COCOA

John Mathieson, —Ewan A McDonald, K. C. Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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

\$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 today for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

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

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Rose L. Fitz, blindfolded, won the world's championship for type writing in New York on the 22nd. Her rate was 97 words a minute for 30 minutes.

The numbering of the houses in this city is well advanced. The letter carriers will commence their work, it is thought, about the middle of November.

The Gloucester schooner Maggie May Capt. McEwen, put into Longport, N. B. on Thursday, with her dories gone and a compass missing. This is another evidence of the terrific gale that raged in the Straits on Monday of last week.

William Dempsey, aged 16, son of John Dempsey, of Ferryville, N. B. was drowned as Chatham the other day. He was working on the steamer Coban when the coal chute swung and his head, knocking him into the water.

The American Schooner, Sophie, was ashore near Louisburg during the storms of last week. Her crew were taken off and landed at Miramichi en route to the American consular at Sydney. The vessel had 70,000 pounds of fish.

The brewers of Ontario, in session in Toronto, decided to raise the beer a dollar a barrel and first class beer to 10 cents a gallon. The price of whiskey in Toronto has also increased. They now charge 10 cents straight for a drink, three for a quarter being a thing of the past.

A farmer named Reynolds, of Port Hope Ontario, fifty seven years of age, on Thursday last completed the wonderful feat of riding from Port Hope to Toronto and return a distance of 138 miles in 26 hours and sixteen minutes. He undertook the feat to decide some wagers he had made with Port Hope sports.

The barge, "Jacques" with a load of flux was run down and sunk to the St. Lawrence by the Steamer Norwalk, bound from Quebec to Detroit. Captain Goodrow and wife of the Jacques and a woman cook were drowned. The barge was struck amidships and quickly went to the bottom.

Antigonish Co., is excited over a find of coal at Marsh near Antigonish town. It is six feet in extent and pronounced to be superior coal. Mr. Coll of the Acadia Co., Stellarton, went to Antigonish and said he was delighted with the size of the seam and character of the coal. All areas in the vicinity are taken up, some five times over. If the coal turns out as expected it will mean a great deal for Antigonish and Eastern Nova Scotia.

Captains of incoming steamers to Montreal report heavy gales on the Atlantic. The Virginia, of the Allan Line, which reached there at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon 19th, came through a strong gale previous Sunday, and sustained some damage to her hull. The Ottawa, of the Dominion Line, struck the same storm and the passengers had an unpleasant time while the gale lasted. Captain Evans, of the Ottawa, came via the authorized route, and was not reported until the boat reached Fame Point. The Virginia came through the straits of Belle Isle and made a fast passage.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 24th, says:—Detective Smith, at liberty on \$20,000 bail for shooting to death a suspected thief fleeing from arrest, was restored to his official position by the chief of police and made two arrests today. The papers editorially denounce the chief's action as high handed, and call on the police commission for immediate action. The whole city is in a ferment over the incident. So bitter are the police that an officer threw the assistant editor of the Free Press down a flight of stairs at a fire last night, though he knew the man and his duty.

At a meeting of the Dominion cabinet on Thursday last the request of the imperial government that the matters at issue between Canada and the United States in respect to the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands be submitted to adjudication at the Hague tribunal, along with Newfoundland's case involving similar issues, was agreed to. Arrangements will be made for having Canada's contentions properly presented by a special commissioner to The Hague and the matter will probably come up for argument next spring.

The celebrated Canadian cartoonist, Bengough of Toronto is about to visit, if he has not already visited, Boston, and his visit has caused fear and trembling among the politicians of that city. His itinerary includes the visiting of the Mayor and other officials at the city hall, and other political leaders about town, for the purpose of studying their features and poses. The result of these interviews will be given in pictures before the Canadian Club on the evening of the 31st. The realistic coloring the cartoonist is expected to present at his lecture is anticipated by the victims with something like cold shivers.

The Steamship Bavarian, which was wrecked, sunk and later raised, in the lower St. Lawrence, will be sold at public auction before the close of navigation. She is at present the property of the North American Wrecking Company, an organization instituted partially for the sole purpose of saving such vessels, and lies at the wharf at Point Levis P. Q. Engineers have recently examined the vessel and expressed the opinion that she could be cut in two in the same manner that the Kewatin was a short time ago at Quebec.

Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of crown lands in the Quebec Government, accused of having negotiated a corrupt deal with a Belgian Syndicate for the sale of a large tract of the public lands of the Province, has resigned. His seat in the Legislature and is going to appeal to his constituents of Beloeil for reelection, as a vindication of his conduct. As Mr. Bourassa was the principal agent, and the man that held up Mr. Turgeon's consent to public condemnation, Turgeon challenged him to face him in the country. Mr. Bourassa has taken him at his word and has resigned his seat in the Commons to contest Beloeil for the Provincial Legislature. We shall see what we shall see.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

McLellan Brothers have just received a large supply of the celebrated Austrian clerical collars.

At Vermilion Alberta on Friday night last, Mrs. Edward Farrell, of the Campbell Lake district, was burned to death in a prairie fire.

The Canadian Government is arranging to take over in a few weeks from the Imperial Government the Naval Station at Esquimault.

A wreck on the Montreal, Kansas and Texas railroad yesterday near Dallas Texas killed the first passenger in the history of the company. Two dead, twenty-five injured, others may die.

Rev. William Dobson, D. D. pastor of the brick Methodist church in this city died on Sunday afternoon, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was 61 years of age and leaves a widow two sons and one daughter.

News comes from St. Catherine's Ontario that hundreds of tons of grapes in the Niagara fruit belt were ruined by frost on the 24th, and grape growers have lost heavily. Ice half an inch thick formed and it was all grapes which were destroyed.

Now that the second peace conference is a thing of the past, some interesting statistics have been added. During the 125 days that the conference lasted there were 317 dinners given in honor of the delegates. The dinners cost altogether \$223,00. The expenses were \$2,000,000, of which \$1,250,000 were spent for telegrams.

Calabria, Italy, has recently been visited by severe earthquakes, which caused great damage. The Pope has sent supplies and money to the clergy for the relief of their suffering parishioners, and has ordered the churches to be kept open day and night for the use of the homeless. The Italian Government has also sent financial aid.

The Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries is sending one of his chief officers R. N. Vanning to the lower provinces to meet inspectors and fishery officers in several districts for consultation respecting administration of laws and regulations in relation to the lobster fishery. A conference will be held at Charlottetown on Saturday, November 2nd.

Mr. Stephen Brown seems to have the happy faculty of picking up whatever is lost in the line of sheep and lambs, whenever his good eyes happen to see it. The other day he bought from Mr. Patrick Morrison, Cardigan Road, a lot of first class rams. One weighed 169 pounds and another 103 pounds. When butchered these two together made 111 lbs. of dressed meat.

Alexander Lemoine, Senior member of the firm of Lemoine Bros. North Sydney, met his death in the performance of a heroic act on Saturday last. A horse escaped its tether loaded with coal and ran away, with only a small boy driving Lemoine ran to catch the horse, but the point of the shaft struck him he fell and the wheel went over his chest. He died in a few minutes.

The New York-Herald has received the following cable despatch from Kingston, Jamaica:—The home Government has decided to strengthen the fortifications in Jamaica. Last night a large detachment of artillery and engineers sailed on a special steamer for St. Lucia to dismantle the forts there and to bring the guns here. It is reported that a new fort is to be constructed east of Port Royal for guns of heavy calibre.

The steamer Coonara, of the Black Diamond line, crashed into Harrington's wharf Sydney at six o'clock Friday morning while proceeding to her berth at Ingraham's wharf. The wharf was practically carried away, and a large hole made in the bow of the steamer. The schooner Conductor had her main boom and some of her deckhouse carried away by the collision. Captain Haynes, of the Conductor, narrowly escaped with his life.

At Westville, N. S., on Thursday last a Conservative convention was held for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the next Federal election. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was unanimously chosen. Sir Hibbert who now resides in British Columbia, represented this constituency (Pictou County) from 1882 to 1894, and was for some years Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He is a chip of the old block, and will, no doubt redeem his old constituency from the Liberals.

On Saturday last, three persons were killed, and a dozen injured in a rear collision at West Ham, near Stratford of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad, London. The rear train was moving by signals in a fog and crashed into a train which was standing at the station. This is the first accident of the kind since the London lines were electrified, and it is said to be the first accident resulting in the death of a passenger, although three hundred billion persons have been carried, since the opening of the road.

The arrest of Edouard Charles B. Umo of the French Navy at Toulon France, on Friday on the charge of being a spy, and who had confessed to abstracting a secret from the naval signal book and the naval cipher code, was followed by the arrest at Jeddah of an army reserve officer De Berton, charged with negotiation with the agent of a foreign power for the sale of Military secrets. The arrests are creating great stir, and as Umo is a Hebrew, the papers say that the case will be a second Dreyfus affair.

An interesting report on the currents of Belle Isle Strait has just been issued by Mr. W. Bell Dawson, Ottawa engineer in charge of the tidal survey. The report completely refutes the old theory of a constant inward flow. It says the current is fundamentally of a tidal character, the tidal streams being nearly equal in the two directions, amounting at the most to two or three knots an hour. The tide in the strait has a range which is seldom as much as five feet. The average temperature of the water in the Strait in June is 35 in July 45, in August 61.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Forty-eight persons were badly injured, eight of them fatally, as the result of a collision of electric cars on Parkstreet Lane on the North Main street, Providence R. I. Monday night.

The Steelpoint at Saint Ste Marie was shut down on Saturday for a few days owing to the scarcity of pig iron. The company expect a couple of cargoes in two days.

It is reported from New York that about twenty millions of gold are about to be imported into the country. This has caused a great feeling of relief in financial circles.

The strike at the Springhill, N. S. coal mines, which had lasted twelve weeks and five days came to a close on Monday. The strike cost the men wages \$250,000, while the company's loss in damages, profits on coal etc. was about \$125,000.

Two constables were proceeding from Moncton to Dorchester Penitentiary with a prisoner and began to dispute as to which of them had the right to arrest the man. The argument grew so hot that they came to blows, and while they were thus engaged, the prisoner jumped on the train, walked back to Moncton and started for Boston.

The election of officers of the Caledonian Club for the ensuing year took place at the regular meeting in the Club room last evening. The officers elected are: Chief John McPherson, President, Charles Webster, 1st Vice President, W. A. Scott, 2nd Vice President, Thomas M. McMillan, Recording Secretary, John McSwain, Financial Secretary, James Paton, Piper, Peter Ferguson.

The Ontario Government has received another offer of \$10,000,000 for a million acres of land in the Clay Belt of New Ontario, and has again refused to consider it. It was made by Mr. Fritchard, of Winnipeg, on behalf of a Syndicate of Canadian and British capitalists. The Premier informed him that the Government had recently declined to consider a similar offer, and has no desire to alienate holdings of Crown Lands in such a manner.

Report comes to hand that Bobonja plague has been discovered in Glasgow, and the port physician at St. John was notified yesterday to make strict examination of all vessels arriving at that port from Glasgow and other parts of Scotland and to quarantine any suspected cases. It is also said that there are a number of cases of the plague at San Francisco and Seattle. The chief health officer of the Dominion has left for Vancouver to institute all necessary precautions.

It is reported from Madrid that the health of King Alfonso is not good. It is said that his majesty, who will travel under the strictest incognito as the Duke of Teledo during his coming visit to London, will submit to the examinations of a specialist in tuberculosis from whom disease has not been cured. The King's own air life has thus far kept the hereditary disposition in obedience and an operation was performed on him recently in the hope of checking the growing symptoms of consumption.

The Thelmside market yesterday was very well attended and business was brisk with good prices, as will be seen by reference to our price list. Outside, there was very little business in the sale, and every load that came in was quickly bought up. Black oats ruled at 92 cts; but in some cases went to 93 and white oats were, in every instance, one cent per bushel lower than the black. Hay was \$1.00 a cwt. and in a few instances \$1.10 was asked. Potatoes were sold for 25 to 30 cents a bushel. The market for all these staples was firm with an upward tendency.

The municipal authorities of Quebec have decided to abolish the annual cattle fair which has been held there on the first Friday of November since the time when Canada was a French colony. The case of the abolition was that a number of abuses were yearly practiced. Horses hardly able to stand were traded, oracles were practiced on animals in some cases, practical thievery was committed. It is the consensus of opinion that the civic authorities were wise in doing away with the fair.

Mr. Allen McDonald, Justice Groves-Laird, on Monday evening, passed away on Monday evening, the venerable age of ninety-two years. Deceased had been twice married and had a large family of sons and daughters. The late Joseph B. McDonald of Georgetown and the late Captain A. R. McDonald of Souris were sons. Charles McDonald of Georgetown and John A. McDonald of Souris (brother in California) are the surviving sons. Three daughters also survive him. They are Mrs. A. J. McLean Murray River, Mrs. Donald McDonald, Orwell and Mrs. Stephen R. McLean (deceased). These with his widow, a sister of Rev. R. B. McDonald, Souris, are left to cherish the memory of a kind husband and father. His funeral takes place at Georgetown today. R. L. P.

Three by-elections for the House of Commons were held in Ontario yesterday. They were held in London; Hyman constituency, East Northumberland, vacant by the death of Cochrane, Conservative and in North Wellington, held by the Liberals. In London the Liberals showed the white feather by their failure to nominate a candidate. Both a Liberal candidate was put up and he was defeated by the Conservative, Beattie, by about a thousand majority. This is the seat in which Hyman was elected with the aid of the machine, by about 500 majority. This is strong evidence of how things continue to change themselves. East Northumberland remains Conservative and North Wellington, as far as we learned, seems to remain Liberal. The seat secured of the days work is one seat won by the Conservatives. Not too bad.

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.

Prowse Bros., Ltd., Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store. The Best Clothing At the Lowest Price. THAT'S the principle upon which this greatest clothing business of P. E. Island has been built. For years we have been and today are recognized as the leaders in Men's Clothing. No Risk in Buying From Us! Money Back if Purchase Fails to Please. We want you to come and see our splendid stock of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, Trousers, Sweaters, Cardigans and Furs. Everything a man wears is sold here at lowest prices.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown. Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads, Note Books of Hand, Letter Heads, 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. JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., J. L. 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.

Calendar for Oct. 1907.

MOON'S PHASES. New Moon 7. 6. 21m. a. m. First Quarter 14. 6. 2m. a. m. Full moon 21d. 5. 16m. a. m. Last Quarter 29d. 3h. 42m. a. m.

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

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

insist upon? We reply that he insists that Jesus Christ shall be adored as One who is inseparably true God and true man, and that He and His Divine works shall not be driven out of the field of human history under threat of being a something merely and simply human if He remains in it—He insists that the great Christian virtues such as the Atonement, are absolutely true and will remain so long as God's word continues to be the immutable truth—He insists that the Church of God had Christ Himself personally as her Founder—he insists that the Bible is God's revealed word written by men whom God inspired, and that its revelation and inspiration is not of the kind which can be attributed to the product of any human authorship, such as the books of the Mohammedan or Pagan religions—he insists that God has His witness in human reason, and that by the light of His understanding in beholding God's works, man can certainly come to the knowledge of His Creator. We might go further, and say that he insists that the great Catholic truth of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in man, and therein the perpetuation of Christ's Divine life in the souls of His disciples, shall not, under cloak of immanence and permanence, be used to induce a blasphemous confusion between what is essentially and personally Divine and that which is divine in merely the created and participated sense of the term, and, thus pushed to a false and final synthesis, may lead to the conception of humanity as a pantheistic whole animated by an impersonal principle of life known as divinity.

(Continued from first page.)

truths in which God's nature and God's love are made known to us.

The Modernist system teaches, on the contrary, that dogma is an evolution of the Christian conscience, that they are constructions which are made or spun by ourselves in our effort to explain to ourselves our relation to God; that they are merely relative, and to be taken as counters and symbols that are no part of permanent religion, and which may, in the course of further progress become obsolete and superannuated. Thus a time might come when it would be no longer necessary or desirable for us to believe that there are three persons in God, that God became man for the love of us, or that Our Saviour died for our salvation.

The Pope condemns this theory that Christian dogma is a mere evolutionary product of our own making, or that the great truths which come to us from the Word of God can ever be merely relative or transitory adaptations which are no permanent part of religion. In doing so he safeguards both the truth and the dignity of Christian doctrine, and prevents them from being degraded into being the mere playthings of our intellect and the religious fashions of a day.

Fifthly, as Catholics and Christians we believe that in the Sacred Scriptures we have a Divine Revelation, communicated from the mind of God to the mind of man, by writers whom God inspired for the purpose. To us, therefore, the Scriptures have God for their Author, so truly that what is contained in them is the Word of God.

The Modernist system teaches that the Scriptures are the outcome and evolution of the religious sense in man; that what we call Divine Revelation is nothing more than the religious experience which in its measure is given to all men; and that the Scriptures are Divine only in the sense that they were written by man under the influence of the religious sense that is within them, or that sense of the Divine which is in all man and is but another word for inspiration. Thus the sacred books of Buddhism or Brahminism or Mohammedanism, written as they were under the same sense of religious feeling, would be also in their measure Divine Revelations and on the same plane, albeit on a lower level, as the Christian Scriptures.

The Pope rejects this teaching as part of a false system, and he reaffirms the teaching of the Council of the Vatican on the truly and specifically Divine Authorship of the Bible.

Sixthly, and finally, as Catholics and Christians we believe that God endowed man with reason so that man might know his Maker, and that by the knowledge of created things he can rise to the certain knowledge of the existence of the Creator.

"For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made"—Rom. i. 20.

The Modernist system maintains that the exterior world furnishes no certain proof of God's existence, that the understanding cannot rise above the domain of mere phenomena, and that the reality of the Divine is only reached through the religious sense or feeling, which is not intellectual.

The Pope condemns this error as a pernicious form of Agnosticism and cites the decree of the Vatican Council in which it is declared: "If any one shall say that the One True God, Our Creator and Lord, cannot be certainly known by the natural light of human reason through created things let him be anathema."

whole sacramental system was not an ordinance by Christ Himself, but a later evolution under His disciples? We cannot but think that to the earnest-minded Christian communities of this country, whether Nonconformist or Anglican, further and fuller study of the Encyclical as a Defence of Christian principles will elicit a more fair and favorable appreciation than certain writers in their representative press have been willing to accord it. The Christian common-sense of a people sooner or later never fails to right itself. A nation cannot always be content to lie itself down to the level of the old rough and ready Reformational canon, that "whatever the Pope condemns must be right, and whatever he approves must be wrong"—or even to that of the newer one which seem to obtain in broader circles, that "nothing whether right or wrong is or ought ever to be condemned—except, of course, whatever is clerical or ultramontane"—The Tablet.

Church Looting in France.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The revelations in the case of Thomas have set every custodian of art works—and especially the ecclesiastical authorities—to overhauling their prized paintings and other treasures to determine whether they are intact. This anxiety is due to the insidious methods pursued in some cases by Thomas and others of his kind. Where they could not steal they often persuaded corrupt custodians, vergers and beadles to sell their real antiques, replacing them with more or less crudely executed replicas or copies.

CALLS HIM PLAIN THIEF.

"Fiction is weaving a romance about Thomas's crimes," said an eminent French artist to the New York World's correspondent to-day. "The fact is, however that Thomas is merely a commonplace scoundrel thief. He sold his loot almost as soon as he got it to Americans. In some cases, he persuaded the church beadles and abbey custodians of works of art that it would be better to sell them to him than to have them seized by the State.

"Nevertheless, in most cases, he operated through simple burglary. The collection of poisons which he is reputed to have possessed, with the implication that he did not stop at stealthily murder to accomplish his ends, is one of the romances inspired by the excitement over his undoubted crime. The poisons are merely half a dozen bottles of acids which he used, as any burglar does, to test stolen articles in the precious metals. The extent of Thomas's individual depredations has been grossly exaggerated. He made only two big coups. Perhaps he got a few thousand dollars from the dealers of Paris through whom he marketed his loot. The dealers get probably more than ten times as much from the American purchasers."

STOLE A SAINT'S STATUE.

Additional facts implicating Thomas and his dupes and accomplices in more church robberies in the Department of Puy de Dome beyond those already made known have come to the knowledge of the police. Innumerable charges are being made against him. A dealer in bric-a-brac in this city has furnished the detectives with proof that Thomas is guilty of the recent robberies in the church at St. Nectaire and the Everett Museum. From the former, a Romanoesque edifice of about the eleventh century, a magnificent and ancient statue of a saint was stolen last May. The burglars forced their way through the massive doors of the sacristy.

Soon after this robbery Thomas offered the statue to the dealer mentioned. The thief sent him photographs by which this work of art was easily recognized. The dealer refused to treat with Thomas, but did not at that time betray him to the police. He kept the letter and photographs, which now are conclusive proof of the prisoner's guilt.

Thomas has admitted that he intended to ransack an ancient abbey on the Aveyron which contains art works valued at \$500,000.

"As if they had been fired by the example of Thomas, burglars robbed Six Fours Church, near Poulon, in Auvergne, on Thursday night.

A well-known dealer of Paris has admitted that he denounced Thomas to the police. The robber, he says, was constantly offering him objects which he recognized as stolen.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

Catholic Institutions Burned.

A few weeks ago the newspapers announced that the city of Hakodate, Japan, had been devastated by a terrible fire. The Society of the Propagation of the Faith has just received from Msgr. Bertio, Catholic bishop of Hakodate, a few complimentary details in the short message that brought news of the sad event.

All the principal buildings have been destroyed and all the Catholic institutions are in ruins. The church (built thirty years ago at the close of the last persecution), the mission house, the bishop's residence, the novitiate of the Sisters of St. Paul, the orphanage, the foundling asylum and the school that accommodated 300 pupils all were a prey to the flames.

Two missionaries, twenty sisters, more than a hundred orphans and about 700 Christians are now destitute and homeless. Their only hope is that their brethren throughout the world will be moved by Christian charity to succor their distress.

Offerings for the victims of Hakodate fire may be forwarded to the Propagation of the Faith, 627 Lexington ave., New York City.

The Franciscans in Morocco.

The procurator general of the Franciscan Missions has received a detailed report of the sacking by the Moors of the monastery of Casablanca. The assailants took everything they could away with them, but the missionaries so far have escaped violence. There are at present in this storm centre nine Franciscan friars and eighteen tertiary Sisters of St. Francis. It is interesting to note that Morocco gave the Franciscan Order its first martyrs. St. Francis himself sent a little band of five of his brethren to evangelize the country, but they were very soon put to death; another band sent to take their place met with the same fate; but in 1234 Friar Agnelo landed in Morocco as Papal Legate, and was able to found a diocese there of which he became the first Bishop. The sea lasted until 1556, when it was suppressed. In 1631 the Franciscans returned to the assault by sending a group of missionaries under the Blessed John of Brado, who was also martyred. In 1859 Morocco was erected into a Prefecture Apostolic under the charge of the Spanish Franciscans. There are at present about 8,000 Catholics in the empire, and missionaries have been established at Tadgiers, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Maragan, Saffi, and Mogador. The friars and nuns have opened seventeen schools and three orphanages. At Tadgiers they have established a printing press, which has already printed a number of works in Spanish and Arabic written by the missionaries.—Rome.

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H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man.

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

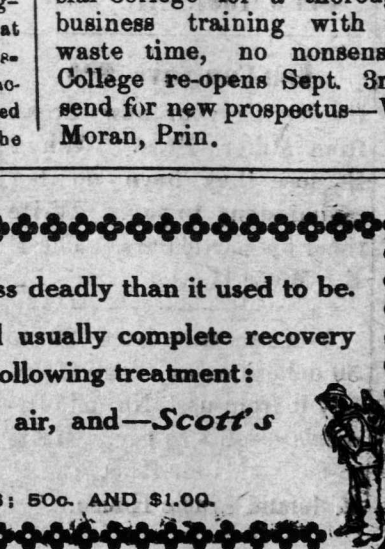
Hundreds of people are saving money by buying musical instruments and sewing machines from Miller Bros. You save all middlemen's profits. It is worth thinking about. Write to day if you are thinking of buying.—Miller Bros., the P. E. I. Music House.

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.

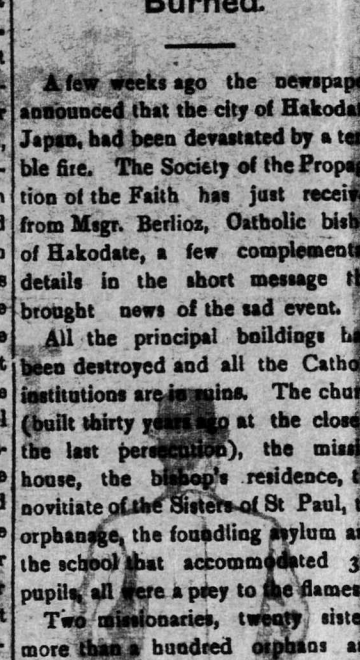
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Price 25 cents per box, or 5 for \$1.25. All Dealers, or Write to THE M. L. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

As the new minister of the village was on his way to evening service he met a rising young man of the place whom he was anxious to have become an active member of the church.

"Good evening, my young friend," he said solemnly. "Do you ever attend a place of worship?"

"Yes, indeed, sir, regularly every Sunday night," replied the young fellow, with a smile. "I'm on my way to see her now."

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DEAR SIRS,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

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

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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.

Old Gentleman—Is there anything to see on the other side? Ferryman—No. Old Gentleman—Is there an inn or anything? Ferryman—No. Old Gentleman—Then what do people go across for? Ferryman—Tuppence.—Sketch.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH or CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

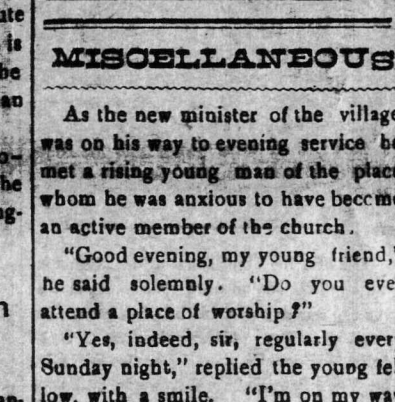
Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action, and in the maddening persistent cough, often present in Consumption, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a most powerful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, and often effecting a permanent cure.

We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stage, but if taken in time it will prevent its reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark. Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Ala., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine so good." Price 25 cts., at all dealers.

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