

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1906

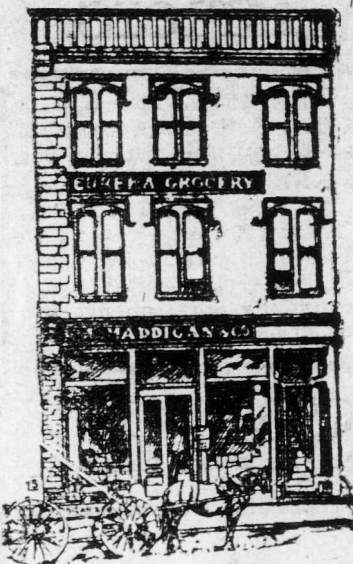
Vol. XXXV, No. 3

Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50 per half barrel.

Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Eureka Tea.

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

Preserves.—We manufacture all

our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure. Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Begin the New Year WELL.

BY

Buying a Suit, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants, a Coat & Vest, or a Raincoat for yourself or your son.

OR

Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Blanketing, Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give us a call, it will mean \$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. Winfield Scott, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63

Wholesale and Retail.

Quick Furniture Repairs At Reasonable Charges

Is the motto of this great repair shop. We have practical repair men and upholsterers who have had years of experience in this difficult art. They understand their business well. They do their work quickly. We make small charges. Phone 79 if you want repairing done.

JOHN NEWSON.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie

of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

A Warning to Take to Heart.

An English bishop has given a warning which all Catholic parents ought to take to heart. In a pastoral he reminds his people that writers of books and editors of papers too often unscrupulously pander to depraved tastes, and thus, whilst they are the cause of much sinful pleasure to their readers, teach the young in particular that lustful excitement is no harm. Parents have a most serious duty not to allow books and newspapers indiscriminately in the house, and tradespeople are bound not to sell what is really bad. We would suggest, says the bishop, that when daily newspapers have the honesty and courage to resist the temptation to insert reports of sensational trials which reveal immorality, people who are eager for the party of the press should not only read but recommend those journals to their friends. Unfortunately prurient and morbid tastes are so common that the editor of a paper who declines to gratify them does so at a sacrifice, and his less scrupulous rivals gain advantages over him in the matter of circulation. Trying to do right amidst difficulties, he is entitled to practical sympathy.

Religion and Affection.

Do not imagine, as some do, that when the love of God enters into a man, his perfection consists in the hardening of natural affections. Whenever the spirit of devotion or piety narrows or contracts the heart, and makes our homes to be less bright and happy, when it makes parents imperious to children, or children unaffectionate to parents, or lessens the sympathy of brothers and sisters, or chills the warmth of friendship—whenever the ples of religion, of fervor, or of piety has the effect of lessening the natural affections, be sure that such piety is either perverted or not true. The best son will make the best priest, and the best daughter will make the best nun; that is to say, the best training for the most perfect character, as a disciple or a handmaid of Christ, is to be found in the natural affections of home. Love to kindred and friends, with all the tenderness due to them, and not only to friends, but to your enemies, to those who are displeasing to you, to those who offend and treat you spitefully—this is the fruit and proof of true and loving piety.—Cardinal Manning.

Interesting Facts About St. Catherine de' Ricci.

The London Saturday Review (Dec. 16), in a review of F. M. Capes' recently published book on St. Catherine de' Ricci, has the following interesting observation:—"Italy has given to the world four great St. Catherine—of Siena, of Bologna, of Genoa, and of Florence. All four, too, were great writers. The two Tuscan Catherine have, moreover, formally been proclaimed classics by the famous Academy which orders such matters in Tuscany; but if the Saints of Bologna and Genoa can not approach them in style and purity of language, the matter of their writings is assuredly to the full as remarkable. St. Catherine de' Ricci is unquestionably a charming stylist, absolutely natural and unaffected, her written language has in it the best qualities of the spoken tongue. No greater tribute to the purity of her diction could be found than the fact that the fastidious Academicians of the Crusca have cited her as a model of style nearly 1,100 times in their new Vocabolario, which to-day only reached the beginning of the letter M."

Of the letters of St. Catherine de' Ricci, no less than seven hundred of which are accessible in print, the Saturday Review writes, commenting upon the practical nature of many of them. "It is little short of marvelous," says the Review, "to read all these laudable details of practical and family matters when one remembers that for twelve years of her earlier life St. Catherine was subject to a regular weekly ecstasy which lasted from noon on Thursday to four o'clock on Friday evening, during which she visibly enacted the whole scene of the Passion. No documents we have ever seen so conclusively prove that a Catholic ecstatic can at the same time be a perfectly level-headed woman of the world." (Sacred Heart Review).

The Tablet's Roman correspondent thus describes how it came to pass that the Conventual Franciscans withdrew all their missions in the East from the French protectorate:

"About a year ago the Minor Conventuals assembled in General Chapter here in Rome elected as their General for the next six years Father Dominick Router, who has been assistant to the former head of the Order. Father Dominick was the first American to become head of any of the great Orders—a very quiet, but determined and practical man. He at once set about making a visitation of all the European and Asiatic houses of his Order, and in due time arrived at Constantinople. Here he found that the Superiors had appealed time and again to the French authorities to secure the settlement of certain important questions, but always in vain. Father Dominick himself then called on the Ambassador and was received with obsequious politeness. The diplomat merely shrugged his shoulders when the General asked him to take some interest in the affairs of the religious; France, he declared, was not just then very much concerned with the interests of religion, and least of all with the interests of Religious Orders. The General replied quietly that if such were the case he would be obliged to appeal elsewhere for protection, and the French personage retorted sardonically that he was at perfect liberty to please himself. Perhaps he also smiled to himself when Father Dominick left his presence, for all the Conventual houses in the Ottoman Empire are manned almost exclusively by Italians, and to whom could the Conventual General go but to the Italian Embassy; which was, of course, absurd and not to be thought of. But it was precisely to the Italian authorities that Father Dominick took himself immediately after he left the Frenchman. Apparently he did not wait to consult Propaganda or anybody else. He was received with open arms by the Italian Ambassador, who, on hearing a statement of his case, gladly promised to do all in his power to secure justice for the Conventuals, and at once accepted in the name of Italy the Protectorate of all the Conventual houses in the Orient. With amazing promptitude he carried out his promise, and it is not too much to conjecture that it was through his good offices that the Conventuals were able to obtain the loan of a considerable sum of money necessary for the proposed alterations of their church at Constantinople. When it was too late the supercilious Frenchman realized what he had done, and tried to undo it. Frater Dominick has to thank his guns, and it is highly improbable that Propaganda has asked him to abandon them."

Items of Interest.

Cardinal Arooverde Cavalotti de Albuquerque, Archbishop of Rio Janeiro and Metropolitan of Brazil, who at the recent consistory was created the first of South American Cardinals, belongs to one of the oldest families in Italy, where he was born (at Pernambuco, Diocese of Olinda) in 1848. One of the members of this illustrious family, Guido Cavalotti, was the friend of Dante.

The reception into the Catholic Church of Sir Cyril Stanley Rose, Bart., is of peculiar interest to Ireland, from the fact that the young baronet—he is not much over thirty—is a direct descendant of Thomas Addis Emmet, one of the finest patriots of 1798. His grandmother was a Temple Emmet, the wife of his grandfather, the first baronet, who was an eminent Canadian lawyer and statesman.

Life Beyond the Freezing Point.

The nine lives of a cat are not altogether visionary, since there seems to be no doubt that animals have far greater power of endurance than human beings. Moreover, the lower down in the animal scale we go, the greater is the recuperative power. In a recent number of the New York Staats-Zeitung William Muller Erzbach gives his attention to this subject, his experiments being chiefly confined to frozen animals. The writer says that frozen animals are killed if their bodies are not warmed carefully and slowly, and that thawing and sudden freezing are equally fatal. It is necessary therefore, to cool animals in the same way that nature does in the fall, and by proceeding in this way Herr Erzbach was successful. "If we allow a frog," he says, "to remain for a day or two in ice-water before the experiment, it is a very simple matter, even in summer, to freeze it solid without killing it. In general the temperature may be determined by a thermometer which is frozen in the ice with the frog, and there is no doubt that the temperature indicated is that of the animal body as well. The water is placed in a flask and at first is merely exposed to the chill of the surrounding air, and later is cooled with a mixture of ice and salt."

"During the first experiment," Herr Erzbach says, "as soon as the ice touched the body of the frog the creature endeavored feebly to reach the surface of the water, but was pushed down with a stick. After the water in the flask was entirely frozen it was placed in the air, the temperature of which ranged from 81 degrees Fahr to 17 degrees Fahr. After five hours of this temperature the ice was slowly thawed in a room of moderate warmth. After an hour the frog was loosened from the ice and fastened on the water; the animal was perfectly solid and although it gradually became soft it showed no signs of life. After an hour and a half more the head moved and the frog commenced to breathe, and after this it lived several weeks without any apparent injury having been caused by the freezing. Green pond frogs show a similar degree of

endurance, and they may remain from ten to forty hours in the ice at temperatures varying from 17 degrees Fahr. to 15 degrees Fahr." Herr Erzbach says that there is no doubt that in the experiments mentioned the freezing penetrated into every portion of the frog, and it was not possible for the creature to breathe through its skin when frozen in the ice. So far as we know, every form of vital activity in the animal had ceased, but notwithstanding this the organs of the creature were so constituted that they were not injured and at the slightest impulse took up their functions.

Pictet, writing to this writer, performed similar experiments with even greater ranges of temperature. According to him, fish can stand a temperature of 5 degrees Fahr., but are killed at 4 degrees below zero; frogs can endure 18 4 degrees below zero; millipeds 53 degrees below zero, and snails even 184 degrees below. According to Cohn, the bacillus subtilis is not injured by 5 degrees Fahr., below zero, and other forms of animal life can stand equally severe temperatures. In general, however, the simpler the organism the greater the resistance, and it has never been shown that a warm-blooded animal can survive the absolute cessation of all bodily activity; even the approach to this condition is fatal. If we consider degrees of heat we find that the conditions are no less remarkable. Ehrenberg says that in the hot springs of Ischia, where the temperature ranges from 178 degrees to 185 degrees Fahr., it is always possible to find rotatory animals, the anthrax bacillus endures 212 degrees of heat, and even 266 degrees and higher temperatures do not kill certain microbes. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female troubles." Why, then, blame all your troubles to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals. Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Have you any children, Jones?" "Oh, yes! You know Robinson?" "Which Robinson—William?" "Yes." "Know him very well: What's that got to do with it?" "I'm going to tell you. He and I have fifty-one between us." "What are you talking about? You must be crazy! What do you mean?" "It's quite correct; he lives on one side of the orphan asylum and I on the other!"

Constipation Cured. Mrs. James Clark, Commands, Ont., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation. I tried Luxa-Liver Pills and they did me more good than anything I ever took."

Uncle (at the restaurant).—Waiter! Pay, please! Nephew.—My dear uncle, I really couldn't think of letting you pay. To-day you are my guest. I'll pay. Would you mind lending me five dollars?

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil takes out pain, reduces swelling and allays inflammation. Cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, etc. It does not stain the skin or soil the clothing. Price 25c.

"Father," said an inquiring youth, "when a hen sits on an egg for three weeks and it don't hatch, is the egg spoiled?" "As an article of diet, my son, it is henceforth a failure, but for political purposes it has its uses."

Mrs. Hibbert Beck, Newburn, N. S., writes: "I was in bed for weeks with Rheumatism and could not move without help, I began using Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and one box relieved the pain and six boxes completely cured me."

"Now, my dear sir," said Dr. Fox, "I can't cure you unless you promise to do everything I tell you." "All right," said Skinner, "I promise."

"Good! Now, first of all, pay me my last year's bill."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"You will be glad to know, madam, that your husband will almost certainly recover."

Wife.—Oh, dear me, doctor, what shall I do? Physician.—Why, madam, what do you me? Aren't you anxious that your husband should get well? Wife (sobbing).—Yes; only, when you said last week you didn't think he would live a fortnight, I went and sold all his clothes.

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health. The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood. The second period that constitutes a special strain on the system is during pregnancy. The third and the one most liable to have her heart and nerves troubled is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to the sufferer. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being a great quantity of blood in the system. I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1906. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

The elections in Great Britain, which commenced on Friday last and continue till the 27th, inst., have so far gone strongly in favor of the Government. Many leading Unionists have been defeated and among them several members of the Balfour Government. The most sensational and unexpected defeat was that of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour himself, late Prime Minister, who was defeated in East Manchester on Saturday by nearly two thousand votes. He had represented this constituency for twenty years, and his defeat was not expected by even the Liberals. Gerald Balfour, also a member of the late Government, was defeated in Leeds. The late Premier Balfour will, of course, get another constituency. Already, it is said, several safe seats have been offered him; but he has not yet decided where he will run. About 260 of the 670 members of the House of Commons, have already been elected.

The Tariff Commission

As stated in our last issue the Tariff Commissioners, Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Broderick, held a session and took evidence in the Legislative Council Chamber in this city on Wednesday last. Ostensibly at least, the object of the Commissioners' visits to all parts of the Dominion is to test public feeling generally regarding tariff revision. An interchange of ideas on this question is all very well as far as it goes; but the attitude of the people of one section of the Dominion, and of the representatives of certain pursuits, must necessarily be so opposed to the ideas presented by the people of some other section and the representatives of other industries, that the Commissioners would find it difficult to apply their relative values in framing a tariff. All this is on the assumption that the Commissioners are anxious to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the representatives of the various industries and avocations that contribute to the public revenue. But when all is said and done, we may be sure the Commissioners will so arrange the tariff as to produce the most revenue.

So far as the evidence presented in Charlottetown is concerned, it was from a Prince Edward Island point of view and it need scarcely be said that the tariff will not be framed to suit this Province regardless of its adaptability to other parts of the Dominion, or its capability of producing revenue. The agricultural interests of the Province were supposed to be laid before the Commission through the Farmers' Institutes. Hon. Mr. Reid had this matter in hand, and the representatives of a few institutes presented certain views. It is a curious fact that those who undertook to speak for the farmers were almost all Liberals. Maintenance of present protection for farm products and a reduction or the abolition of duties on farming implements were the desires expressed by almost all who claimed to speak for the farmers. These demands were met by the Commissioners with the declaration that a removal of the duties, or even a radical reduction of them, on farming implements and machinery would have the effect of closing the factories in Canada, and placing us at the mercy of the manufacturers of the United States. This would not likely lessen the prices of the machinery and besides it would have the effect of destroying our home markets by closing the factories of our export products. The Tariff Commissioners, all

Ministers of the Crown, are protectionists of the first water, as any one could plainly see by the attitude assumed by them toward the representatives of different views. Of course they know that Canada cannot exist, progress and build up her industries unless these industries are protected. What a change the possession of power and the emoluments of office have made upon these gentlemen. When they were in opposition and exerting their energies to get into power, they could not find language sufficiently opprobrious to designate the evils of protection. But no sooner did they get the reins of Government than all this was changed and they huggled protection to their bosom. They made a pretense of reforming the tariff; but they did not lessen it. In a few instances they increased it. In a few instances they decreased it, but these were in places unimportant. They knew very well, when in Opposition, that the National Policy was necessary to the welfare of Canada, and their political insincerity and hypocrisy in those days have been fully proven by their conduct since assuming office. If anyone thinks the Commissioners are now taking evidence with a view of materially lowering the tariff he will find himself as much deceived as he was when the same gentlemen promised him free trade prior to the election of 1896.

Forestry Convention.

Graced by the presence of vice-royalty and with a very representative attendance of prominent people interested in forestry preservation of the lumbering industry, the Dominion forestry convention opened last Wednesday morning in the railway committee room of the house of commons, Ottawa. Nearly five hundred people responded to the premier's call and included in the number were several ladies. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, plants and artistic mottoes, setting forth the forest wealth of Canada. His Excellency the Governor General was attended by Col. Hanbury Williams and Capt. Trotter, while others on the platform besides Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided, were Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Frank Oliver, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. E. Stewart.

In opening the convention His Excellency said: "It is my privilege to open this forestry convention which has assembled in response to the invitation of the prime minister, to consider, before it is too late, questions of the highest importance to the future well being of the Dominion. I do not propose to anticipate with more than a very few remarks the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen requested to place the result of their experience and their counsel at the disposal of those who form the opinion and make the laws of the Dominion. I will only say that though my experience in Canada has been comparatively short it has yet been sufficient to impress me with the urgent desirability of focusing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of what shall be done with regard to our forests in order to protect the soil upon which the maintenance of our agriculture depends."

Continuing, His Excellency said he had seen in India, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, extensive tracts of territory, reduced to the misery of barren desolation by the unregulated deforestation of their lands by a selfish generation. There were no more melancholy reflections than those suggested by the sight of a country, once rich and equipped with the majesty and panoply of power, which had become a waste and stony desert through reckless improvidence. "It is the object of this convention," he continued, "to fix the attention of the Canadian people on the warning which these and other countries hold out to us; the practices we should carefully avoid. If we are earnest in our hope our beloved Canada may fulfil the high destiny which will be fulfilled if this generation is gifted with sufficient foresight and self control to husband the resources so abundantly lavished upon it by a bountiful Providence. It is because I hope, that this convention may be the means of averting from every part of Canada the sad fate of these countries to which I have referred that I have gladly accepted the request made to me to open this convention. I sincerely hope the results which will flow from the convention he has called will realize the hopes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I am glad to see so many here and I not with peculiar satisfaction the presence here of eminent gentlemen of the United States coming in a spirit of fraternal sympathy and co-operation to give us the great help of their assistance. I now declare the convention open."

THE PREMIER'S GREETING. Sir Wilfrid Laurier extended hearty greetings to the large and representative attendance, mentioning particularly the United States visitors, the representatives of provincial governments, railway men, lumber men and sportsmen. It was an evidence, he said, of recognition of the great need of preserving the forests. Great harm had already been done. This and the time it should be checked. Sir Wilfrid went on to speak of the faint conception of the pioneers as to the importance of preserving the forests and the lack of appreciation of their effect upon agriculture. The greatest need

city, he said, existed for the maintenance and preservation of a large forest domain and it should be a national one. In Canada where public lands came largely under the control of the provinces it was incumbent upon the provincial governments to take such steps as would preserve large tracts of forest country and where the same had passed largely to private ownership they should, he thought, be repurchased. He alluded to what other countries were doing in the matter of reforestation by seeding and the necessity of following their example. The premier also spoke of the great damage caused by forest fires and said that such offenses which were really criminal, should be followed up and vigorously prosecuted. He also thought that the railways should have patrols following their trains through forests to put out locomotive sparks which often started very destructive forest conflagrations. In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid spoke of how pleased he had been on his last visit to the west to observe the attention given to forestry in the new provinces, the tree planting in Winnipeg, being particularly noteworthy. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. R. L. Borden, who followed, expressed his interest in the subject. He touched on the great devastation occasioned by forest fires and the desirability of stamping these out, and went on to speak of the great forest wealth of the country. He said the forests should be regarded as the capital of the state upon which private enterprise should not be allowed to inauspiciously trespass. There should be a continuity of operations and the preservation of the forests could be attained in two ways: by popular education, as was now being done, and by direct control and regulation of the state. Any legislation to that end coming before the federal house would have his heartiest support.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in the course of an admirable address, said that in the west forest creation rather than preservation was the great question. He spoke of the difficulties in preserving the forest domain, particularly from new settlers, who needed lumber. The rest of the minister's remarks were from an essentially western viewpoint.

THE VETERAN TREEMAN.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec, read a carefully prepared paper giving a review of what had been accomplished by the forestry association and also by legislative enactments of the different provinces. He alluded to the objects of the association, the main aim of which was the preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply. Forest tree planting in the west by the federal government was spoken of and the papers afterwards dealt at length with the fire protection services established in the various provinces to prevent the devastation of the forest wealth. In conclusion, Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere thanked the Governor General and the premier for their great interest in the movement.

AMERICAN VISITOR.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the

United States forestry service, who was warmly welcomed, said that he brought from President Roosevelt warmest personal regards to His Excellency and heartiest good wishes to the convention. The president, he said, strongly recognized the fundamental importance of forestry and his convictions in that respect grew stronger year by year. He also read greetings from the American secretary of agriculture, Hon. Jas. Wilson. Continuing Mr. Pinchot said a lumber famine in his opinion was not far distant. He pictured the serious condition which would arise from the scarcity of the great ingredient of construction. In the east, he said, forestry in the place of being the enemy was the plant friend of the farmer, while in the west it was found practically impossible to successfully prosecute agriculture in its absence. The United States had begun late in the day to preserve its forests, but it was now being attended to. A campaign of education as to the desirability of forest preservation had been inaugurated and was being taught in the schools; an endowment of \$150,000 had been secured for a chair of lumbering at Yale; forest reservations were being set aside altogether apart from public lands. A very definite and vigorous attempt was being made to have these reserves attended to by professionally trained men. In the United States, he said, forestry was a business proposition. It was one of the great foundations of the making of homes and with such an object in view success was looked for. Mr. Pinchot's address was the last at the morning session.

Bear Shot at Selkirk.

While chopping in the woods on Thursday, Dec. 28th, Mr. Donald D. Molanis, of Hollow River, heard his dog keep up a continued barking and yelping, a short distance from where he was working. On proceeding to the spot to investigate the cause of disturbance he was surprised to see a large bear in a cave formed by lodging trees and covered with underbrush. He pushed the dog in at the entrance of the cave, when the bear booming infuriated bounded forth from his den. Mr. Molanis, nothing daunted, seized his axe and gave the bear a severe blow over the eye. The animal then retreated to his place of refuge. Several men who were working close by now arrived on the scene, and a gun being procured a shot was fired at him. It did not, however, prove fatal, and Mr. Bruin now finding his house too hot for him forced his way through the rear and betook himself to the forest. He was closely pursued, but as any who have been engaged in hunting a bear can testify, he is not easily overtaken, and succeeded in eluding his enemies till darkness compelled them to retreat. The following morning a posse with Mr. Molanis as leader renewed the chase. The trail was easily followed for the animal's wounds had been bleeding profusely. On for about two miles through the woods they tracked him till about half a mile from Selkirk Station he was discovered in a thicket of fir. He was evidently feasting had after his encounter of the previous

evening, and being weak from loss of blood stood leaning against a tree. A bullet in the head caused him to lose his balance, and Mr. Bruin fell—dead. The animal is a very large one, and his captors are to be congratulated on having secured him. Cor.

Canada in Mexico.

The Central Railway, of Mexico, has recently awarded a contract to the Western Assurance Company, of Canada, for the underwriting of its entire insurable property, which is placed at \$7,000,000, according to the recent estimate of the insurance inspector. The new policies, which will cover all rolling stock, port works, buildings and everything of an inflammable nature, went into effect on January 1st, and will remain in effect one year. This will give some idea of the interest that is springing up between Canada and Mexico, and the special excursion which will leave Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway on the 29th of this month, will afford a splendid opportunity for manufacturers and other business men to visit Mexico with a view of futher the trade relations that are now developing.

A CARD.

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown:

Having been presented with a largely signed Requisition to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, after due consideration I have decided to do so.

For some years past I have had the honour of representing Ward 5, and during that period have served on several committees and for four years as Chairman of the Street Committee. Regarding the civic policy, in the future as in the past I will devote my best energies and abilities to the advancement and improvement of the commercial interests and general welfare of this city.

While practising the greatest economy commensurate with a fair measure of progress, I purpose if elected to continue the good work that has marked the regime of the outgoing Council.

In common with my fellow citizens residing and doing business here, it shall be my duty to the utmost of my ability to promote the welfare of all and safe-guard the various departments of civic activities.

Earnestly soliciting your support. I am, Yours respectfully, JAMES PATON. Jan. 17 1906 41.

FIRE, SMOKE & WATER.

Damaged GOODS

At Unheard-of Prices.

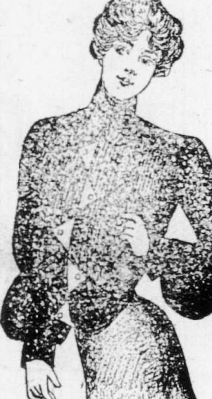
Fire Sale Bargain Briefs.

BRADS—All colored brush braids, nearly every shade, best sorts worth 5c to 10c yard, now 2c yd. BUTTONS—A big lot of various kinds of buttons, bone and metal go on sale at 1c a dozen. BLANKETING—One web royal blue all wool 54 inch blanketing worth 1.20 a yard now 80c. WOOL GOODS—All children's wool hoods, infant's booties, etc, go on sale at exactly half price. WAISTS—A lot of cotton and muslin white and colored waist, worth up to 1.25 now 35c. MENS HATS—Black and brown felt hats, stiff and soft, worth up to 2.75 and good shapes, now 35c. BLACK SHIRTS—All sizes, plain and fancy fast color, 45c for 29, 60c for 40c, 90c shirts now 60c. FLANNEL SHIRTS—Grey and navy all sizes 1.25 for 82c 1.75 and 2.25 shirts, now \$1.50c. FURS—Still some choice things left, it's a never equalled buying opportunity to secure five furs at half price.

GREAT FIRE SALE.

Stylish Silk Waists Selling at Exactly Half Price.

One of the most attractive bargains we've yet offered. Every waist is strictly up-to-date—intended for Christmas selling. Fashionable waists of taffeta silk, size 34 and 36 in black, size 34 in navy—pretty style in surprise effects \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of myrtle taffeta, size 34, tucked and pleated front and back \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta, trimmed with silk embroidered rings,—fancy strapped front size 34 \$6.75 now \$3.38. Fashionable waists of white, also black Messaline, closely shirred front and back—size 54 also trimmed fancy buttons \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta—Van Dyke style size 34 \$6.20 for \$3.10. Fashionable waists of white Jap taffeta. Elegant embroidered front—tucked, size 36 \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta—tucked and hem stitched—size 34 and 36 \$4.90 for \$2.24.



GREAT FIRE SALE.

Bargains in Men's Caps. Every good sort of caps almost to choose from. Naturally each day lessens your choice, come quickly, get a fine winter cap at less than cost. CAPS—A table full of fall and winter caps, every style worth up to 75c. All go at 25c. DRIVERS—A popular style high crown, bell top with peak. This style with both cloth and fur interband 75c to 1.25 now 50c to \$1.03. GOLFERS—Soft shapes in mens and boys caps, every good style in plain and tweed effects, worth 40c to 1.90, now 27c to \$1.27. Bargains in Men's Goods. HOISERY—Mens fur black worsted all wool hose, splendid wear, and fast black although they smell strongly of smoke they are undamaged, worth 28c pair, 3 pair for 50c. NECKWEAR—A fine stock of four in hands, derbies, knots, puffs, etc. 20c NECKWEAR for 13c. 25c NECKWEAR for 17c. 35c NECKWEAR for 23c. 50c NECKWEAR for 33c. SHIRTS—Fine stiff and negligee shirts in perfect condition, all newest patterns, worth up to 1.50 all go at 59c.

GREAT FIRE SALE.

A Never Equalled Sale of Fine Dress Fabrics.

When you consider the fact that the only damage to our stock of fine dress fabrics is a scarcely noticeable odor of smoke which fresh air will quickly remove, that the price of fine wool fabrics is certainly to be much higher in a few months, when you consider these things isn't it wise to take advantage of this never equalled sale? Thousands have done so. Our stock was an immense one, there's still an opportunity. Today we place on sale a large quantity of plain fancy dress goods black and colored. There's no damage, practically a very slight odor of smoke scarcely noticeable, values in this bargain lot worth up \$1.00 a yard and all go tomorrow at one price—35 cents. Fine velveteens in plain colors, black, brown, purple, myrtle, navy, red, undamaged but smell of smoke, worth 65 cents for 37 cents. Fine corded velveteens in brown, myrtle and navy, undamaged, worth 65 cents for 39 cents. Our entire stock of plain and fancy silks including Taffeta, Massaline, Shots, Plaids, etc., newest and most fashionable weaves worth to \$1.85 now 50 cents. Elegant black dress silk—C J Bonnet make—French dye worth \$1.65 for 96 cents.



Sweeping Price Reductions

STANLEY BROS.

Furs.

Our whole magnificent stock of Fur Coats, Stoles, Ruffs, Collars, Muffs, Mitts and Caps

AT FROM 25 to 33 1-3 p.c. off.

This is one of the best stocks in P. E. Island.

Buy Now! Stanley Bros.

Dr. Jaeger's World Celebrated Underwear

AT ONE THIRD OFF. STANLEY BROS.

Flannelette Wrappers 1-4 OFF. Stanley Bros.

Ladies' Cloth Coats About fifty at HALF PRICE. All the others at One Third Off. Stanley Bros. Ready-to-Wear CLOTH SKIRTS 33 1-3 to 50 p.c. off. Stanley Bros.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

About fifty at HALF PRICE. All the others at One Third Off. Stanley Bros.

Ready-to-Wear CLOTH SKIRTS

33 1-3 to 50 p.c. off. Stanley Bros.

Ladies' & Children's Golf Jerseys

The balance of stock at special price concessions. Stanley Bros.

No dissatisfied student at the Union Commercial College. Now is your time to enter for a practical up-to-date business education.

Send your sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College if you want them to receive an up-to-date business education, with no waste of time.

It is learned, says a London despatch, that General Sir Redvers Buller who has long expected to be made Field Marshal will be retired as a General on a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Major General Liasoviki, who was said to have received sentence of death at Penza, Russia, by the fighting section of the social revolutionaries was fired at three times yesterday and killed. The assassin escaped.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Violet Branscombe, the two year old daughter of Joseph Branscombe, St. John, N. B., on Thursday fell off a chair onto the kitchen stove, sustaining very bad burns. The child died Thursday.

Writs for elections to the House of Commons for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan and Sherbrooke, P. Q., have been issued. Nominations will be on Feb. 3rd and polling a week later.

The American line steamer St. Paul, which arrived at New York Sunday from Southampton and Cherbourg, brought Captain Sheppard and crew of nine men of the American barque Edward L. Mayberry, which was abandoned at sea Dec. 15, when 200 miles east of Cape Hatteras.

The schooner Manhattan, of Lunenburg, Gah laden from Carbonifer for Labadee, leaving Halifax harbor yesterday became becalmed and was driven ashore at Glasgow Head by the heavy sea. She filled with water and will probably be a total wreck.

The possibility of telephone communication between London and New York is now being discussed. Science is advancing so rapidly that it is believed that a new type of submarine cable with the necessary induction coils for speaking over greater distances than has hitherto been contemplated may be manufactured successfully and worked.

Two persons met death in the storm which swept over New York and the neighboring cities early on Sunday. Both were the victims of electrocution from contact with some fallen electric light wires.

The Prices.

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

DIED

In this City, on January 12th, 1906, Edith Annie, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Dillon, in the 10th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At Selkirk, on the 1st inst., Sarah, beloved wife of Ronald D. McKinnon, in the 28th year of her age, leaving to mourn a disconsolate husband and an infant daughter, besides a large circle of friends. May her soul rest in peace.

A Young Lady's Terrible Death.

A despatch to the N. Y. World from Philadelphia on the 10th, says: "Hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a pet dog six weeks ago caused the death of Miss Julia Curtin yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Curtin. Miss Curtin was 21 years old. Dr. Roland G. Curtin, a prominent physician, was her uncle.

Christmas, with a great family merrymaking, came and went with the case still undeveloped. The first intimation of its presence came last Friday, when Miss Curtin had a queer feeling of unrest and nervous oppression. It came upon her faintly but suddenly. Until that moment she had been overflowing with life and health.

Minnard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Supreme Court continues in session. The criminal cases are still occupying the attention of the court.

Advertisement of the Liberal-Conservative Conference on the 30th, inst. will be found in this issue.

Miss Mary A. Murray who lived alone at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was burned to death Friday night when an explosion caused by the lamp set fire to her home.

The winter steamers are doing good work on the eastern route, so far. The foreign mails via Georgetown generally arrive at Charlottetown between 12 and 1 o'clock each day.

The body of Raymond Prefontaine is now on the Atlantic en route to Halifax, being due there on the 22nd inst. The streets through which the body will be taken to the train will be lined with troops.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, escorted by Marshall Chandler and Deputy, left Cleveland Friday morning for the State Penitentiary at Columbus, to begin her sentence of ten years imprisonment.

Prince Arthur of Connaught attended by Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, and other members of the Royal Commission appointed by King Edward to present the order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan arrived from London on the 11th for Fokio. Prince Arthur is also the bearer of an order of merit for Admiral Togo, Field Marshal Oyama and Field Marshal Yamagata.

McKenzie & Mann have placed orders for equipment to be delivered this year which will total about \$1,600,000. This statement is made by D. B. Hanna, third vice president of the Canadian Northern who reached Montreal on the 11th from Quebec in company with Wm. McKenzie, D. D. Mann, Hugh Sutherland, and B. A. Laah, who had all been down to the recent capital attending the annual meeting of the Great Northern.

One of the saddest shooting accidents in years occurred at Garnet Settlement, near St. John, N. B., Saturday morning. Mrs. Robert Moore and two little sons were in the kitchen, and the boys were playing with a miniature rifle. It was discharged while the hands of Cyril, aged twelve, held the bullet pierced his mother's heart, killing her instantly. Mr. Moore was away from home at the time.

In Toronto on the 16th Chancellor Boyd sentenced the plumbers who last Friday pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, Cannonsville, a strongly criticized lawyer who gave advice leading to the formation of the plumbing combine. In all forty plumbers were paralyzed with fines ranging from two hundred to five hundred dollars. The total fines were ten thousand six hundred.

A Philadelphia despatch of the 16th says: After five days continuous work at the pumps with little sleep, Captain Carrigan of the Norwegian bark Cordillera and his crew of eleven men were rescued by the steamer Alaf Kyria. The Cordillera left St. John Christmas eve for Buenos Ayres with a lumber cargo. Three days later she sprung a leak, and on New Year's split in the middle and was in great danger of sinking. Since then the men have expected death momentarily. They were thoroughly exhausted and could not have continued work much longer.

After a chase which extended from Quebec, Canada, to the Dakotas, George Ernest Sisting, of Nottingham, England, was arrested at Minneapolis on the 12th charged with forgery and embezzlement. The complainant is W. M. Bagley, a late manufacturer in Nottingham. Sisting's alleged defalcations are said to amount to a large sum, but the specific charge is that of forging a check for \$225, this being sufficient to secure his extradition. Sisting is alleged to have fled from England in 1904 on his wife's name. He was in Quebec, but hearing that his whereabouts were known he left Canada. He lived in different eastern cities and four months ago came to Minneapolis.

A Montreal despatch of the 13th says: It now looks as if the commissioners would soon place the first section of the government portion of the Trans-Canada Pacific under contract. It was, in fact, stated that tenders would be asked within a fortnight of 274 miles of the section between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction. Chairman Parent and his colleagues it seems, are impressed with a desire to assist in the realization of an uninterupted line of the G. T. R. rail from Lake Superior to Saskatchewan by the early autumn of 1907. With this end in view, matters have been hastened along with the result as just stated.

The stock men of Alberta think that they are on the track of one of the most dangerous gangs of horse thieves that ever operated in the West. They assert that members of the gang are operating on both sides of the line, and are shipping their stolen goods from the United States into Canada and back into Montana. The Michigan Bros. have captured and sold out of one hundred fine horses stolen from them. These animals were found a mile north of Regina, and R. J. Lockwood, alias Charles Owens, has been remanded for having stolen them. He is in the barracks now. The correspondence showed that there was a gang of fifteen men and that some were in Montana. The authorities have communicated with the Montana police and hope to capture the desperadoes and put a stop to the work.

An apparently deserted steamer without lifeboats towing and answering no signals, and yet sailing riding out a heavy storm, was sighted by the officers of the Italian steamer Liguria, which arrived at New York on the 11th from Genoa. The steamer was seen about distance of the Bermuda Islands on Jan. 6th. Captain Dogero, of the Liguria, says that a heavy gale was blowing and a high sea running at the time. The steamer, he said, rode high out of the water, as if she had no cargo on board. He made her out as a freight carrying steamer of about 4,000 tons, with two masts and one funnel. The funnel was black with two blue bands, separated by one white band. Two steamship lines have this mark on the funnels of their steamers, the Corinthian shipping Co. of Liverpool, and the Arthur Holland Co. of London. Both are freight lines. Most of these steamers run to South American ports, and according to the marine register none of them should have been off Bermuda Islands on Jan. 6th. The Liguria steamed about the stranger all the while signalling without receiving any reply. Not one lifeboat was seen.

The Minister of Railways and the Cancelled Trains.

Hon. H. Emmerson, Minister of Railways has given to the public the reasons stated below for cancelling trains on the Intercolonial and P. E. Railways. As to the cancellation of the western train on the Island Railway, the Minister on the 12th, said: "Considerable criticism is being indulged in just now, not unmingled with indignation, over the cancelling of the second train between Summerside and Tignish. This is quite natural. The action taken in this regard will undoubtedly cause considerable inconvenience but it is an unavoidable feature of a policy which has been applied to every part of the government railway system, and no one can possibly regret the necessity of the course taken, more than I do.

The people of Canada are, however, demanding in direct and unmistakable language that deficits on the government railways shall cease, and I have set my hand to the serious and difficult task of accomplishing that result.

In these efforts I ought to have both the sympathy and co-operation of the people of the Maritime Provinces.

Their interests in the matter are very great. The train in question was being run at a cost of two dollars for every one dollar earned and I could not reasonably hope to make ends meet, while permitting such a serious leakage to continue. I can only say, however, that the reduced service will not be maintained a day longer than is imperatively necessary, and in the meantime the protests of public bodies on the Island cannot, I regret to say alter the grave conditions which have rendered the action of the department unavoidable.

(Signed) H. R. EMMERSON. Concerning the cancelling of the passenger trains 85 and 86, Halifax to Sydney, he said: "The cancellation of trains Nos. 85 and 86 was an unavoidable feature of the policy of retrenchment which has been imperatively necessary in connection with the Intercolonial. Action in this direction was deferred as long as possible. A careful examination was made into the cost and earnings of these

trains, and it was found that a net loss of two hundred and seventy-five dollars per day was being incurred. "Having regard to the gravity of the situation, and the importance of demonstrating to the people of Canada that a vigorous effort would be made to avoid the serious deficits of past years, there was but one course left open to me. "In taking off these trains I am painfully conscious of the fact that there will be much outspoken criticism with regard to the inconvenience resulting, but the maritime provinces have a joint interest with me in an honest endeavor to allay the growing feeling against the annual losses sustained by the Intercolonial, and I think I may fairly ask their sympathetic co-operation in the task to which I have set my hand. The retrenchments and reductions which have been made will not be continued a day longer than is absolutely necessary. "I have an earnest desire that the Intercolonial should serve the people of the maritime provinces fully and satisfactorily, but that service must be limited to an extent which will at least create an equilibrium between income and outgo."

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1906, at the hour of two o'clock. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Township Number Fifty Nine, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the south side of a Reserved Street at a distance of fourteen (14) feet from the eastern boundary of a farm of land leased to John Lemon and running westward along said Street for the distance of eighty-six (86) feet; thence southwardly by a right line to intersect the rear boundary at the distance of ninety-eight (98) feet westwardly from the Reserved Road of fourteen (14) feet along the eastern boundary of said farm leased to John Lemon, being one hundred (100) feet in length from the Street aforesaid to the rear line; thence along said rear line to said Reserved Road; thence north along said Road to the place of commencement, and being more fully delineated on a plan thereof annexed to a Deed of Conveyance thereof from John Lemon and Elizabeth Ann Lemon, his wife, to Augustus C. McDonald, dated the 18th day of January, A. D. 1877, the said tract of land containing an area of nine thousand one hundred (9100) square feet of land.

The above sale is made by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1903, and made between George L. Bevan, of Montague, Township Number Fifty-Nine, in King's County, Farmer, and Mary Bevan, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, default having been made in payment of the interest due thereon. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Matheson & MacDonald, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 8th day of January, A. D. 1906. HUNGAN A. STEWART, Mortgagee.

Dawson advises via Victoria, B. C., state that the coldest of winter weather is now being experienced there, the thermometer registering 50 below. At Forty Mile Creek, Frank Kubel and an unknown man were frozen to death, and Edward Webster had his legs so badly frozen that amputation was necessary. At North Forks two men were frozen to death, and three United States signal corps men had their feet frozen at the telegraph station.

The celebrated English Cocoa. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Strayed Heifer.

There has been on my premises since last summer, a heifer about one and a half years old, color red and white. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed before the 20th January next, she will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock p. m. on that day.

PATRICK McDONALD, Bear River, Dec. 27, 1905

Rhodes' Scholarship.

Candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship for Prince Edward Island for 1906 are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by certificates of age, character, scholarship &c., to the Lieutenant Governor, Chairman of the Committee of Selection, on or before 15th January, 1906.

The customs officials at St. John, N. B., yesterday seized two thousand cigars landed from the Canadian Pacific steamer Lake Michigan at Sand Point which had not paid duty. They had been carried from the steamer by the bartender named Piper and put in a wagon. The steamship company must pay a fine of four hundred dollars through this crime of its employe and the owner of the team has also to pay one hundred dollars, being the value of the horse and wagon seized.



Are Your Glasses Right? Vision changes as all things do with the years (particularly in old folks) and the glasses that were just right a few years ago may be all wrong to-day. If they have outworn their usefulness, you are doing your eyes an injury by wearing them and you are bringing on headaches and nervous disorders. Better let us test your eyes and give you the most perfect present glasses.

We have many styles of both Eyeglasses and Spectacles. To show you, and can fit either with frames or without as preferred. We keep a record of thousands of tests made by us, and it is a great pleasure sometimes on referring to our book to find a person's eyes have considerably improved since first testing and fitting.

Should your Spectacles need truing up bring them in and have them done, which we like to do without charge. We have just opened some very handsome Silverware suitable for Wedding or New Year Gifts. E. W. TAYLOR South Side Queen Square. Established 1870.

Liberal-Conservative Conference.

The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Conference of Prince Edward Island will be held in the B. I. S. Hall, Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ON TUESDAY, The 30th day of January, 1905,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. The Conveners of the different polling divisions are respectfully requested to call meetings and elect a full representation of their delegates to attend the Conference.

J. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary. R. MACNEILL, President.

Jan. 17, 1906-31

Tremendous Slaughter Sale.

COMMENCING

January 2nd,

And until further notice, we will cut slash and slaughter everything in our great new stock of Fall & Winter Goods

Not a thing reserved. If it's here you can have it at 25. 33 1-3 or 50 per cent. off its already low market price. Sale for cash only; but you can have all kinds of goods on approbation. Anything exchanged and your money back if you want it, some of the discounts below—but hundreds we haven't room to mention. Come and see for yourself.

PROWSE BROS.

BIG BARGAINS at M. TRAINOR & CO'S

When we advertise Bargains you are sure to get them, so read the following list of sensational discounts which we will give off the lines mentioned, in order to reduce our stock before taking Inventory.

HALF PRICE.

- 30 pieces Dress Goods including: 2 piece Brown Cashmere, 1 piece Pink Cashmere, 1 piece Fawn Cashmere, 11 pieces Black Goods, 2 pieces 24 in. Tweed, 2 pieces Navy Suiting, 4 Wallaby Jackets, 12 Black Coney Muffs, 49 Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

ONE THIRD OFF.

- 10 pieces 56 in. Ladies' Dress Tweeds, 30 pieces 44 in. Ladies' Dress Goods in Voiles, Tweeds and Homespuns, 14 Ladies' Cloth Jackets at All Ladies' Skirts at All Misses' Skirts at 12 Ladies' Waterproofs, 5 pieces heavy Cravenette worth \$1.70 and \$1.75 now only, 15 pieces Wrapperette, good patterns, worth 12 and 13c yd, now only, 15 pieces better quality 30 in. wide worth 17c yd now only, 10 pieces Imperial Wrapperette worth from 25c to 32c yd, now, 15 pieces Flannelette now only, 20 pieces Flannelette 30 in. wide only, 10 pieces Quilting Cotton worth 10c yd for only, 20 pieces 12c print now only, 6 pieces veiling, new patterns in brown, black and navy, only, Ladies' Vests, worth 30c and 35c each, now only, Dress Linings in grey, black and brown, single width for Double width Dress Lining for A basket of Ribbons for

We will for the present give 25 p.c. off our magnificent stock of new Furs, and would remind you that this is an extraordinary opportunity which you will do well to grasp, as many of the Furs offered have advanced fully 25 p.c. during the past season, and cannot be again purchased at such low figures. We will also give 25 p.c. off our Sleigh Robes, &c. Read this list over carefully and you will be convinced that for real genuine money-saving you can afford to lose no time in getting here, as you cannot duplicate these prices in the city. Come early.

M. TRAINOR & CO., The Store That Saves You Money.

Calendar for Jan. 1906.

Calendar for Jan. 1906. Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, and Low Water.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membranes, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula some which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McKeown, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

—the first impression we got of

Father Allan was of a personality curiously un-priestlike in its boyish cheerfulness, as well as in external. He insisted that we should come to lunch at the Presbytery House—his dwelling on an eminence above the school. It was a Friday; we lunched on the sea trout, and there was a bottle of some unfamiliar Spanish wine.

Roman Catholic Bishop of the Negro

race in the world. There are, of course, in that world-wide Church clergymen of the Negro race (there are two or three in the United States) and over one of our North American dioceses there presided until recently a man who had some trace of Negro blood in his veins. But Monsignor Gomez Pimenta, the Brazilian prelate, was the only full-blood Negro Bishop, and now that he has passed away there remains in the Catholic Church no Bishop of the African race.

The Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.

The sore throat or tickling cough that, so the common, seems but a trivial annoyance, may soon issue into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or even Throat or Lung trouble.

DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

contains all the long-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 186 Argyle Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup far better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family uses it in case of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

MISCELLANEOUS

"It is a positive delight to meet a man you feel you can trust," remarked the individual with the high forehead. "Oh, I don't know! I prefer a man who pays cash," replied the man who kept the grocer's shop.

Headache Vanished.

Mrs. E. W. Le Gallais, St. Godfroy, P. Q., says: "I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder for sick headaches. After taking two powders I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work."

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

Mr. Country Life (reading)—"If you desire a safe horse always pick a grey or white one, as that color is a sure indication of gentleness and tractability." Now, I wonder if that's true? Mrs. C. L.—Perfectly absurd, William! Why, you're quite grey yourself.

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect.

Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 35c.

An editor thus advertises his missing hat:

"The gentleman who inadvertently took our new silk hat, and left an inferior article in its stead, will do us infinite kindness by returning ours, and he shall receive our warmest thanks and two apologies—an apology for the trouble we have given him and the 'apology for a hat' he has left us."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON

"How are you coming on with your new system of weather prediction?" "Well," answered the prophet, cheerily, "I can always get the kind of weather all right, but I haven't succeeded in hitting the dates exactly."

Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprising short time.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly eruptions, blotches, eruptions, flesh worms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends. Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear. Miss Annie Robin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

Overshoes For Men Women And Children

Made only by the best manufacturers at the following close prices:

- Men's one buckle overshoes \$1.65
Men's fine Jersey cloth overshoes 1.85
Men's low overshoes 1.40
Men's two buckle heavy overshoes 2.20
Women's overshoes 1.85 and 2.15
Boys' Overshoes 1.50
Girls 2 buckle overshoes 1.65
Child's two buckle overshoes 1.45

Alley & Co.

Agents for the Amherst wet weather shoes. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Custom Tailoring!

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc, etc.

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

- Worsteds, Fancy Suitings, Vicunas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowserings, And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

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Misunderstood

BY AMADEUS, O. S. F.

Misunderstood! How much that word may mean

To souls once closely knit, now forced apart

By some poor word, or act, that came between

The perfect trusting that bound heart to heart!

A trifling thing, no doubt, but magnified,

By Love's autocracy, to something great!

Ah! how it grew, when nurtured by that Pride

That brands all explanation as "Too Late."

Misunderstood! O, you who have a friend

Whose yearning heart is waiting for a word

Of love, or aught that may his joy portend,

Awake and let your inmost soul be stirred

By strength of tenderness, by memory's thrill—

For memory's a world where we may live—

Forget the burnt—Love's ashes smoulder still;

And—as you hope for pardon—now Forgive!

Father Allan McDonald of Eriskay.

My acquaintance with Father Allan McDonald, priest of Eriskay, was little more than casual, and of recent years depended wholly on an intermittent correspondence, but the news of his death brought a sense of personal loss.

With some of us, strange places visited lie longest in the memory, and abide more securely in the affections if we have made a friend in them, so that the Alps, a month after we have crossed them in a transport of admiration, become cold abstractions if we have found no kindred spirit there; and, on the other hand, a bleak moor or lonely island is a place to think of with a warming of the heart years after we have left it behind us; because in either wilderness is some personality on whom our recollections focus.

For several years the Outer Isles, so far as I am concerned, have had their centre in the little island of Eriskay that lies in the Sound between Barra and South Uist, and the archetype of all that is best and most interesting people I met there was the man whose death deprives Eriskay at once of a spiritual father and human comrade.

Many times, on stormy nights, in distant towns and cities, I have thought of him out there, far amid the melancholy main, a sovereign in his tiny kingdom, standing in his doorway in the sound of the surf and in the darkness, all the world obliterated except for the lights in the crofts below, and have tried to imagine his thoughts in such an hour and situation. Was he lonely there, who has seen life in its busiest eddies? Among the drifting sands and disconsolate rains, did he pine for sunshine and flowers who had lived bland summers in Old Castle? Was he ever a prey to that discontent that comes on men in a consistent environment intellectually lower than their selves? To a calculating and worldly mind he might seem a man "lost," as the saying goes, in that remote and narrow corner of the Roman Catholic world, but gentleness and devotion and self-flame are never thrown away, and serve God's purpose anywhere.

One day in the summer of 1901 I went with an inspector of schools in a fishing skiff from North Bay, Barra, to Eriskay, on a course that takes the voyager through a marvellous archipelago in miniature. At the time, I had never heard the name of Father Allan McDonald, nor even knew there was a priest on the island to which we went. Under a thwart of the boat there was a box, and in idly curiosity I asked one of the boatmen what was in it. "M' anam them ch' 'e'll thine agam," he protested; " 'e's a ruidigoun a fhuair sin 'n rair air son Maigbair Allan." Subsequent

White sands shelling up

to the tussock grass; it is barren of shrub and tree, the huts of the crofters and fishermen huddled together on the west side as doubtless they did to a less degree on that July day in 1745 when Prince Charles Edward Stuart set his foot for the first time on Scottish land, and said, looking round this little unpropitious rock upon the fringe of his family's ancient kingdom, "I have come home." For it was here that the Prince first landed from the Doune, and in one of those huts he slept for the first time on Scottish soil.

His foot would sink in these white sands, his eye would range over this prospect far from hospitable to the mind of one fresh from St. Germaine. They call the spot where he landed "Colleg's 'Prisoners" to this day, and there is growing upon a sandy knoll the pink convolvulus, whose seed was sown by him as a memorial of the occasion—surely the most bitter of nature's ironies, for he is gone, and what he ventured for is a cause degraded and forgotten, and here the weed still flourishes!

An island no more than three miles long, and two broad at its widest, enjoying the privileges of British citizenship, but in the most meagre form, virtually without roads, steamer connection, or telegraph. Eriskay did not learn of the death of Queen Victoria till nine days after the event. I have dwelt on its features because they are the background to my mental picture of a singularly and disinterested and devoted soul. And he loved this pathetic little island—all its not unpleasing barrenness, its people and their ancient ways. "I am glad to see the Oban Times insert your views as to the Hebrides being able to rear, if not flowers the best of all fruits, good men and women," he wrote me some time after. "To speak of the Hebrides cheerily, and to allude to the activity of the people are new things, but to those who read what is before them true things."

My friend and I had gone to the school-house, and the inspection of its bright and healthy-looking children had scarcely started when a stranger entered. A man over six feet, lean, and greatly younger-looking than his age, which at the time was about forty, wearing a tweed suit and cap, and with no hint at his profession beyond the clerical collar

—the first impression we got of Father Allan was of a personality curiously un-priestlike in its boyish cheerfulness, as well as in external. He insisted that we should come to lunch at the Presbytery House—his dwelling on an eminence above the school. It was a Friday; we lunched on the sea trout, and there was a bottle of some unfamiliar Spanish wine.

It was there our hostman's tact revealed itself, for on our mentioning that it was the first fish we had seen in the Outer Islands, Father Allan said: "Well, I'm lucky to have them. The truth is that these good hostmen from North Bay heard last night you were coming here today, and knowing I was likely to be ill-provided for visitors on a Friday, and took these trout over with them in a box. I hope the remote possibility that they may have been poached will not impair their flavour!" There was but one drawback to his pleasure at being able to entertain us—the tactful hostman, it seemed, was a piper, and the presbytery pipes, which some Lowland friend had presented to its incumbent, were discovered to be defective in the reeds.

It did not take long to discover that in this gentle, kindly priest there were many rare and shining qualities. He delighted in his people, he had a passion for his isle, and yet his mind ranged far beyond his office and the limits of his parish. He had been five years in Blair's College, and five years in the Scots College of Valladolid, he told us. Dalriog had been the scene of his first labours, and thence, before St. Michael's was established on Eriskay, he had crossed to Eriskay every third week to say Mass and administer the Sacraments. It was with paternal pleasure he showed us the site of the new church, then unbuilt, but with the stones in readiness, and the sand for it, which the children of the island had carried from the beach in their playbours. When the church was built, as it was soon after we were there 2300 of its cost was provided in one of St. Michael's, eight catches of the island fishermen. But it was less of himself and his work that Father Allan talked than of things he thought more likely to interest the strangers. He proved, as more than one student of folk-lore and history has discovered with profit, an inexhaustible mine of information regarding the ancient Highland customs and beliefs that linger yet in Eriskay, the best of them encouraged eagerly by himself.

The results of his research in these directions, as we know, were free to all competent to ponder them; and yet it is probable that a great mass of matter accumulated by him has never yet been published, at least he wrote me later of a considerable collection of notes untouched. A Jacobite in sympathy, he knew every foot of the ground Prince Charlie had covered in his wanderings in the Highlands after Culloden; and some weeks before, he had gone over most of it with an Edinburgh author, who was photographing for a book on the Highlands. On his book-shelves were many and valuable books presented by authors who had profited by his assistance and appreciated his qualities as friend and host, and there was more than humor in his surmise that Fiona McLeod was a non-de-guerre concealing the identity of an English writer who had years previously visited Eriskay and culled some of its traditional lore.

We found in our host an infinite variety of interests, a singular profanity of knowledge, an unflinching tone of culture and scholarship. It was easy to understand how, immersed in that quiet island, reading those books so dear to him and his taste in books proved catholic enough to include the very latest. It was this that induced me some time later to send him "The Children of Tempest," in which—there is now no harm in saying it—the character of Father Ludovic was used solely on my impressions of this priest in Eriskay. Father Allan's personality was before me through that book's conception, and it was with some vexation I discovered that while it was ranging serially through Blackwood's Magazine, I had let his name slip into one number instead of Father Ludovic's. There is, of course, nothing of Father Allan's life in "The Children of Tempest," and my indebtedness to my model was purely impressionistic, but I have sometimes wondered if he had a suspicion of Father Ludovic's origin. It was a point on which in our correspondence we remained discreetly dumb.—Neil Munro in Oban Times.

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The Only Catholic Bishop of the Negro Race.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The widespread and enthusiastic celebration the other day of the Garrison centennial makes more than ordinarily interesting any bit of news about the achievements of any member of that long-oppressed (and, indeed, still oppressed) race for which Garrison dared and did so much. Hence the interest which attaches to an account in a Spanish-American newspaper of Monsignor Gomez Pimenta, Bishop of Marianne, Brazil, up to his recent death and the distinction of being the only

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