

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1907.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 35

## Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

Only one piece of each decoration. Special importation. Most suitable for

### Wedding Presents

Goods you cannot duplicate in any other store in Prince Edward Island.

### Prices Low Quality High

A pleasure to show this ware, whether you purchase or not.

## CARTER & CO., Limited.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennel and Chandler

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

### Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

### SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

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

## H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

## This Bedroom

### SUITE



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

We are headquarters for everything in

### Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

## MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

## 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. caddy, 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 caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

## Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Japan, America, and the Anglo-Saxon World.

There has been a good deal of uneasiness during the past week in regard to the relations between Japan and America, caused by the news that an American fleet has been ordered to proceed to the Pacific—a fleet composed of practically all America's fighting ships. The anxiety thus created, although it was at once explained officially that the resolve to send the fleet to the Pacific was an old one, and dictated rather by considerations of naval training than of international policy, was maintained by a very alarmist communication sent by the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at the Hague Conference. It was there alleged that diplomatic Notes of a grave character had been passing between the two Governments, and that their relations were rapidly drifting to an impasse. This pessimistic forecast, however, has also been contradicted, and it has been semi-officially stated that there is nothing in the negotiations that have been proceeding between the two Governments which can at all warrant the conclusions set out in the Daily Telegraph.

Careful consideration of the situation as a whole, enforced by information from trustworthy sources, has led us to the conclusion that matters are at the moment by no means so serious as has been represented. There is, we feel convinced, no immediate danger of hostilities. Both Governments are absolutely determined to avoid war. Neither will in the existing circumstances strike till it has been struck, and neither means to be the first to strike. That being so, we are, we believe, amply justified in dismissing the notion of war at the present moment wholly creditable. But, though there is no present risk, we must reluctantly admit that the situation, considered not as regards the present but the future, contains many elements of anxiety. Those who look forward to a conflict at some time or other caused by the determination of the Anglo-Saxon overseas, both in America and in Australia and New Zealand, to resist the claim of the Japanese to enter and to help to develop territories bordering on the Pacific which the white man considers reserved for his special occupation, can, unfortunately, not be described as mere visionaries or dreamers. The hard, practical facts of the case are with the pessimists. We may sum up the situation, indeed, by saying that though things at present are not nearly as bad as "the man in the street" supposes, the future outlook, though not necessarily a near future, is probably a good deal worse than he imagines.

We find ourselves in agreement with the leading article in the Daily Telegraph on Wednesday, which dwells upon the indisputable fact that the people of Australia and New Zealand are determined to keep their several countries to themselves, and to receive only the immigrants they can assimilate, and "are prepared to make any sacrifice" to maintain this principle. As the Daily Telegraph goes on, "they have been infinitely wiser, calmer, and more decent in their procedure than California has been, but to their determination, as we have described it, it is well known that there are no limits whatever." This view is strongly supported by a very striking letter from an Australian which we publish in another column. We may dislike this view, and we may wish that it were possible that the Britons overseas would be willing to count the Japanese as white men, and to consider them as fit to be assimilated into their communities. Whether we like it or not, however, we have got to admit the fact that the opinion we have just suggested is not held, and in all human probability never will be held, by the inhabitants of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, or the Pacific provinces of Canada. The inhabitants of these communities realize, in view of the immense possibilities of the Japanese for emigration, that if they were once to allow the Japanese full and free rights of access and occupation, they would be obliged to look forward in the future to a mixed European and Japanese polity, and to abandon their ideal of a white Anglo-Saxon self-governing State. Much as we respect the Japanese, much as we detest the racial phenomena of racial and color prejudice, strongly as we condemn and sternly as we would punish the monstrous outrages which have occasionally been committed by the white man on the yellow man, we are bound to say that in the last resort we cannot wonder that the self-governing English-speaking communities of the Empire are determined to remain white men's countries, with all that involves, and

will not run the risk of letting the land they live in and the land they love be made the ground for an experiment of a community of mixed European and Asiatic blood, founded on a mixture of the social, religious, and moral ideals of the two continents. People sometimes talk as if it were possible to segregate the Asiatic and the European, and to let each live his own life side by side without jealousy or interference. Those who argue thus do not realize the conditions of Colonial life. It is, no doubt, quite possible in Egypt or in India for a small number of highly paid officials to segregate themselves, and to produce a European community governed by European ideals within the Asiatic continent. When, however, working men of the yellow race live side by side with working men of the white race, no such life in water-tight compartments is possible. The races must either mix, or they must go.

Let our readers who are made impatient by the logic of these facts place themselves for a moment in the position of a working man in Australia or New Zealand. Can they honestly say that they would like to live as poor men in a close community side by side, and on an absolute equality, with men and women of the yellow race, with their children in hourly intercourse with the children of that race, and with those children and themselves called upon almost daily to choose whether they would conform to the moral, intellectual, and social standards set by Asia upon all sorts of questions, including matters of religion and sex, or those set by Europe? We do not wish to argue here whether the European standards are necessarily better, and we are fully aware that a Japanese may often put to shame a European in matters of morality, temperance and self-restraint. The fact remains, however, that the moral and social and political ideals are different, and we, at any rate, have no hesitation whatever in declaring that for our people the Christian civilization is infinitely the better, and that every effort and sacrifice must be made to maintain it, and to reject its dilution with that which we think is lower, and which, at any rate, all must admit is conflicting in essentials.

Stated in its simplest and most concrete terms, the problem comes to this. Can the Anglo-Saxons and the Japanese, maintaining their mutual respect for each other, manage to divide the Pacific world between them in such a way that they make keep their laboring populations from mixing, and the same time practice in their relations true friendliness and freedom of intercourse? Circumstances have forced the Americans to be the pioneers in working out one portion of this problem. No one can say how soon another series of accidents may bring us face to face with similar difficulties. That being so, it must be our hope that the Americans will settle their differences over a conflict so brutally and so shamelessly raised by the California mob without resort to hostilities, and on lines which will be consistent with the national honour and dignity both of Japan and of the United States, and so afford a precedent for a similar settlement on our part. To help on a result which must be beneficial to us is clearly the most immediate and the most important of international duties, and we sincerely trust that not only Sir Edward Grey, who is primarily concerned, but the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet, will bend their minds to procuring by all the means in their power a peaceful and lasting solution of the Japanese problem. Happily, our relations at this moment with the Japanese are of the most friendly kind, while with America we have not merely the sympathies of race, but also of a common perplexity. Probably our good offices may best be exercised in private and semi-officially; but that they will be exercised, and with the most earnest endeavor to find a solution, is our devout prayer.

Meantime the Press and the public here can do something to promote the solution. In the first place, journalists should remember that a very great and special responsibility rests upon them to understand and to state fairly both the Japanese and the American case. If they do not, they may find they have created the most embarrassing of precedents. Suppose that we in our turn should be called on to give satisfaction to a demand on the part of the Japanese logically and morally just, which involved the coercion of some portion of the British Empire that had placed itself not merely technically but actually in the wrong in a particular case, though action on an instant would seem enough in itself. Such a case is by no means incredible, and if it arises we shall not find it easier to meet if we can be confronted with heavy and indiscreet expressions of opinion in our principle

newspapers. Probably this is one of the occasions on which the less said by the journalist the better; but such a declaration, we are fully aware, is not of any very great particular value. After all, we must remember that publicity is the business of the Press, and that if newspapers are to exist—and, on the whole, we are convinced that the world is benefited by their existence—they must not only publish the news, but comment upon it. Here it is always better to urge discretion rather than silence on the Press, for to preach silence to a newspaper is not unlike urging the tide not to flow.

We must, in conclusion, express our hope that nothing we had said either here or in our comment upon our correspondent's letter will appear unfair or derogatory to the Japanese. Nothing could be further from our desire than to give to a "people so philosophical, so high-minded, and so rightly sensitive on matters of national honor." We have the highest admiration for the valour the patriotism, the genius, and the great spiritual qualities of the Japanese, and none desire more ardently than we do to live on the friendliest terms with them, and to see them play the great part in the world's history which we believe they are destined to play if they are content to move at first slowly and prudently. At the same time—as they, we are sure, will be the first to admit—be the claims of logic and pure reason what they will, our duty in the last resort is to our own flesh and blood. We must stand by our own people, and by the communities which form part of our Empire. This does not, of course, involve standing by them in outraging any moral or religious or political obligation, but stand by them we must when they are vindicating with reason and moderation and a due regard to justice their instinctive feeling that they can only develop their national life on the highest scale if they remain white men's countries, governed in accordance with the ethical and religious ideals of the Western races—The Spectator.

In these days of anaesthetics and anti-septic dressings, when appendicitis and blood poisoning are so prevalent, it makes one wonder whether all the progress in surgery has done anything more than counter-balance the degenerating tendencies of the race, when we read what one of the early missionaries to Canada, —not one of the early martyrs of Rome,—endured without being any the worse for it in the long run. Antonio Bressani, whose work in Canada is described by the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., in the July number of the Messenger, was captured by the Iroquois, when on his way from Quebec to the Huron missions in April, 1644. For several months he remained in their hands and was wounded in every part of his body from head to foot. They tore all but one of the fingers piece by piece from his right hand, and left him naked and exposed to the cold spring weather. Some time in August they sold him to the Dutch at Albany, who sent him to New Amsterdam,—the present New York,—and thence to France. At the end of his journey Father Bressani writes: "After forty-five days of wearisome navigation I arrived in sailor's dress at the Isle of Rhe in better health than I have had thus far in the eighteen years and over in which I have been in the Society!" He returned to Canada and endured many hardships and dangers again, but no more torture. In the midst of his apostolic duties he found time to make and record scientific observations on the tides of the St. Lawrence, and the declination of the needle. In 1650 he was recalled to Europe and preached in the great cities till his death in 1673.—Casket.

The New York Sun discussing the new syllabus remarks: "Hereafter it will be impossible for such a scientist as the late Saint George Mivart to call himself a Catholic." Upon this the Catholic Standard and Times makes the comment: "Saint George Mivart had long been wavering on the verge of unbelief, and at last he had to be put outside the Church formally by Cardinal Vaughan. Such men are neither true scientists nor true Christians." Our contemporary is correct in stating the case as it appeared to the world. But we have private information which appears to us reliable that Professor Mivart's family asked Cardinal Vaughan to give him Christian burial on the ground that his physician had assured them that he was mentally irresponsible at the time when he wrote the things which incurred ecclesiastical censure. The Cardinal agreed to grant their request if the physician would make a public statement of his opinion, but this the latter refused to do, saying that it would be a breach of professional etiquette. The Cardinal thereupon informed the family that he could not give Catholic sepulture to a man who, as far as appearances went, had died outside the communion of the Church

## MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John Q. Yensen, Little Rock, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Hewitt—Were you ever in an awkward position?  
Jewett—I am all the time.  
Hewitt—How is that?  
Jewett—I have two girls living in the same street.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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

Staylate (11 p. m.)—I understand you have a new gasoline runabout?  
Miss Oauisque (strangling a yawn) Yes, and it reminds me of you in one respect.

Staylate—Indeed I in what respect?  
Miss Oauisque—I have an awful time getting it started.—Chicago News.

### Muscular Rheumatism.

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

The Clubwoman—You have no mind of your own, you microbe! You're merely one of those persons who think they think!

Only her husband—You flatter me, dear. I often fancy that I imagine I only suspect I think!—Puck.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and never has bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Doctor,—I don't think it is anything very serious, but you will have to stay in bed at least two weeks.

Patient,—But, doctor, do you know that this is a very expensive hotel?

Doctor.—Yes I am a friend of the proprietor.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Mamma," said little John, "I just made a bet."

"What was it?" she asked.

"I bet Bill Roberts my cap against two buttons that you'd give a penny to me to buy some apples with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you?"

He got the penny.

### Sprained Arm.

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

### Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

### CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Eirian Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.50, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES MOISAAC
Editor & Proprietor

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

Thus far in this year of Canada,
Mr. Borden, Leader of the Op-
position, has fulfilled his engage-
ments in Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick and a portion of Quebec.
From the opening meeting at
Halifax, where he unfolded the
platform of the Liberal Conserva-
tive party, he has addressed
overflowing, enthusiastic audiences
wherever he has spoken. There
is nothing sensational in Mr. Bor-
den's addresses; there is no appeal
to the passions; he addresses his
arguments to the intelligence and
reason of his hearers. His plain
and logical exposition of the prin-
ciples by which the Conservative
party is to be guided, and his un-
sparing condemnation of the reck-
less and scandalous mal-admini-
stration of the Laurier Govern-
ment have been admirably received,
and have found a responsive echo
in the breasts of his listeners at
these great public meetings.

The policy and platform of the
Liberal Conservative party, as
propounded and laid down by Mr.
Borden, has appealed in a most
extraordinary manner to the
reason and common sense of all
fair minded men. How could it
be otherwise? It is sufficiently
comprehensive to embrace about
all the essentials of a broad
national policy, and its component
parts are, generally speaking, so
eminently practical in character
as to offer little difficulty in their
application. It would be almost
unreasonable to expect that such
a declaration of public policy
could be made, by any leader
of any party, without arousing strong
opposition, and even strenuous
antagonism in some quarters. In
this case, however, the voice of
criticism is almost hushed, and
Mr. Borden's political opponents,
for the most part, are forced to
admit the excellence of the platform
laid down by him. It is not
wonderful to find a few Conserva-
tive papers taking issue, moder-
ately, with Mr. Borden on a few
minor points of his platform. In
thus acting these papers are not
opposing the Leader, but simply
exercising their right of calling
attention to the fact that they
are not quite convinced that such
and such phases of the platform
are, in their opinion, the best that
could be propounded. This only
proves that, while the plat-
form is indeed excellent, it may
not be perfection. Scarcely any
stronger argument in favor of Mr.
Borden's platform could be ad-
vanced than the attitude assumed
by the Government press. The
only attempt they make at criti-
cism is to publish some detached
sentences, snatched from a few
conservative papers that may have
agreed to differ from a point here
and there in the Leaders platform.

At the Conservative Convention
held at Cardigan Bridge on Sat-
urday last, Mr. W. A. O. Morson,
Barrister, and Mr. John A. Mc-
Donald, merchant of Cardigan,
were nominated as the Opposition
standard bearers for that district
at the next general election for
the Legislative Assembly.

Please do us the favor of
remitting your subscription
for 1907.

DIED
In this city on the 30th inst., John
Connolly aged 87 years. May his
soul rest in peace.
In this city on the 30th inst., Louis
Cavanagh aged 80 years. May his
soul rest in peace.
In this city on the 30th inst., Mary,
widow of James Handrahan aged
83 years, may her soul rest in peace.

The Prices.
Butter, (fresh)..... 0.23 to 0.28
Butter (salt)..... 0.00 to 0.00
Calf skins..... 0.10 to 0.00
Ducks per pair..... 0.80 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz..... 0.19 to 0.20
Fowls (per pair)..... 0.90 to 1.25
Chickens per pair..... 0.80 to 0.90
Flour (per cwt)..... 2.30 to 2.40
Hides..... 0.07 to 0.00
Hay, (new) per 100 lbs..... 0.60 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb (carcase)..... 0.08 to 0.09
Oatmeal (per cwt)..... 2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes..... 0.25 to 0.30
Pork..... 0.08 to 0.13
Sheep pelts..... 0.90 to 1.00
Turkeys..... 0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb)..... 0.00 to 0.00
Geese..... 0.00 to 0.00
Bik outs..... 0.58 to 0.60
Praised hay..... 15.00 to 00.00
Straw..... 0.00 to 0.30

A dollar pays your sub-
scription for 1907. Please
send it along.
Overalls and working
shirts.—At this season of the
year every man wants a
fitting out in this line. There
is no place in town where
you can get better value for
your money than at
H. H. BROWN'S
The young Men's Man.

him. He spoke at Mr. Borden's
meeting at St. John and was
accorded a splendid hearing. He
has a way of bluntly saying what
he believes to be true and this plain
speaking of his was the means of
driving one rotten Minister out of
the Laurier Cabinet, and it is hard
to say how many more of the
same class he might slay if put to
the test. Hence this Grit enmity.

Sir Wilfrid has at last called to
his cabinet new Ministers of
Railways and Public works. Mr.
Pugsley, of St. John, contrary to
general expectation, has been as-
signed to the Public Works de-
partment and Mr. Graham, of
Ontario, has been made Minister
of Railways. Neither of these
gentlemen now occupies a seat in
the House of Commons; so that
Sir Wilfrid must have considered
no one of his supporters in Par-
liament, from either of these Pro-
vinces, worthy to be elevated to a
seat in the Cabinet. As is ad-
mirably narrated by our Ottawa
correspondent, Mr. Graham and
Mr. Pugsley possess several qual-
ifications that are common to both
of them. Mr. Graham was taken
into the Ross Cabinet in Ontario
a short time before the downfall of
that government, and Mr. Pugsley
has recently resigned the leader-
ship of the New Brunswick Govern-
ment, which is said to be totter-
ing to its fall. Mr. Pugsley's
desire for lavish expenditure of
public money will surely be grati-
fied in a department that spends
nine millions a year. The differ-
ent qualifications of the two new
ministers are graphically describ-
ed in our Ottawa letter, which we
recommend to the careful perusal
of our readers.

Mr. Richard Hunt, a most promi-
nent citizen of Summerside, died
at his home yesterday morning,
aged 74 years. Mr. Hunt was a
native of St. Eleanor's, and re-
moved to Summerside in early life,
where he held many important
and responsible positions. He
was High Sheriff of Prince County
for many years, and was elected
Mayor of Summerside for seven
consecutive years. In 1891 he
was a Conservative candidate, with
the late Governor Howland, for the
House of Commons. The Conser-
vatives were not successful on that
occasion. He subsequently be-
came postmaster at Summerside;
but in 1896 he resigned office and
again entered politics, as the
Conservative candidate in East
Prince, against the present Senator
Yeo. He was unsuccessful in this
election, and shortly afterwards
retired from public life. In later
years he was United States Con-
sular agent at Summerside. Mr.
Hunt was a man of ability and a
public spirited citizen, always
alive to the interests of his town
and country. He leaves to mourn
a widow, two sons and four
daughters.

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held at Cardigan Bridge on Sat-
urday last, Mr. W. A. O. Morson,
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The young Men's Man.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

NEW MINISTERS.
THEIR PREVIOUS
CAREER.

MR. BORDEN'S CAM-
PAIGN.

QUEBEC BRIDGE DIS-
ASTER.

Ottawa, August 31, 1907.
At last Sir Wilfrid Laurier has
succeeded in making temporary
repairs to his Cabinet. In place
of Mr. Hyman he has George P.
Graham M. P. P. formerly of the
Ross administration in Ontario.
In succession to Mr. Emmerson
he takes William Pugsley, M. P. P.
formerly Premier and Attorney-
General of New Brunswick. But
Mr. Pugsley takes Mr. Hyman's
office while the railway depart-
ment goes to the Ontario man.
Mr. Graham has not been a suc-
cessful leader of the feeble opposi-
tion to the Whitney Government,
and Mr. Pugsley leaves the New
Brunswick administration in a
precarious position and the Pro-
vincial Treasury in a most un-
happy state. It is rather ominous
that the Ontario politician who
was called to the Ross Govern-
ment shortly before its wreck,
and the politician who has been
chiefly instrumental in bringing
New Brunswick administration to
its present condition of infir-
mity should be summoned by Sir
Wilfrid Laurier to be with his
administration in its dying hours.
MR. GRAHAM AS A ROSS
GOVERNMENT SUPPORTER.
Mr. Graham has a record in
federal and Provincial politics. As
a Provincial politician he sat
through several terms supporting,
either blindly, or with guilty
knowledge, many acts which
disgraced the Provincial admini-
stration and upholding the machine
which kept it in power. The
ballot switchers, the perjurators,
the procurers of perjury, the
campaign criminals who moved
from riding to riding with their
election devices, with their bogus
and many named travelling re-
turning officers, their cargoes of
imported persons, their bogus
ballots, their trick ballot boxes,
their waxed thumb nails and
other animate and inanimate
machinery, met no efficient dis-
couragement from Mr. Graham so
far as the record goes. His steady
support met with its reward when
Mr. Ross called him to the Cab-
inet shortly before he went to the
country to meet disaster.

AS OPPOSITION LEADER.
When Mr. Ross resigned the op-
position leadership to seek repose
and forgetfulness in the Senate
the remains of his party made Mr.
Graham their leader. Some of
the Ex-Ministers had been defeat-
ed, some had been too long and
obviously associated with scandals
to be called to the command. Mr.
Graham had been in the Ministry
only a short time and could not
be officially connected with so
many administration offences as
his colleagues. The choice fell
upon him. Probably he has done
as well as anyone else. But there
are opposition Members in the
Legislature who do not think so,
and various rumors of a change
in leadership have gone out. The
discontented have now their op-
portunity to make a change, and
Mr. Graham will be rejoiced to
escape the Provincial arena, in
which there is little to which he
could look back with satisfaction
and nothing to which he could
look forward with hope.

MR. GRAHAM AS FEDERAL
ORGANIZER.
Mr. Graham has had a hand in
Dominion politics. He was placed
in command of the Eastern Ontario
district in the Dominion election of
1904. Five years before, the Brock
ville seat had been stolen by a
ballot switching conspiracy and Mr.
Graham would be able to influence the
party machine against repeating the
performance within his jurisdiction.
Eastern Ontario in 1904 did not give
much comfort to the Laurier Govern-
ment, but it was the scene of the
most audacious criminal election con-
spiracy ever recorded in Canada.
The attempt to steal the elections in
Frontenac and West Hastings by
means of trick ballot boxes is not
forgotten. Two candidates of the
Laurier party, campaigning under
Mr. Graham's supervision, were personally
concerned in the conspiracy and one
of them seems to have been the or-
ganizer. Both went into exile when
the plot was discovered, one of them
jumping his bail and the other es-
caping arrest. No less than twenty
ballot boxes, made for the purpose at
Watertown, New York, by order
from Kingston, were imported into
the two ridings, some of them con-
signed to the conspirators as bee
hives. They were to be substituted
for the regular boxes and contained a

device by which the deputy returning
officer, moving the handle, could
throw a Conservative ballot into a
compartment which retained it, the
officer at a later stage substituting a
Grit ballot. Thus twenty returning
officers appointed by Government
patronage were to be parties to the
crime.

LOT FRUSTRATED.

This plot was discovered a few
hours before the election. On elec-
tion morning six of the boxes were
in the hands of the authorities. The
conspirators finding the plot exposed
dumped another half dozen into a
lake from which some where after-
wards dredged. Neither the Ross
Government nor the Department of
Justice at Ottawa, nor Mr. Graham
made any serious attempt to bring
the leading conspirators to justice.
The crime was discovered by a
confession to the Conservatives. Full
admission was made later by the in-
strument of the managers, a young
man who had given the order for the
boxes. He swore that he had been
asked by his employers to deny
everything and when he refused they
begged him to escape, offering to
maintain him abroad, as Pritchett,
Farr and other ballot switchers had
been provided for. He refused, told
the whole story, and went to prison.

LOOKING IN VIGILANCE.

These things all happened in the
district under Mr. Graham's juris-
diction. It is not said that he had
previous knowledge of them, but his
moral and political influence does
not appear to have been calculated
to discourage them. The young man
who went to prison testified that he
called upon Mr. Graham as he passed
through Brockville on the trick ballot
business. Now the country is look-
ing for public men whose standards
are high and whose influence will
be effective against the practices which
have disgraced Canadian politics. It
does not appear likely from Mr.
Graham's career as a Provincial poli-
tician or as a Federal campaign di-
rector that he is likely to make stren-
uous, determined and successful efforts
for the purification and elevation of
public life and political methods.

MR. PUGSLEY NOT A BITTER
PARTISAN.

Mr. Pugsley enters the Cabinet
after a somewhat remarkable career
in New Brunswick politics. As a party
man his record is unique. He has
never seriously opposed a govern-
ment, Federal or provincial. As a
young politician he gave his support
to the Mackenzie administration, at
the same time adhering to a Pro-
vincial government led by Conser-
vatives. During the eighteen years
of Conservative rule at Ottawa he
was a supporter of the Macdonald,
Abbott, Thompson, Bowell and
Tupper governments. The only time
of wavering was in the few weeks
immediately before the election of
1896, when he described himself as
an independent and ran as third
party man. On the day following
the elections of 1896 he became a
supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and
has been one ever since. Similarly
he did not withdraw his support from
the Provincial Ministry which Mr.
Blair opposed, until 1883, when Mr.
Blair was successful. After that Mr.
Pugsley was a supporter of all and
a member of most of the provincial
administrations. It seems almost
certain that the Provincial Ministry
is doomed at the next election. For
seeing this Mr. Tweedie its recent
leader, lately withdrew to become
Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Pugsley
succeeded him, only to retire a few
months later to await his present ap-
pointment. Had he remained in
provincial life he might after the
election have found himself in oppo-
sition, an experience which he has
always avoided. Certain stalwart
liberals have protested against his
promotion to the Federal Cabinet on
the ground that he would be likely
to go over to the other party as soon
as trouble appeared.

AS A CANDIDATE IN THE
PAST.

When Mr. Pugsley was last a can-
didate for the House of Commons he
ran as an independent. This was
in 1896 when the fortunes of the Con-
servatives were doubtful. He had been
a candidate for the Conservative
party in King's a few months before,
and had held meetings all over the
county in support of the Tupper admini-
stration and its policy. Just before
the dissolution of the House he with-
drew the dissolution of the House he
withdrew his candidature, standing in
his published letter that he was in full
accord with the leaders and the policy
of the Conservative party, and was retir-
ing because he thought the party would
have among enemies in King's if their
candidate were a prohibitionist. Two
or three weeks later as the prospects
of Government success grew fainter Mr.
Pugsley became a candidate in St. John
on a third party ticket. Another two
or three weeks found him, after cheer-
fully paying his lost deposit, safe in the
Liberal camp.

A RECKLESS ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. Pugsley's record as an admini-
strator does not encourage the hope
of reform or economy in his department.
When he entered the provincial admini-
stration the finances were sound and
the debt small. He leaves the Province
with a debt perhaps larger than that
of any other province in proportion
to population. He has not encouraged
the hope of reform or economy in his
department. When he entered the provincial
administration the finances were sound
and the debt small. He leaves the Province
with a debt perhaps larger than that
of any other province in proportion
to population. He has not encouraged
the hope of reform or economy in his
department.

Some of Mr. Pugsley's speculative
friends. The government took power
to make a large grant to this company
to be paid when it should have ex-
tended the line to Gibson, put the
line in first-class condition, equipped
the whole road, and established at a
cost field on the line machinery and plant
producing a definite quantity of coal
per month. Not a dollar was to be
paid until all this was completed. Yet
through amendments adopted by a sub-
servient Legislature, and through
unauthorized acts of Government, the
whole amount had been paid in a few
years, though the extension to the St.
John River had not been half completed,
and the promoters had done nothing
towards the development of the coal
mines while the old part of the road
was unsafe for traffic and almost with-
out equipment. The speculators shut-
tled the enterprise after receiving
public money and the Government was
obliged to take over what was supposed
to be the friends of Government who
received these subsidies ever put a dollar of their
own into the enterprise, though they
have taken a good deal of public money
out of them. What was Mr. Pugsley's
own relation to these operations is un-
certain. He has been engaged an
soldier in connection with both of
them, and seems to have been a director
or incorporator of one.

THE BILL OF EXTRAS.

The Attorney-General of New Brun-
swick has the modest official salary
of \$2,400 a year. Mr. Pugsley in that position
has regularly obtained from the Treas-
ury for his services annual payments
ranging from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year,
the extras amounting to two or three
times the salary. It was never quite
clear what he did for his stated salary
since a large part of his legal services
in the province were paid for in fees
such as a leader of the bar might ex-
pect if he were in private life. When
he came to Ottawa on affairs of the
province he received a legal fee, when
he went to the Privy Council to argue
a public case, he received a counsel's
reward. He settled the succession tax
on when wealthy men died and took
five per cent of the proceeds as his fee.
When Mr. Pugsley was a member of
the house he held office charges were
made that the government was
paying two prices for steel highway
bridges. Mr. Pugsley appeared before
the committee as counsel for the gov-
ernment and was paid by the Treasury
a high daily fee. Having a govern-
ment majority on the committee he
secured a verdict, and then went into
the Legislature as a member to speak
and vote for the majority report. Dur-
ing his time of service as Provincial
minister Mr. Pugsley continued his
private practice which was probably
the largest and most remunerative of
the province.

HOW HE LEAVES THE PROVINCE.

When Mr. Pugsley left the Provincial
Government there were large financial
obligations coming due. At last winter
he secured a loan of \$100,000 which
could be borrowed easily at three and
a half per cent. Meanwhile a large part
of it was floating in the banks. Since
then the banks have declined to make
further advances and demanded repay-
ment of overdrafts. In consequence
the new Premier has been obliged to
float a loan of \$100,000 which is the
highest rate of interest paid by a Can-
adian province or any loan floated dur-
ing the last ten years and more. Mr. Pugs-
ley has evidently made his escape at the
right moment for himself. He does not
get the Railway Department as was
the original intention, but becomes Minister
of Public Works, which department last
year expended over nine million dollars.
This will give him a fair opportunity
to exercise his remarkable gifts as a dis-
tributor of public funds.

MEMBERS PASSED OVER.

Either Mr. Emmerson has given up
the task of vindicating himself or Sir
Wilfrid has decided to wait longer the
completion of the process. The New
Brunswick portfolio has gone elsewhere
and Mr. Emmerson is practically out of
public life. While Government support-
ers in Parliament have been rather im-
pudently declaring that the Conser-
vative party is without material to form
a government Sir Wilfrid Laurier has
passed opinion upon his own following
in the House. He was not able to find
in the rank of his Parliamentary sup-
porters a man whom he thought worthy
to fill either of the vacant positions in
the cabinet.

GRAT CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS.

While Sir Wilfrid has been struggling
to make his cabinet presentable Mr.
Borden and his friends have held re-
markably successful and enthusiastic
meetings in Eastern Canada. The Hal-
fax gathering was described even by
Liberal journals as one of the largest
and finest ever held at the Nova Scotia
capital. At Gloucester Bay the opposition
leader and others addressed the largest
political gatherings ever seen in Cape
Breton. At Middleton, the hall where
the meeting was called could only hold
a fraction of the audience and the meet-
ing was adjourned to the open air. Sir
John Joseph crowded the largest hall in
the city and many failed to obtain ad-
mission. The same thing happened in
Newcastle, N. B., though the town is
justly proud of its public hall. The
meeting in Quebec city was attended by
thousands. Mr. Bergeron, M. P., was
with Mr. Borden in his lower province
meetings. Mr. Fox who speaks at
Middleton with Mr. Borden, has ad-
dressed other gatherings in Nova Scotia,
and is to speak in New Brunswick.
Everywhere the Conservative platform
and the Conservative speakers have had
receptions which plainly show that the
tide is turning in their favor.

FALL OF THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The Quebec bridge, which is now a
wreck, represents some five or six mil-
lions invested by the Government of
Canada. Not at present the financial
question is not to be compared with
the loss of fourscore valuable lives.
A awful responsibility rests somewhere.
Please send in your sub-
scription for 1907.
You Can Save \$30
By buying your new organ
from Miller Bros. Why?
Because they have no big
commissions to pay. Write
them for particulars. The P
E I Music House.

Most Shocking Dis-
aster.

One of the most shocking disasters pos-
sible to imagine occurred near Quebec
city on Thursday afternoon last when the
great Quebec bridge collapsed and now the
mass of steel work lies a tangled wreck
across the St. Lawrence Channel. So far
as can be estimated seventy-five men lost
their lives in the disaster. The bridge fell
exactly at twenty-three minutes to six,
just as many of the workmen were pre-
paring to leave. It was, however, slightly
after five in wiping out the lives of the men
employed on it that very little is known
as to how it happened. And those who
are left are so completely dumfounded by
the horror of the situation that they can
do little to aid the situation. It was the
southern extension of the bridge which
collapsed and this was rapidly nearing the
zenith of the immense steel arch which
was to span the river. For eight hundred
feet from the shore the massive steel
structure reared an arch, with no supports
but the pier from the shore and one pier
erected in the river, a hundred or two feet
from the shore, while the outward ex-
tremity was 180 feet above the water.
Suddenly about the northern shore saw
the end of the half arch bend down a little
and a moment later the whole enormous
fabric began to break down, slowly at first
then more rapidly, until at last it had
plainly begun to collapse and the shock
of the whole structure was such that the
inhabitants rushed out of their houses,
thinking that an earthquake had occurred.
At the time of the catastrophe it is esti-
mated that there were 60 men working on
the bridge, 10 of whom were injured. Re-
sults from the water and the bridge itself
have been taken out and sixty are still
missing. Some have probably been swept
away by the tide; but likely the greater
number are held fast in the debris at the
bottom of the river. The deaths were
caused by the falling of the bridge, which
glided. The awful completeness of the
catastrophe seems to have paralyzed the
sensibilities of everybody near the place.
There is scarcely a family in the village of
St. Roman and New Liverpool which has
not been bereaved, while in some cases
five or six of a single family have been
killed. Driving through the village
almost every house is heard the sounds
of lamentations of women. There was
nothing of an untoward nature reported
that could give the slightest indication
during the past few days that the high structure
was in a dangerous condition. It was
built on a solid foundation and it did not
seem possible that it could be taken down.
Whether it was caused by a defect in the
materials or by an error in the calculations
of the architect is a mere matter of con-
jecture. The one certain fact is that where
the bridge fell there was almost the half of
the bridge that was to have been one of
the engineering wonders of the world, with
a small army of mechanics and workmen,
there is nothing now but a mass of
twisted iron and steel wreckage and a
terrible number of corpses floating down
the river, or crushed in between the fallen
pieces. The bodies rescued so far were in
a horrible state, crushed and broken until
they can scarcely be recognized. One of
the men was taken from the bridge alive
and he was so frightfully injured that he
died a few minutes after being taken to
his home. Work was going on as usual
when the boiler employed in placing the
immense steel in position in his
work a track had been laid on the bridge,
and an engine with freight cars and several
heavy moving cranes was employed in
getting the steel into position. The
engine was seen to start out for the end
of the bridge with a load of steel, and as it
approached the first preliminary of disas-
ter was experienced by the engine driver,
who felt his engine jerk. He at once
stopped. The outward end of the structure
literally ducked a little, and a moment
later collapsed. This much has been
gathered from the engineer, who had by a
marvellous chance escaped the general
destruction. He fell with his engine as
the bridge gave way, but is not able to
say how he escaped. He was picked up
later by a boat, and became unconscious,
but when he recovered his senses knew
little beyond the fact that he felt the
bridge go and knew he was falling. When
he returned to consciousness he was on
shore. The rest of his crew were still in
the river.

It was stated by many working on the
bridge that the trouble was caused by the
anchor pier giving way under the tremen-
dous strain. This is the concrete and steel
masonry structure which takes the strain of
the weight on the shore. There are others
farther out which assist in the work, but
it is stated that these are in good condi-
tion, and though the bridge has fallen
around them M. P. Davis of Ottawa, how-
ever, who was the contractor for the anchor
pier, states that this is still in good con-
dition. There are only two choices. Either
the engineer miscalculated the powers of
resistance of iron, steel and stone in pre-
paring his plans and specifications, or the
contractors did not secure perfect mater-
ials. This will be decided later, when
the government inquiry is held.

Several of the officials of the Phoenix
Bridge Company of Pennsylvania, which
was constructing the bridge, lost their
lives. Among these were B. A. Yansell,
general foreman; Mr. Burke, the chief
engineer, who had walked out on the
bridge just before it collapsed, and Jim
Foreman, manager John Worley and Jim
Jibao.

The Quebec bridge was remarkable in
that it was the longest single span cantile-
ver bridge in the world, the length of the
span in the centre being 1600 feet, or 200
feet longer than that of the First of North
bridge, at present the world's longest
single bridge span. There is no bridge
across the St. Lawrence below Montreal.
At Quebec all traffic had to be ferried
across the river. This expense being held
responsible for the failure of Quebec city to
grow, a number of that city's leading
businessmen had chartered from the Domi-
nion government to build across the St.
Lawrence. A subsidy of a million dol-
lars was secured from the Dominion gov-
ernment, and another of \$300,000 from
the government of the province of Quebec,
gave a grant of \$1,300,000. In addition the
contractors had \$500,000 of their own
money. The contract was let for the
erection of the stone work to M. P. Davis
& Co. and for the iron work to the
Phoenix Bridge Co. of Phoenixville, P.
Work has begun in 1900. The original
estimate was for the neighborhood of \$5,
500,000, but this was speedily found to be
too small. The company finding itself in
difficulties and the government requiring
the bridge for the national Transconti-
nental railway; an agreement was come to
by which the government agreed to guarantee
the bonds of the company up to \$7,000,
000. Under this agreement construction
has been steadily proceeding.

There are to be two approach spans to
the bridge. The first is to be a cantilever
span, and the second is to be a suspension
span. The bridge is to be 2,100 feet long,
and will cross the river at a point where
the water is 180 feet deep. The bridge
will be a masterpiece of engineering, and
will be a great credit to the Dominion
government. The bridge is to be built
in three sections, and will be completed
in 1908. The bridge is to be a great
credit to the Dominion government, and
will be a great credit to the Dominion
government.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd. | PROWSE BROS., Ltd

12 Days of Wonderful Bargains
DESPITE the late spring and back-
ward weather the season now
about to close has been the most success-
ful in this store's history. We are go-
ing to wind it up with a rush—with a
short season of the swiftest sort of sell-
ing! Commencing Monday, August
12th, and ending Aug. 24th, we will give
discounts of 20 to 50 per cent. through-
out every department of this great store.
When it is remembered what a wonder-
ful variety of goods are carried here it
will be clearly seen that the present sale
affords a splendid opportunity for saving
on purchases of almost every sort.
20 to 50 p. c.
Discounts.
This sale is all the more important to
thrifty housekeepers as it embraces
goods in every department—this not-
withstanding the fact that on many lines
prices are steadily advancing. This fact
should show plainly how in earnest we
are—how determined to wind the season
up with a rush!
Sale will positively end August 24th.
Fall goods will be at hand then and
must be attended to. So do not delay in
attending.
During this sale we cannot book any
accounts. All discounts are for cash
only. However, goods returned prompt-
ly in good condition may be exchanged
or money will be refunded.
33 1-3 p. c. Off
All Dress Fabrics
All Black Silks
All Colored Silks
All Dress Cloths
All Velvettes
All Ribbons
All Trimmings
All Velvets
All Side Combs
All Table Covers
All Flowers
All Feathers
Tweed's Worsteds
Men's Rain Coats
Men's Top Coats
Ladies' Whitewear
Ladies' Belts
All Sateens
All Hosiery
All Buttons
Black & Colored Ties
Men's Tweed Suits
Men's Worsteds
Ladies' Neckwear
Ladies' Waists
Ladies' Shirts
Children's Dresses
Ladies' Corsets
Children's Waists
Kid Gloves
Trunks and Bags
Lace Curtains
Portieres
Mattings
Men's Goods
Sweaters
Cardigans
Umbrellas
Gloves and Belts
Art Sateens
Table Linens
Towels & Towelings
Bedspreads
Boy's Clothing
Men's Hosiery
Suspenders
Underwear
All Footwear - - - 20 p. c. Off
All Ladies' Hats - - 50 p. c. Off

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Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

# Stanley Bros. Dress Goods

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

Every good and fashionable fabric is shown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you cannot come yourself send for samples.

# Stanley Bros.

## Our Make

Of Coats have the

Perfect Fitting

Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dressers require.

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Where all Good Garments are made.

### \$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
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Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Inventions made on best security. Money to loan.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1907, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1895, made between John Daniel McDonald, of Fox River, Lot 42, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Flora Jane McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Edward McDonald, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, Barrister, Trustee of Mrs. Hobkirk, of the other part, and which said mortgage is now, in default having been made in the principal and interest due thereon:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Forty-two, in King's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the northwest angle of land in possession of Angus McDonald, on the bank or shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence north according to the magnetic north of the year 1784 south two degrees fifteen minutes one hundred and one eighth of an inch north; thence north seven degrees six chains and thirteen links; thence north two degrees fifteen minutes west to the sea shore; thence along the shore to the place of commencement, containing (80) sixty acres of land, a little more or less, as described in a deed of conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to John McDonald, dated the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1859.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matthew & Macdonald, in Charlottetown.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1907.

ANNEAS A. MACDONALD,  
Trustee of Mrs. Hobkirk,  
(Aug. 14, 1907—4)

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

## EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

In this issue will be found advertisements of the Exhibition to be held at Charlottetown, beginning on the 8th. October next. It is expected that this exhibition will eclipse anything of the kind previously seen in this Province. The secretary informs us that entries for the exhibition are being received very liberally, and that a first class exhibition is very much to be anticipated. Read the advertisement.

A farmer named Andrew Gillis of Lower Fox River was killed yesterday morning. He was about fifty years of age, went out to work about 7 o'clock in the morning. The bull was in the field where the cow was, and appears to have made the fatal attack at once. Those at the house heard the cries for help and ran to the rescue with pitch forks, but it was too late; the unfortunate man was dead. The infuriated animal drove his horns through the breast of the deceased and pierced his heart. Gillis has a mother and two sisters at home, and several brothers and sisters who are absent from the Province.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Elections for the House of Commons are to be held on the 26th. of this month. Nominations will take place on the 15th.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, on Thursday evening last, the residence of Mr. J. H. Brown, who was 25 years of age, died of typhoid fever since 1895 and admission since 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, on Thursday evening last, the residence of Mr. J. H. Brown, who was 25 years of age, died of typhoid fever since 1895 and admission since 1895.

On the 25th ult., Albert Stenmela, bookkeeper of Detroit, Michigan, was taking his three year old daughter, went to Bell Island bridge and threw into the water and watched her struggle and drown.

It was reported from New Haven, Conn. last week that with the exception of two brief thunder storms, several weeks ago, no rain had fallen in that vicinity for seventy-six days. (Prince Edward Island could spare quite a lot of rain to suffering Connecticut.)

The will of the late Frank McKenna of this city, was probated a few days ago. The whole estate is valued at \$24,431. \$200, are left for masses and \$300 for a monument, \$500 are left for the new Cathedral. All the rest of the estate is left to his sisters and other relations.

Capt. Williams and crew of the American three-masted schooner Hudson from Monrovia to New York with a cargo of laths and lumber reached Port Montreal, N. S. Friday afternoon after a thrilling escape from fire. The vessel caught fire when several miles off Little Hope and had to be abandoned.

Mary Sullivan about twenty-six years of age, daughter of Timothy Sullivan of Fox River, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Foxley River on Sunday last. The body was recovered in a short time; but all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing. She had been home on a visit from Boston intending to return in a short time.

Twenty chinamen, who were smuggled from St. John's Nfld were landed near Gabarus, on the coast of Nova Scotia on Wednesday night of last week. There is a head tax of \$500 on chinamen coming into the country, and the smuggling schooner has since been captured by the Dominion Customs authorities, and the eighteen chinamen have also been taken into custody.

Thirteen cottages, barns and a number of small buildings at Bedding Camp Grounds near Exeter, N. H. were burned Thursday and five others badly damaged near Exeter, before the blaze was under control. After aid had been summoned from neighboring towns a large number of these in the beautiful camp grove were burned and others cut down to stop the progress of the fire. The total loss is \$15,000, only small part of which was covered by insurance.

A terrible accident occurred at Oldham gold mine, near Halifax, N. S. Thursday, by which two men may lose their lives, and which will certainly cripple them for life. Robert Morrison and Albert Campbell were descending the shaft, 500 feet deep, when in some unknown way the rope broke and the tub descended the shaft with frightful velocity. When they reached the bottom of the with a dreadful crash, they were knocked senseless. When picked up Morrison was found to have his ankle crushed and both of Campbell's thigh bones were broken. They were brought to a hospital at Halifax and operated upon.

There were nine starters in the sixteen mile Guardian bicycle race, on Wednesday evening last. Two met with accidents that put their wheels out of action and two others gave up the race when about halfway on the course; so that only five went over the course. The winner was James Connelly, Royalty, who covered the distance in one hour six minutes and two seconds. The winner of the second prize was Nelson Winchester and the third was Gordon Hughes.

On Thursday night of last week two accidents which resulted fatally and one that is likely to, were reported to Boston police headquarters. Arthur Hammond, 36 years old, died at the City Hospital from injuries received in a runaway accident. Jeremiah Kearns, aged 33 while working at his late job, lost his balance and fell to his death, 90 feet below. Mrs. M. May Manning, 62 years old was badly burned about the head and arms by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was removed to the City Hospital, and placed on the dangerous list. On the same date, at North Adams Mass, Mrs. Lillian Welsh, while using kerosene oil to start a fire in her range, was burned to death.

At Luna Park, Summer resort, near Pittsburgh, Pa. one day last week Mrs. Anna Hucks 55 years of age was attacked and almost killed by a lion. When the attack was made the park was crowded without warning the lion appeared from behind and sprang for Mrs. Hucks, who was nearest him. The noise and panic attracted the attention of W. A. Dawing, Chief of the park police, who emptied all the chambers of his revolver into the beast with little effect. Others secured rifles and pumped lead into the beast, who finally succumbed and lay dead. The woman was torn bruised and suffering from shock when rescued.

### 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.

C. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907—31



# FURNITURE SALE

## Cut Prices

### ON

## Parlor Suites & Odd Chairs

We are showing a large assortment of Parlor Suites and Odd Chairs

- 3 piece Wire back Suite upholstered in Silk, \$120.00 for \$85.00
- 5 piece Mahogany finish Suite, upholstered in Silk, \$66.00 for \$44.00
- 5 piece Mahogany finish Suite, upholstered in Velour, \$50.00 for \$35.00
- 5 piece Walnut finish Suite, upholstered in Tapestry, \$23.00 for \$18.00
- 3 piece Mahogany finish Suite, upholstered in Silk, \$75.00 for \$39.00
- 3 piece Mahogany finish Suite, hand carved, upholstered in Silk, \$121.00 for \$86.00

Only one each of the above Suites in stock

- Odd Rocker, Mahogany finish, upholstered in Silk, \$21.00 for \$12.00
- Odd Rocker, Melton Rug, \$12.00 for \$8.00
- Leather Couch, Mahogany frame, \$55.00 for \$35.00

Special attention given to mail orders. Freight paid to any railway station or steamboat landing.

# JAMES PATON & CO.

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from

# E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.



### Do You Want New Records?

All the latest are here.

### Do You Want An Organ?

We sell the best at low figures. No fancy profits.

### Do You Want a Sewing Machine?

Our \$22 Machine has no superior at the price.

We sell low as our expenses are small. We can save you money. Write to-day for full particulars.

### MILLER BROS.

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

Fine Timekeeping Regina Watches, \$8.00 and upwards.

High grade and real stone set Rings.

Links, Buttons, Studs, 50 cents up.

Souvenir Spoons, and Jewelry, in silver and gold enamelled.

Solid Gold Scarf Pins; also Collar, Dress and Baby Pins

Eyeglasses, tested for and fitted to suit both eye and feature.

Ladies' Chains and Bracelets.

Locketts, in solid gold; also in plate that will stand engraving.

Knives, Forks, Spoons—best of plate.

### Provincial EXHIBITION!

The Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Dairy-men; also the Farmer and his Wife, are asked to note the dates of the great

### Inter-Provincial Exhibition

—AT—  
Charlottetown,  
October 8th to 11th, 1907

### Open to the Maritime Provinces

Over \$6,000 in EXHIBITION PRIZES.

Two Days Horse Racing, Three Classes Each Day.

Over \$1,700 in Race Purses.

If you have not received the Price List or Race Programme write the Secretary.

Lowest Rates on Railways and Steamboats.

For full particulars write the Secretary.

F. L. HAZARD,  
President.

C. R. SMALLWOOD,  
Secretary.

Sept. 4, 1907—51

### Grand Tea Party!

St. Columba.

A Grand Tea Party in aid of the Church funds, will be held at

St. Columba, East Point,  
On SATURDAY  
September 7th, 1907.

Excellent tables, a well supplied refreshment saloon, fruits and delicacies of the season in abundance will be features of the occasion.

Dancing booths, swings, bowling alleys, and all the usual amusements will be provided.

Those in charge will spare no pains to make the occasion pleasant and entertaining for all who attend.

As this will be the last grand outing of the season, don't miss it on any account. Remember the date, Saturday, September 7th.

NEIL McEACHEN,  
Secretary.  
August 28th, 1907—21

# Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

Only one piece of each decoration. Special importation. Most suitable for

## Wedding Presents

Goods you cannot duplicate in any other store in Prince Edward Island.

## Prices Low Quality High

A pleasure to show this ware, whether you purchase or not.

# CARTER & CO., Limited.

### Snappy Styles

—OF—  
Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,  
THE SHOE MAN  
QUEEN STREET

### Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys  
Bowen's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Why Is It?

Oh, can you answer stranger,
And tell the reason why,
The worthless pass through danger,
When the useful often die;

Why does death seek the bowers
Where choicest blossoms grow,
And pluck from thence the flowers
That do not beauty show?

Why are young men taken,
The aged left behind?
Some weary and forsaken,
Some wretched, halt and blind!

Our hearts are filled with sorrow,
Our eyes o'erflow with tears,
As we think that each tomorrow,
Will blend into the years?

Oh, often have I pondered
And asked the questions o'er,
Until I thought I've wandered
To the Galilean shore;

The Danger of Bad Reading
Monsignor John S. Vaughan's
article on "Indiscriminate Reading"
in the Ave Maria for July 27,
contained the following passages:

"But probably the greatest peril
in the path of the omnivorous reader
arises from infidel books. We mean
all those publications in which
the truth of Revelation and the doctrines
of the Church, even the most sacred
and sublime, is travestied or ridiculed,
or directly attacked and contradicted.
In these days it is downright infidelity,
rather than hybrid Protestantism,
that we have to contend with."

"It is not so much heresy as
downright atheism and godlessness
that confront us, and that poison
and contaminate so great a portion
of the world's present literary output.
There is not the slightest doubt
but that an incalculable amount
of harm is being done by this
class of books; and the more
because even the good and pious
persons often fail to appreciate
the risk they run in perusing them.
In fact, they will go so far as
proudly and disdainfully to deny
that for them there is any risk
whatsoever. Again and again Catholics
may be heard asserting their right
to read such pernicious authors.
And on what pretext? 'Oh,' they
jauntily exclaim, with an offended air,
'if our faith be true and well grounded,
we have no cause to fear what
men may allege against it.' Or they
pensively remark that the Catholic
 creed must be a very milk-and-water
 creed if it cannot face the arguments
 of infidels and the onslaught of foes;
 that, in short, there can be nothing
 supernatural or divine in it, if it is
 going to totter and fall to pieces
 at the breach of mere men, however
 skilled in wordy warfare."

"What arrant nonsense! Such
 observations are, of course, common
 enough; but they disclose an extraordinary
 confusion of thought. We can
 only say that those who make
 them must be sadly ignorant
 of their own innate imbecility
 and weakness. It is true that
 the danger of the reader is very
 great, but this danger arises
 not in the least degree from
 any infidelity or defect in
 the foundations of the Faith;
 for the Church stands on an
 impregnable rock and is absolutely
 invulnerable. We have the divine
 assurance that the gates of hell
 shall never prevail against it.
 No! The danger exists, but is
 subjective, not objective. The
 danger lies wholly in the blindness
 and dullness of poor weak
 human nature, which is easily
 misled by specious words, and
 which, having entered into a
 coalition with the agents of Satan,
 is as li-

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—
That's the complaint of those
who are so unfortunate as to
be afflicted with Eczema or Salt
Rheum—and outward
applications do not cure.
They can't!

"I was taken with an itching
on my arms which proved
very disagreeable. I
consulted a doctor and
bought a bottle of Hood's
Sarsaparilla. In two days
after I began taking it I
felt better and it was
not long before I was
cured. Have never had
any other skin disease
since." Mrs. Ida E.
Wann, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities
and cures all eruptions.

to be deceived and fall miserably
as were Adam and Eve when
they tried conclusions with the
arch-fiend himself.

"Such shallow excuses for
flying into the very face of
danger are in sober truth, but
sad indications of a subtle
pride and vanity, and suggest
a really culpable ignorance
of man's spiritual misery and
dependence. Nothing is easier
than to raise difficulties;
nothing is more common
than to suggest doubts against
the supernatural. That
albeit any one can do
without offering any claim
to superior knowledge.
Nor is it strange. Cannot
a child, with a match
and a handful of straw,
create a cloud which will,
for the time being,
hide even the stars?
It is a trite saying that
'a fool can ask more
questions than a wise man
can answer.' And if this
be true in the case of
a fool, how far truer
it must be when the
questioner is not a fool
at all, but a shrewd
and clever reasoner,
accustomed to dialectic,
who has an object to
accomplish, and who
is wholly unscrupulous
concerning the means
he employs? How can
we expect the average
Catholic to read the
effusions of rank infidels
without receiving any
harm? Has he the
mental skill and training
to parry every blow?
Is he such a master
of fancy as never to
be overcome by any
adversary? The vast
majority of Catholics
are without profound
knowledge either of
history or theology
or philosophy. They
have never been
trained for such
encounters. They are
little acquainted
with the insidious
ways, the counterfeit
speech, the perverted
sense, the false
reasonings, the
insinuations, the
tergiversations, the
suppression of the
false, and the other
shifts of a designing
writer. They indulge
their curiosity, yet
suspect no evil. Silly
flies suspect no
danger in the spider's
web so deftly spread
to catch their feet.
In like manner
many a silly human
creature apprehends
no danger whatever
in infidel books,
and is thus
allured to his
doom, being
entangled in the
cunningly devised
meshes of some
sophistical argument."

"To suppose that Catholics
of ordinary ability, or
without experience
or preparation, should
be able to see through
and to detect all the
wily sophistries
proposed by some
of the keenest
and best
practised
intellects of the
day, is sheer
folly and
madness. They
seem to forget
that amongst
the immense
number who
write are to
be found
agnostics,
materialists,
positivists,
and other
infidels of
questionable
learning and
ability. These
are often
men who
have distinguished
themselves
at the
universities;
they are
highly
cultured;
they possess
an extraordinary
command
of language;
they express
themselves
with elegance
and ease,
and sometimes
with real
eloquence;
they set
forth the
most
dismal
doctrines
and theories
in well-
balanced
phrases
and in
carefully
rounded
periods,
that captivate
and charm
the casual
reader, to
his own
destruction;
reminding
one, by
reason of
their methods,
of those
exquisitely
tinted
tropical
berries
which hide
the deadliest
poison
under an
exterior
of the most
brilliantly
beautiful
forms
and color,
which tempt
the simple
wayfarer
to a deadly
feast. Some,
too, are
past-masters
of deception,
and will
present
their views
with an
extraordinary
show of
plausibility.
They will
take it for
granted
that nine
persons
out of
every
ten will
take it for
genuine
truth; and
surround
vice itself
with such
a halo
of virtue
as almost
to deceive
even the
elect."

"The simple, self-confiding
and inexperienced
reader seems
singularly
unconscious
of all this.
He, accordingly,
throws
prudence
to the
winds;
he refuses
to curb
his curiosity,
and calmly
persuades
himself
that he
may safely
read and
study
the worst
publications
of the
day and
run no
risk; skate
on the
thin ice
and not
tumble in.
Many a
time have
we seen
headless
youths,
and even
young
ladies
fresh
from the
academies,
thus
courting
disaster,
and rushing
in where
angels

themselves
fair to tread.
In this
fact, indeed,
must be
in a large
measure
scorched
the deplorable
views
and
unorthodox
opinions
held
by not
a few
Catholics
at the
present
time."

Pride, and pride alone,
is at the
bottom
of it.
For what
is it that
such
venturesome
young
persons
practically
do? Their
conduct,
translated
into words,
bears a
very
sinister
aspect,
and may
be expressed
as follows:
'I am
more than
a match
for all
these
infidels.
Clever
men may
dispute
error, but
not from
me. They
represent
evil as
though
it were
good,
and deceive
others,
but me
they
can never
deceive.
No! I am
far too
astute to
be taken
in. Let
them
weave
their
subtleties
and their
sophistries
about
me, and
prepare
their
pitfalls
and their
mazes.
Each
attempts
may
entrap
the less
wise,
but they
are wholly
unavailing
before
my penetrating
and all-seeing
eyes. If I
can see
through
every
difficulty,
I can
loose
every
knot. I
can
unravel
every
thread.
I can
navigate
the rough
ways
smooth,
and the
crooked
ways
straight;
I can
blow
down
under
any
false
light,
and
bring
forth
error
triumphantly
from
its
hiding
place
into
the
light
of day;
and
put
my
finger
on
every
poisonous
spot
without
fail."

What presumption!
Alas! their
pride
deceives
them,
and, unless
corrected,
will
certainly
bring
upon
them
some
terrible
calamity.
'Pride
goeth
before
destruction,'
says
the
Holy
Spirit
of God;
'and
the
spirit
is
lifted
up
before
a fall.'
Such
conceit
soon
receives
its
due
punishment.
They
get
entangled
in
the
toils
of the
snare,
and
entangled
and
held
fast
in
the
twisted
strands
of
error
and
infidelity,
and
suffer
the
just
consequence
of
their
rashness
and
disobedience.
'Professing
themselves
to be
wise,
they
become
fools.'"

"We have
no right
whatever
to expose
ourselves
to temptations
against
faith;
we have
received
no promise
of immunity
if we do
so. Quite
the
contrary.
The Holy
Spirit
of God
explicitly
warns
us that
'he that
toucheth
pitch
shall
be defiled
with it.'
The plain
truth
is, that
we are
not
wise
enough
or prudent
enough,
or sufficiently
conscious
of our
weakness
to sail
our own
fragile
barques
over
the
great
sea of
error
and
heresy
which
encompasses
us upon
every
side.
If we
were,
then,
Christ
would
never
have
commanded
us to
enter
into
the
Barque
of Peter,
and to
entrust
ourselves
and all
our
spiritual
interests
to him
who
alone
has
received
the
divine
assurance
that
his
barque
will
ever
ride
in safety,
even
amid
the
fiercest
and
wildest
storms;
and,
tossed
and
buffeted,
will
never
be
wrecked
on
the
shifting
sands
and
shallows
of infidelity."

"No observer,
with any
experience
of life,
can fail
to note
the
terrible
havoc
that
infidel
and
anti-religious
books
are
causing
even
within
the
ranks
of the
children
of
the
Church.
The effect
of these
mischiefous
publications
is often
slow,
and, as
a rule,
scarcely
perceived
at the
time,
but
for
that
very
reason
only
the
more
dangerous."

"Drop by drop,"
it is said,
'will
wear
away
a stone.'
So in
a similar
manner
the poison
of infidelity
and
doubt,
instilled
into
the
mind
drop
by drop
through
the
medium
of evil
publications,
will
in the
course
of time
wear
away
and
destroy
the
strongest
and
most
irreproachable
faith.
The example
of prudence
and
modesty
and self-restraint
set us
by the
ancients
should
not
be
without
its
effect.
We should
distrust
our
weakness,
deprive
ourselves
all
dangerous
licences,
and
ask
God
to
guide
and
safeguard
us
from
the
snares
and
the
seductions
of error.
Then
God
will,
in
His
great
mercy,
teach
us
prudence
and
rescue
us
from
the
effects
of our
own
folly."

Why Do Catholics
Have an Italian
for a Pope.
One might
also ask
why did
St. Peter
make
Rome
the seat
of his
primal
authority.
The fact
that
Rome
is an
Italian
city is
probably
the main
reason
why so
many
Italians
have
succeeded
in the
papacy.
It is not
necessary
that
all
Italians
be chosen
Popes.
In the
past
there
have
been
Popes
of other
nationalities,
and the
same
may
occur
in the
future.
The fact,
that
for
so many
centuries
the Pope
was
also
a temporal
ruler
naturally
favored
the election
of an
Italian
Pope.
In the
election
of a Pope
as in
the
appointment
of bishops,
and even
priests,
national
feelings
are often
considered
and
practical
considerations
are taken
into
account.
It would
seem
strange,
except
for
urgent
and
weighty
reasons,
to select
a Cardinal
from
some
foreign
country
and
make
him
Bishop
of Rome
or Pope.
The College
of Cardinals
by whom
and from
whom
number
the Pope
is elected,
as we
would

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.
Certain relief and usually complete recovery
will result from the following treatment:
Hope, rest, fresh air, and—Scott's Emulsion.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.50.

For Diarrhoea,
Dysentery
AND ALL
Summer Complaints
DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
IS AN UNUSUAL REMEDY.

It has been used by thousands of
patients for the past fifty years,
and has never been found to
do any harm.

It is a natural product of the
wild strawberry, and is
entirely free from any
poisonous or
irritating
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