

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 47

Flour. Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



Groceries.

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.

Removed!

We are now open for business in our New Store, two stores west of our old location, where, with increased space and improved facilities, we are in a better position to meet the requirements of our customers than previously.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

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, Trowsersings,
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,

Before Winter Sets In Yet Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

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, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Common Errors.

Did you ever pick up a don't book and read it and see how many mistakes the average so-called well bred person makes unconsciously, or through bad habits?" asked a young lawyer. "Perhaps slang has a great deal to do with it, as slang expressions are used often in such way as to make them resemble good English. We say a piece of cake is awfully good, or a girl is awfully pretty, when we mean 'very.' We say a wedding 'occurs,' when nothing but accidents occur, and as for that word 'lay,' but few people there are who are not afraid to use it. We 'lay' a thing down, but we ourselves 'lie' down. 'Lay,' 'lie,' 'laid' takes an object; 'lie,' 'lay' 'lain' does not. How ridiculous it is to say we 'love' candy, when we 'like' it; a plate of soup could hardly be 'lovely,' but a rose could be. And that 'got.' It seems almost an unnecessary word if care would be taken. The words 'he,' 'she,' 'him' and 'her' are really the most troublesome words in English language to most people. I was shocked to hear a society girl once say, 'Mrs. Blank has invited me and I to her home.' They seem to be afraid of the words 'her' and 'me.' To say 'she asked her and me' sounds queer, but is correct. How many careless people say, 'He asked for you and I.' The word 'ain,' is fast growing in disfavor. Few know that the word 'aggravate' does not mean 'provoke' or 'irritate,' and that they must not say a 'new beginning.' We expect a visitor, but we 'suspect' he is sick. A man dies 'of' a disease, not 'from,' and to say 'do like I do' should be 'as I do.' The word 'preventive' is to be used instead of 'preventative,' and the term 'I mistake,' instead of 'I am mistaken.' So one could go on indefinitely in the line of speech and writing, but when it comes to etiquette and table manners, how many there are who fall short of the rules laid out by the standard on such matters."—Birmingham News.

The Art of Smiling.

Don't you know, girls, that many a woman, now noted for her beauty and fascination, has earned her fame by her "art of smiling." If I may so say? Smiles are the "outward and visible" signs of amiability. They are irresistible magnets even to ugly women, and beautiful beauty itself however beautiful it may be.

Above all things, girls, when you feel too annoyed to conceal your annoyance from your friends, remain in your room, or at least at home, and read a pleasant book till the annoyance has passed. Do not show your frowns of annoyance to any one, however dear or not dear he or she may be.

The Pontiff to Catholic France.

The following letter, recently despatched by the Holy Father to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, sufficiently explains the attitude which obtains at the Vatican at present regarding the separation of the Church and State in unhappy France. It furnishes us not merely with a typical instance of the slowness of Rome, but also of the characteristic caution of the Sovereign Pontiff. His desire to be thoroughly certain of his ground makes him call upon all French Catholics to implore the divine light that his declaration as to their future policy may meet all needs. It is easy to divine the Holy Father's anxiety: the declaration, once promulgated, will be indeed irrevocable. Of the original—which is written in the French language—we give an almost literal translation:

Dearest Son: The grave events which are happening in France and which menace the supreme interests of religion are at present the subject of our constant meditation. In spite of all our efforts to ward off from the Church of France the evils which to-day seem inevitable, men persist in ruthlessly bringing about the destruction of the sacred and glorious traditions of your noble and beloved country. We shall manifest our mind in due time and place, and we shall give the clergy and faithful of France such instructions as are demanded by so lamentable a situation—which, indeed, is not of our doing, and for which (as all upright and intelligent minds acknowledge) we are by no means responsible.

In the meantime, in order to be able to encounter fearlessly the ever-increasing difficulties of the near future, we strongly feel the necessity there is for us and for you to invoke the light and help which God alone can give. If the Almighty, in His infinite mercy, invites us to have recourse to Him for our particular needs with greater reason ought we call Him to our aid in public necessity and in these solemn moments when religion and fatherland are in peril. Our cause is above all the cause of God, and the word which the Lord formerly addressed to His faithful people prostrate before Him in the days of Josaphat, may be aptly addressed to the Catholics of France: "Fear ye not, and be not dismayed at this multitude: for the battle is not yours, but God's." (II. Par. xx., 15)

We wish, therefore, dearest son, that public prayers be prescribed in all the dioceses of France to implore the benefits of the divine mercy on your country and a special protection for the Church in presence of the trials which menace her at the present hour. We know that God hearkens in a particular manner to the prayers of souls purified by repentance, for it is written: "Non est species laus in ore peccatoris"—"Praise is not seemly in the mouth of a sinner." (Eccl. xv., 9.) Therefore it would be desirable, during these days, for all the faithful to approach the sacraments more frequently and make their prayers more by efficacious penitential practices.

In the hope that this invitation to prayer will be eagerly welcomed by all the faithful of France, and that God may deign to hear the ardent desires to which we give expression for the true happiness of your beloved country, we send you, dearest son, as proof of our affection the Apostolic Benediction.

PIUS, PP. X.
From the Vatican, October 4.

Items of Interest.

Not only should decent people avoid the decadent and melodramatic themselves," says the Rosary Magazine, "but they should do all in their power to create an effective, adverse public sentiment in the matter of histrionic nastiness, and thus compel a hearing from shameless and sordid playwrights and managers who pander to a low and vicious public taste, whose only criterion of success is the box-office, and whose sole ambition is notoriety. Catholics especially, should take a firm stand on this question, and teach the frivolous and irreligious worldling a much-needed lesson in decency and duty."

"Faith is a gift of God which does not come as the result of a syllogistic process, nor can the knowledge of the history of the Church give the grace of faith," says the Catholic Sentinel. "Sill, logical and historical knowledge are admirable mental endowments, and have prepared many of the greatest minds in every age for the light of faith. History taught John Henry Newman that the Anglicans of the nineteenth century were solemnitates precisely as the Donatists in the days of Augustine were solemnitates. And logic led William George Ward, one of the keenest metaphysicians of the past century, to make his submission to the Catholic Church. Brownson and Brunetiere, Lacordaire and Manning, and the younger Bossan, have been led to the threshold of the Catholic Church by their reason, and perceiving faith to be reasonable, have yielded to the authority established by Christ to teach and sanctify mankind."

The Pastoral Letter of the Third Australian Plenary Council calls upon the clergy and laity to unite with the archbishops and bishops in blessing the Father of Mercies for the favors He has abundantly on Australia, especially during the ten years that have elapsed since the Second Plenary Council was held. The period has been one of quiet growth and consolidation rather than of pioneer missionary expansion which was distinctive of earlier periods of Australian history. The Catholic population in Australasia at present is something over a million (1,011,850). The clergy number over 1,300, the teaching Brothers over 800 the nuns over 3,500. Thirty-three colleges are maintained for boys, and 168 boarding-schools for girls, together with 215 superior day schools, 1,087 primary schools, and ninety-four charitable institutions. The children in Catholic schools number over 127,000. "From these figures," says the Pastoral, "it can be seen that, although our country is a land which has developed and grown with the rapidity of adolescence, the Church has progressed also, even so as to keep well to the front among the most progressive institutions of the country."

It will interest Catholic Americans to know what the Australian Plenary Council said on the subject of the Catholic press. "Those who can afford to subscribe for a Catholic paper should do so," say the Australian prelates. "Some indeed are so heedless in this matter as to spend their money in the support of periodicals that are positively hostile to religion, and a danger to Christian morality; and they seem to think it

no harm to bring into their homes, and under the eyes of their young children, pages that must plant in unsuspecting minds the seeds of indifference to the truth of Catholic faith and to the sanctity of Christian virtue. Such carelessness is criminal, and would be readily condemned as such if it were a question of the adulteration of the bodily food of their children. But since it is a question of poisoning the mind, instead of the body, they are so blind to the spiritual welfare as not to see the harm for which they are responsible."—Sacred Heart Review.

The Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes to that journal on the Italian monasteries: "When the State, at the time of the making of Italy, suppressed various monasteries, the general mode of procedure was to leave the monks already there in possession, with the prohibition to any others to enter. When reduced by death to six, the monastery was to be closed and the remaining monks to find refuge in other houses of the order. Now, after thirty-five years, this dread day has come to several communities, and the lonely old monks, with tears in their eyes, are obliged to leave the place they have made an Eden. The case of the Barefoot Trinity Order at San Oreste is particularly touching. The spot has been dedicated to religion since the fifth century, and the Trinity have been there for over five hundred years. That a change must be made they knew, but they did not realize until the other day, when they were informed that the whole place had been sold by the Government to a private person. The blow had fallen and like true saints, they packed their modest belongings and left quickly the home where they had hoped to die. But the town people did not take the news of the departure of their beloved friends and benefactors so quietly, and got up a popular demonstration, in which hundreds of women took part."

"Although the date of the forthcoming consistory is not yet fixed," says the Rome correspondent of the London "Catholic Times," still I am authoritatively informed that it will take place in the end of November or, at the latest, in the beginning of December. It is announced that about five Cardinals will be elected, but the names of only two prelates likely to be raised to the purple are known, viz., Mgr. Coggiano de Azvedo, His Holiness' majordomo, and Mgr. Argenteo de Albuquerque Cavalanti, Archbishop of San See bastiano at Rio Janeiro. If the news proves true, the South Americans will be greatly pleased to have a representative in the Sacred College, just as their neighbors, the North Americans. Nothing has so far transpired about the filling of the fourteen vacant sees in France, and it is believed that no appointment will be made until some sort of understanding is arrived at between the Holy See and France. Mgr. Giulio Zichy is mentioned as likely to receive the bishopric, so called, of the Five Churches in Hungary. He is one of the Pope's chamberlains and a prelate of great learning."

Very Rev John Stanislaus Minnagan, Dean of Limerick, who died the other day at his residence, Adare, in his eighty-fifth year, was at the Seminary of St-Sulpice, Paris, when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he had to make his way out of the city in lay disguise. For some years he was a member of the Birmingham Oratory, under Dr. Newman, with whom he always remained on terms of the closest friendship; and he assisted Dr. Newman by preparing some of the theological matter for the "Apologia pro vita sua." The present Bishop of Limerick was the dean's curate for some years.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days, has yet to buy right; but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for sample.—Stanley Bros.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

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 trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Diseases? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female diseases." 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

as stated intervals.
Bottles 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.

"I'd like to thrash that son-in-law of mine," growled the wealthy old gentleman.

"Why so?" asked the friend.

"He said he was living on little or nothing."

"Well, is that anything?"

"Yes. He is living on me."

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

Beware of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

A.—I visited my native place last week. Thought I would show my old schoolfellows how prosperous I had been since I left home.

B.—Did they seem to appreciate your rise in the world?

A.—Well, I should say so. Almost every man I met wanted to borrow five dollars.

Milburn's Sighting Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 10 and 25 cents all dealers.

Author.—It's a wise man who knows when he's well off.

Friends.—Yes?

"Clemons told me that everybody was talking about my new book."

"And what then?"

"I was foolish enough to ask what they said."

Sprained Arm

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

Mamma.—So you want to give your dear teacher a present?

Tommy.—Yes, ma; I'd like to give her some of that cheap candy like I had the other day.

"Why, Tommy, that was what made you so ill."

"Yes, ma; I know it was."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Biggs?"

"Oh, no, no; everybody has his peculiarity. Stammering is mine; what is yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"Do you stir y-your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"Well, that is y-your peculiarity; most p-people use a tea-spoon."

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

The sore throat or tickling cough that, to the careless, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or some Threat or Lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 188 Argyll Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup far better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family use it in cases of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

Don't be lured into taking something "just as good," ask for Dr. Wood's and insist on getting it. Put up in yellow wrapper, three pine trees in the trade mark and price 50 cents.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22nd, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

The writs for the Provincial elections in Saskatchewan have been issued. The elections will be held on December 23rd, nominations a week earlier.

This is election day in the Fort Augustus district. Elections for the House of Commons are also held to-day in six constituencies in different parts of the Dominion.

We must once more remind our friends who have not yet sent in their subscriptions that the time for discharging this obligation has fully matured. It is drawing close to the end of the year and it is not good business to allow this matter to run into the next year. Lapses of this kind are the cause of accumulations of subscriptions that not infrequently become quite formidable. In order to prevent any such disagreeable occurrence, please remit now.

The storm of wind, rain and snow which raged during the latter days of last week, has evidently been extremely severe along the coast, judging from the accounts of losses, wrecks and hardships endured by steamers and sailing vessels. The casualties to navigation have not been confined to our coasts; but serious disasters have overtaken shipping on the Pacific coast and in the old country, as is shown by the news published in our columns to-day.

LATENT accounts place the number of lives lost in the wreck of the steamer Hilda at one hundred and twenty-eight. Of these twenty-one were saloon passengers, eighty French farmers, returning from England with the proceeds of sales of their summer's product of potatoes and onions, and twenty-seven members of the crew. All the crew of the ill-fated steamer belonged to Southampton, and most of them had wives and families. The most pitiful scenes were enacted at the offices of the London and South-western Railroad Co., throughout the day following the wreck.

A Minister's Spare Hours.

Mr. Aylesworth is opposed to pensions for retired ministers. He does not believe in waiting so long for his income. The report goes about that Mr. Aylesworth intends to continue his law practice while holding the office of postmaster general at \$7,000, plus \$2,500 indemnity. When the question is asked whether this is true Mr. Aylesworth wants to know why he should not get up early in the morning and practice law, even though he is a minister. Why should not any man accept an engagement from one employer at a paid salary and at the same time receive pay from another for daily services? Mr. Aylesworth may be able to earn ten thousand or twenty thousand dollars a year as a lawyer while drawing a salary from the country to which he is supposed to be giving his whole services. Dr. Borden might resume the practice of medicine and Mr. Fielding might write editorials for a consideration. Mr. Scott, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Brodeur, who have sinecure departments, might devote their whole time to outside money making pursuits. A retiring allowance would not be necessary for ministers who attend to private professional work first and give their spare hours to the work of their department. Mr. Aylesworth is making it more clear than it was before that this country has far too many cabinet ministers. We would suggest that instead of devoting a part of his time to the practice of law the postmaster general take over the department of state, the department of trade and commerce, the position of president of the privy council, and the department of inland revenue. Each of these positions might occupy his attention one hour a week.—St. John Sun.

Norway's First King.

Prince Charles of Denmark is now King of Norway and on Saturday rejoicing was going on throughout the country. At the special session of the Norwegian parliament held that day, the name of Prince Charles was formally placed and he was elected to the throne by a unanimous vote of Storting. There were one hundred and sixteen members present, and not a discordant note was raised from start to finish. The delegation appointed by the Norwegian Storting to communicate to Prince Charles the formal announcement of his election as King of Norway, reached Copenhagen Sunday afternoon and was received by Premier Christensen, the president of the upper house of the Rigsdag, and the Norwegian minister. The members of the delegation, which is headed by President Berner of the Storting, were enthusiastically cheered by a great crowd. Prince Charles is the recipient of thousands of telegrams of congratulation from naval and military officers and all public bodies throughout Norway and from foreign countries, including messages from King Edward and other members of the British royal family and from friends in the United States. Referring to this matter the St. John Sun says: "Once more Norway has a king of her own. Prince Charles, or Karl, of Denmark, becomes King of Norway under another name, thus uniting the royal families of Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Greece, and Norway in close relationship. King Hakon, of that is to be his title, is the second son of Crown Prince Christian, who is the eldest child of King Christian of Denmark. He is both the nephew and the son-in-law of our King Edward, as Queen Alexandra is his father's sister, and he himself married his cousin the Princess Maud. Another sister of his father married the late Emperor of Germany. Another sister of his father married the late Tsar of Russia. Forty-two years ago his father's brother, then named William, and aged eighteen, was elected King of Greece, and took the name of George. A sister of the new king of Norway is married to the third son of King Oscar of Sweden. King Carl is thirty-three years old and his wife thirty-six.

Evidently the members of the Danish royal house are much sought after by nations which need kings, and by prospective kings who need good wives. King Christian of Denmark was not himself born to the throne. He was the fourth son of a head of a very little German duchy. He was thirty-four years old and most of his children were born before he had the slightest dream of becoming a sovereign. An accident called him to succession, just as other unexpected incidents brought crowns to his son and grandson. If this royal couple display the genius for reigning that belongs to their families, they will satisfy the people of Norway. They are described as a hearty and genial pair, whose marriage was a genuine love affair, and whose domestic life is singularly happy. There is already a crown prince two years old. Elected by popular ballot, and again by the unanimous vote of parliament, the young king enters upon his career under fair auspices. The strain in the relations of Norway and Sweden has relaxed, and if Oscar has any feeling of resentment it will not be toward his brother king.

One Hundred Lives Lost From Sunken Steamer.

With passengers and crew numbering more than 100, the South-western Railway's cross channel British steamer Hilda foundered Sunday morning and the majority of the persons on board were drowned. The Hilda left Southampton Friday night for St. John, on the north coast of France. Her passage was greatly delayed by a fog in the channel, and when nearing St. Malo she ran into a severe snow storm, apparently missed her course, and foundered on the rocks off Jardin lighthouse, three miles from St. Malo. The company's steamer Ada, outward from St. Malo, rescued five of the passenger and one of the crew. These are now on the way to Southampton and it is believed are the only survivors, though an unconfirmed report reached Paris that 70 had been saved. The crew numbered 26 and there were about a hundred passengers, all Frenchmen, the majority being onion dealers from St. Briac and neigh-

borhood. A telegram from Servan, adjoining the town of St. Malo, gives the few particulars yet available. The Hilda was near to St. Malo Saturday morning. She struck the rocks at four o'clock Sunday morning in the roadstead off the island of Cezembre. She had missed the tide owing to bad weather and fog. The majority of the crew and passengers were asleep at the time. Two boats were lowered, one of which, containing five men, arrived at Servan. The second boat was picked up empty at St. Cast, where thirteen bodies were washed ashore. The top of the Hilda's funnel and her mast are visible at low tide, according to the telegram from Servan. The Hilda was built at Glasgow in 1882 and registered 848 tons. She was a screw steamer of iron construction and was 235 feet in length. The exact number of lives lost on the Hilda is unknown at St. Malo. It is understood that there were about twenty first-class passengers including several English people. Among the latter were the Hon. Mrs. Butler, sister-in-law of Lord Lansborough, and Colonel Follet. Though it is not certain that these were actually on board, they were expected to travel by the Hilda, and it is known that all the first-class passengers were drowned. These passengers were English officers and others who were coming to rejoin their families or to spend the season at St. Malo and Dinard (opposite St. Malo). It appears to be certain that only six were saved, these being five onion sellers and an English seaman named Grinter, belonging to Guernsey, and that the total number on board, including the crew, was 105. The delay in the arrival of the Hilda at first inspired little anxiety, as there was dreadful weather in the channel and as every one had full confidence in her captain, Gregory, an experienced man, who was likely to exercise caution in approaching the dangerous coast of Brittany, which he had known for thirty years. The disaster was first suspected through the washing ashore of a body, and the port authorities immediately sent out a tug. It was then learned that the Hilda was wrecked on a treacherous reef close to the island of Cezembre, called "Les Portes." She had apparently struck, broken her back and immediately sunk, leaving no time to launch boats. The Jardin light is quite close to the spot. It cannot yet be explained at what time or how the disaster occurred. The entrance to St. Malo is dangerous, the currents and rocks needing the exercise of considerable caution at all times, but more especially in bad weather.

Many bodies have been washed ashore at different points, some wearing life belts. Six of the survivors, according to a report in circulation, were rescued by the Ada from the rigging. The Southwestern Railroad Co. is as yet unable to give a list of the Hilda's passengers, but they say that a score booked passage at stations between London and Southampton, and that to the best of their knowledge ninety persons were drowned and only six saved. The company is still without reliable details as to how the disaster happened. Its agent at St. Malo only briefly reported "The Ada has put back and reports the Hilda is a total wreck at Les Portes Reef outside Jardin lighthouse. The Ada's boat saved five onion men and a seaman named Grinter out of the rigging. They appear to be the only survivors."

Balfour for Preference.

At the National Union of Conservative Associations' conference in London on the 14th inst., a resolution was passed declaring that closer union with the colonies is the greatest and most important, and, for reasons based on colonial sentiment, the most urgent of all the constructive problems, and the one which most pressing requires immediate consideration in every part of the empire. The conference declared that these national and imperial objects should be obtained by a readjustment of taxation as well, without increasing the cost of food to the poorer classes of the country, tend to secure a fairer treatment of British manufacturers by foreign nations, prevent the practice of dumping and largely increase the reciprocal preferential trade between the different parts of the British empire. The resolution was carried with only two dissentients. Speaking at a mass meeting at Newcastle on the occasion of the conservative conference, Mr. Balfour upheld his Sheffield views. He regretted that the fiscal question had caused divisions in the conservative party, but this was rather a question of the future and should not be allowed to interfere with constructive legislation. He did not think there should be or need be any disagreement over retaliation, which he advocated just as much on behalf of the con-

sumer as on behalf of the manufacturer and wage-earner. Premier Balfour said the government must be given a free hand to retaliate against unfair foreign competition and so readjust the fiscal policy of England as to encourage British manufacturers and draw the empire together by preferential treatment of colonial goods. In the course of his speech Mr. Balfour declared frankly that he was not afraid of opposition, but of his own friends, and with great deliberation and emphasis he added: "I am here to say exactly what I think about the situation, and I mean to say it. There is no use in having a leader unless you mean to follow him. I speak here as your leader for the time being, and my advice is to forget differences which are outside of practical politics of the hour. If you reject my advice, disaster will overtake our cause."

Regarding the colonial conference, Mr. Balfour said: "Some of my friends may think that when I advised them I advised the party, but in the forefront calling a free conference, and in an attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with the closest commercial union of the various members of the empire, I am too sanguine in supposing such arrangement possible or that I overrate the empire from carrying such arrangement into effect. "There may be differences among us on that point, but there is any man whose blood courses so slowly through his veins that he does not feel, if he would bring into some more organic union the disjointed members of this vast empire, we should in the eyes of our children and our grandchildren, have done the greatest and most patriotic work that was ever attempted (loud cheers), and which I believe to be growing among the citizens of the mother country? "Here again, it would be lack of courage and patriotism, which would discourage the sentiment grown up in the colonies, and which I believe is growing up among the citizens of the mother country. "Proceeding, Mr. Balfour admitted the party always had been disunited on what was strictly technical known as protection. He never had been nor was he on the protectionist side, but believed the government's future should have hands free, to do all they could to help the industries of the country."

The opposition extreme protectionist papers criticize Balfour's lack of clearness on the fiscal question. The Post says he is in danger of alienating both sections of his party. The Chronicle says he is foggy, and the Express that he is out of touch with his party. Both the Standard and the Times congratulate him on his qualities as a leader. Conservative free traders abstained from voting on the resolution.

Boston has Serious Fire.

A large five story brick building used for storage purposes by the Continental Storage Warehouse Company, 1,235 Washington street, south end, Boston, was ruined by fire which started at 9:30 Friday night. The building stood in the rear of the company's office and occupied a large space between Washington street and Shawmut avenue, near Waltham street. Showers of sparks endangered the congested tenement house district in the vicinity, and about a dozen families at 1,296 Washington street and adjoining buildings had to abandon their apartments. Three alarms were sounded, and although the fire was handicapped on account of the lack of entrances to the property, they were able to prevent the flames from causing heavy damage to nearby buildings. The warehouse was owned by Mary Schlessinger. During the progress of the fire the patients in the Washington Home for Dipomanics, situated near the warehouse, became alarmed. Dr. Ellsworth, the superintendent, succeeded in calming the inmates. The home was not damaged, but at one time the situation appeared so threatening that Dr. Ellsworth had the records removed for safe-keeping. In his haste to leave the apartments some of the occupants of tenements made their egress through windows, and were assisted to the ground by ladders. No one was injured. The loss on the warehouse is total, and although it is difficult to estimate the value of the contents, it is thought that the total on the building and goods will reach \$100,000. The building was insured, as was a portion of the contents.

Curzon Explains Why He Resigned.

At a banquet given in his honor at Bombay on the 16th, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the retiring viceroy of India, made a frank avowal of the reasons for his resignation. Beginning with the declaration that he considered the office of viceroy the noblest in the gift of the British nation and that it ought to be looked upon as a prize to be awarded only to its greatest statesmen, he said it could not be supposed that he would without the strongest reasons resign a position which had been the dream of his childhood and the ambition of his manhood. He resigned, he said, on no personal grounds but in defense of two great principles—first, that there should be an indestructible subordi-

nation of the military to the civil authority; and second, the necessity of paying becoming regard to the Indian authority in determining the needs of India. Lord Curzon contended that in sacrificing himself in defense of these principles he had the great preponderance of India opinion behind him, and predicted that, should the day ever come when the Viceroy would be treated as the mere puppet of the home government the justification for the post would cease to exist. He said he did not believe that the administrative wisdom of his countrymen would ever tolerate such a blunder.

Steamer Halifax Injured.

The steamer Halifax from this port to Boston, was caught in a bad storm, after leaving Halifax on Thursday last, and considerably damaged. Her Captain and second officer were injured, the latter severely. Following is an account of the accident from one of the Halifax papers of Friday: With the pilot house smashed into kindling wood, the third officer, Charles Glenn, seriously and probably fatally injured, and her commander, Capt. Ellis, cut and very badly bruised, the Plant liner Halifax, which sailed for Boston at nine o'clock yesterday morning, returned to port two hours later, having been struck by a tremendous sea off Sambro. As soon as the steamer was tied up at the pier, the ambulance was summoned, and the third officer, who was unconscious, was speedily removed to the Victoria General Hospital. Medical aid was also promptly secured for the captain, who, though suffering considerably, was able to move about. There was a heavy sea running off the harbor during the morning, and when the steamer shaped her course for Boston, a tremendous comber boarded her, completely wrecking the pilot house, leaving only the supports standing, and burying those inside in the debris. Capt. Ellis was the first to extricate himself, and he fortunately escaped without serious injuries, but the third officer was covered with blood. Assistance was soon at hand, and it was found that he had severe gashes near the temple, another on the back of the head, while his shoulders and hip were bruised, and it is feared that he is internally injured. Capt. Ellis's injuries were a cut on the cheek, and his right leg somewhat twisted. The sea also broke in a portion of the woodwork in the smoking room, and flooded the social hall and forward cabin.

An Extraordinary Funeral.

A funeral without a parallel in Philadelphia, took place on Sunday at the Midvale Steel Works, where a forty ton ingot of steel permeated with the flesh, blood and bones of two workmen was buried with the solemn rites of the Catholic Church. The workmen who were so strangely laid away were John Forkin and Joseph Gazis, two laborers who met a terrible death a week ago. They were in a pit near a copola containing many tons of molten steel. A plug gave way and 80,000 pounds of the fiery liquid poured from the copola and overwhelmed them. The men were completely incinerated and not a trace of themselves or their clothing was left. The Midvale Steel Company was averse to selling the steel or using it for the purpose it was intended, and it was decided to bury it with the rites of the church to which the unfortunate man belonged. Accordingly the forty ton ingot, 28 feet long, six feet wide and five feet thick, was moved last week by a travelling crane to the rear of the machine shop, where a grave ten feet deep had been made. The great mass of metal was laid in the hole and a platform built over it so that the burial service would be better performed. In the centre of the platform was an opening six feet in diameter. A great crowd sought admission to the works Sunday, but only the two sisters of Gazis, who depended upon him for support, and about 100 workmen who were on Sunday duty were permitted to attend the services along with the officials of the company. Forkin had no relatives in this country. The graves of the men will be appropriately marked by the company.

Fatal Conflagration in Glasgow.

The most terrible fire that has occurred in Great Britain for many years broke out in Glasgow Sunday morning in a cheap lodging house for men in Watson Street, and resulted in the loss of thirty-nine lives and the severe injury of many others. The flames were first noticed at 6 o'clock that morning on the fourth floor of the building, which was occupied by 330 men. An alarm was raised and the firemen were speedily in attendance, but flames and smoke were then issuing from most of the windows on the fourth floor. An extraordinary noise was created by a procession of almost naked men issuing from the door of the building, and against their frantic efforts to escape the firemen had actually to fight for admission. Reaching the upper floor the firemen found that the narrow passages were becoming congested with men who dropped to the floor overcome by smoke. Fortunately the fire was confined to the fourth floor, and as soon as the firemen were able to get to work it was speedily extinguished. The flames had been fed by the wooden partitions of the cubicles, which threw off volumes of smoke, resulting in the suffocation of the inmates. Many on being brought to the street rallied in a few minutes, but others had to be taken to the hospitals. The dead were mostly workmen in the prime of life. They presented a horrible spectacle, their blackened faces bearing evidence of their struggles to escape. Many men were sleeping in the attic floor above the burning fourth floor and these had nar-

row escapes. The flames burst through the floor and it was impossible for the men to descend. The windows were merely fastened and their men had to break them so that they could climb through to neighboring roofs. By ten o'clock a search of the building was made and a complete list of the victims obtained, which showed that thirty-nine were dead and thirty-two injured. The march of the survivors to the police station was a fantastic one. Some had snatched the covers of the beds and others their trousers, while many wore nothing. The local authorities had to be called upon to supply the men with clothing and warm meals. Owing to their migratory habits and the absence of permanent homes, many of the dead will never be identified. The identification of others is rendered difficult by the absence of clothing.

Exodus From Canada.

According to the Lowell Citizen the exodus from Canada is not yet a thing of the past. The Citizen says: "One hears from time to time that the tide has turned and that Canadians are no longer coming to the states, but that Americans are flocking to the Canadian west and other Canadian new lands, to which are also headed Canadians themselves." French business men in this city claim the contrary, however, and say that they have daily to deal with new arrivals from up north. Furniture dealers in Little Canada say that no week passes but they sell some 'messages' to an incoming family, and even several in a week, occasionally. One dealer says that since last spring he has not had a single week without selling a household outfit to some newly landed Canadian family, and for that reason says he can take no stock in the oft-repeated assertion that Canadians have entirely ceased looking upon manufacturing New England as the land of promise, and are now completely headed another way. Little Canada, he says, is full of new people, and for his part he could point to a score of families who have come in within the past year."

DIED

At Clear Spring, Lt 44, on the 9th, inst., Flora Gillis, aged 83 years. May her soul rest in peace. In this city on the 15th, inst., Thomas Hagan, aged 59 years. May his soul rest in peace. At Charlottetown on Friday, Nov. 17th, Geoffrey Goleil, son of Francis Goleil, Georgetown. In this city Nov. 20th, May Alice, aged 18 years, daughter of Epiphane and Rachael Gaudet, R. I. P. Suddenly at Morrell Rear, on Sunday the 19th, inst., James Mallally, aged 80 years. Deceased had been in good health up to within two hours of his death, when he took suddenly ill and died as above stated. He was a much respected resident and was highly esteemed in the neighborhood in which he lived. He leaves to mourn, a widow and two children. May his soul rest in peace.

Obituary.

There passed peacefully away at Selkirk Station, Lot 42, on Nov. 11th, Neil E. McPhee aged 83 years. Through a long and painful illness he was never heard to murmur or complain but bore his suffering with perfect resignation to will of his Master. The large number who attended the funeral to St. Margaret's Church on Monday 13th inst., bore testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held in the community. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Kenneth J. McPherson, F. P., after which the remains were consigned to their last resting place in St. Margaret's cemetery. The pall-bearers were: Archibald C. McPhee, Alex. McDonald, John V. McDonald, Archibald McCormack, Peter McKinnon and Angus A. McDonald. To the bereaved relatives we extend our sincere sympathy. R. I. P. Com.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Elder Dempster steamer "Angola," outward bound from Montreal for Mexico, went yesterday ashore at Longue Point, below Montreal. Attend the Union Commercial College for an up-to-date business training. Write today for particulars. W. Moran, Prin. Ch'town. Every young person desirous of obtaining an up-to-date business education, should attend the Union Commercial College. Write for new prospectus. Address W. Moran, Prin. Ch'town. The Gloucester schooner "Maud M. Story," on her way to P. E. I., for produce, struck a rock off Sambro on Monday evening, and sank. All the crew were rescued and brought to Halifax. Most of the grain elevators in the Province of Saskatchewan are now full and the farmers, after hauling in their wheat are compelled to take it home again. A shortage of cars is the cause of the congestion and great inconvenience is experienced. The population of Toronto has grown at the rate 10,000 each year for the past four years, and is now 267,749. This is the result of the Police Census taken last month, and the figures given by the householders in answer to the question: "How many people slept there on the night of October 29th." Captain Bernier last Monday evening addressed the members of the Canadian Club in Montreal on the discovery of the North Pole. To begin with he is so firmly convinced that the North Pole belongs to Canada and consequently that Montreal must be deeply interested in the quest of its discovery. Although today people are sailing in fine vessels, these vessels are not altogether perfect. Captain Bernier says that he would much rather trust my self to a ship than a balloon. The Allan liner Corson, which was due to arrive at Halifax on Sunday morning from Glasgow, Liverpool and St. John's, Nfld., only reached there at four o'clock Monday afternoon, having experienced terrific weather on Saturday and part of Sunday. The Corson sailed from St. John's on Friday morning, and when off Cape Race met heavy weather, a gale prevailing with tremendous heavy seas into which the ship pitched and labored heavily, shipping much water. So heavy was the gale which was dead ahead, that for several hours the steamer practically made no progress.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Stanley Bros.

This week's bargain is Cloth Coats. They are the best of material, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship; they have the last year sleeve, but very little alteration will change them into the very newest styles.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale OF Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts
Fancy Dress Shirts
Collars and Cuffs
Neckwear
Dent's lined Gloves
Perrin's lined Gloves
Wool Knit Gloves
Men's half Hose
Men's long Stockings
Scotch knit Underwear
Stanfield's Underwear
Fleece lined Underwear
Sweaters
Night Shirts
Rainproof Coats
Umbrellas
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Have You a Wheel, Not a Bicycle, BUT A Spinning Wheel

That will Double and Twist Single Yarn

Which we can supply you in a variety of colors at the remarkably low price of

45 cts. per Pound.

Samples sent to any Address.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Millinery For You

Everybody says our Millinery is the nicest yet—certainly it is. That's what we intended when we stayed awake last night planning how to get the best, make the best, and show the best Millinery.

Now its time to come to the conclusion that there's only one best place to get Millinery and get it at the right prices.

Perhaps you did not see our big

FALL OPENING

If you did not just ask your friends about it. Enough said—if you don't come to us this fall for your hat—why it's just your own fault.

New Hats for Men

The new Suffolk, Christy and the Scott Hat are here now, all ready to be chosen. They are the prettiest lot of hats you ever saw.

We've a Hat for every man's face, fancy and purse. The new Scott Hat has never been sold here before, it's made by Christy and is the best you can buy. Sold at \$5.00 everywhere else in the world, here it's \$4.00. We're waiting for you, sir.

PROWSE BROS.

The Ladies' Outfitters.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Ottawa advice of the 16th, says: The Department of Railways has decided to use gasoline engines on some of the branch lines of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

King Edward has given \$10,000 and the Prince of Wales \$5,000 to the fund for the aid of the unemployed, which was started by Queen Alexandra with \$10,000. The fund now amounts to nearly \$140,000.

The London City Council last Friday evening decided to introduce a bill in Parliament under which the Council may construct a plant to supply all the electric power for London and its suburbs, at a cost estimated at \$40,000,000.

The Liverpool Corporation Markets Committee have passed a resolution strongly supporting action being taken for obtaining such an amendment of the Diseases Animals Act of 1896, as will permit the landing of Canadian cattle in England without being slaughtered at the ports of disembarkation.

According to advices from St. Petersburg the universities of Russia will remain closed until January 28th, and perhaps longer. At a conference of the rectors and professors of the various colleges, and members of the cabinet, it was decided to be useless to attempt to resume studies during the present agitation.

Carrier Lane & Co., one of Canada's most prominent manufacturing establishments, with headquarters at Lewis, P. Q., is in financial difficulties, and a demand for assignment has been made upon the firm by the Bank of Montreal, whose claim is a hundred thousand dollars. The firm is one of the oldest in the Province, and has always employed hundreds of hands in its extensive works.

King George of Greece was welcomed to London last Wednesday by the Lord Mayor and corporation. The usual address was presented by his Majesty in a gold casket at the Guild Hall. A luncheon followed. The royal procession from Paddington railroad station to the Guild Hall and back, consisting of half a dozen state carriages, received a hearty welcome from large crowds along the route, which was lined by some 7,000 troops and decorated with flags.

Kingston Blauvelt, aged six, and Abraham Diamond, aged 5, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., lost their lives on the 15th, in saving the life of a little girl who was in danger of being run down by a railway train at the Grand Crossing. To save her, the little boys rushed forward and shoved her across the track and to safety, but there was not time for them to cross or return and they fell beneath the wheels. They were taken to the hospital where both died a few hours later.

George Garlons saved Hugh Boyle from certain death at the premises of the London Shoe Company, London, Ont., on Thursday last. Boyle was leaning out over the elevator shaft when the elevator, descending with freight, caught his body against the shaft gate. The full weight of the elevator came upon Boyle, who would have been crushed in another instant. Garlons standing at a door above, saw the elevator cable slacken, heard a man's cry, and quick as a flash sprang to the shaft and reversed the elevator. Boyle was not dangerously hurt, having been saved from serious injury by the wire gate giving way beneath him.

Business was suspended at Kingston, St. Vincent, British West Indies, on Saturday. The stores were closed, and at a public meeting attended by thousands of the inhabitants, resolutions were passed denouncing the proposed union of St. Vincent and the Island of Grenada under one government. The people afterwards marched through the city with bands and flags. The police concentrated and prepared for any emergency. But the demonstration although enthusiastic and orderly and confined to the singing of the National Anthem. The people prefer a general federation of the West Indies and Canada, or increased intercourse and closer relations with the United States.

It was pretty rough in the Straits on Friday night. So much so that the steamer Princess did not leave Picton for this port until near 2 o'clock Saturday morning. It was not deemed prudent to venture out before that hour, in consequence of the storm and thick weather. When she started there was a howling gale of forty miles an hour, and rain and snow were in evidence. The passage was very rough and it took the steamer over five hours to get across. The sea was running very high and one particularly heavy wave struck her and came on board, washing her deck and smashing in one of the windows of the lower wheel. Although the glass in the quarter of an inch thick. The steamer did not reach here till after eight o'clock in the morning.

Montreal can now boast of having the largest flour mill in the British empire, the Royal mill of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, which has been greatly enlarged during the past year. Saturday the 11th, they broke all previous records by turning out 4,400 barrels in twenty-four hours. One of the wheels of the mill was out of commission, and when repaired the mill will have an output of over 5,000 barrels a day. When the present company was formed four years ago to take over the business of W. W. Ogilvie, the capacity of the Royal mill was 1,800 barrels a day. The capacity of the company's mills in Montreal is now over 6,000 barrels a day. As an official of the company remarked: Montreal was fast becoming the milling centre of the Dominion.

Messrs. Lawrence A. Wilson, J. M. Fortier and others, are organizing what they have called "The Montreal Benevolent and Protective Society," to be run closely on Tammany lines. Wilson will be President. He claims that the society will soon have 25,000 as a membership and exercise a great political influence. "supposing" he says, "that if a corporation or trust wants certain charters or legislation put through, we look into it,—and if we decide it is all right and to the City's interests to grant it, we get them put through." "And what do these corporations do?" he was asked. "They will subscribe every year, same as anybody else," only more, remarked Wilson. Some of them might want to give \$25,000 or even \$50,000. Before an election the Association would proceed to sound the candidate on his views as to certain questions pending legislation. He showed a disposition to carry out their will, the Association would shove \$2,000 or \$3,000 to run his election.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Four men were blown to pieces yesterday afternoon at South River, N. S., by an explosion in the laboratory of the International Smokeless Powder Co., at Parlin. The cause of the explosion will never be known as only the four men were in the building at the time. Several other buildings were burned from the fire caused by the explosion.

The Montreal Cotton Company have reopened the entire Grant section of their big plant at Valleyfield, and placed in operation 8,000 out of the 9,000 looms contained in it. The company hope to have all the looms in operation before the end of the year.

A. W. Donly, commercial agent for Canada, in Mexico, writes to the government at Ottawa, that the Mexicans are beginning to produce raw sugar. Cheapness of labor and land in Mexico will offset the preference enjoyed by the West Indian producers.

Coal in Boston has advanced in price 50 cents a ton on all grades except furnace and pea which advanced 25 cents a ton, and furnace \$6.50. The advance marks the regular winter increase, which was delayed this year later than usual, and is six weeks beyond last year. The price of stove coal is 25 cents higher than the maximum price for the same trade last winter.

The Parisian, the first Canadian mail steamer of the season on the Halifax route, arrived at that port on Sunday from Liverpool. Rough weather was experienced on the way across. On Thursday the Captain, from Philadelphia, was passed. The Parisian had 312 passengers, many of whom are Russian Jews bound west. One birth occurred on the voyage. She sailed Sunday night for St. John.

Wm. Kincaid, aged about seventy, was accidentally killed by Stanley Fajny, near the sawmills, on the St. John River, on Wednesday morning of last week. Fajny mistook Kincaid for a moose, and fired his rifle. The bullet went through Kincaid's heart and he died instantly. He and his son were out wood-chopping, and the former was passing along the old wood road, when he was seen in the bushes by Fajny, who was on a hunting trip.

The sealer Fawn, Capt. O. H. Owen of Exeter, B. C., has been virtually given up for lost with all on board—twenty-eight men. She was reported by the schooner Victoria and Carri C. W. from whom she parted company in the memorable storm which raged from the 5th to the 8th of October and in which it is now believed she foundered. The return of the west coast steamer Queen City to Victoria with news of the Fawn's destruction the very last hope of those who wait for her.

Among the Allan line steamer Parisian's passengers to Halifax Sunday were Robert Finly of P. E. I. and Charles Grant of Picton, N. S. They had been members of the crew of the Japanese fishing schooner Haseki, which was captured during the war by the Russian cruiser Zenta and Gromabi in Sea of Japan. The men were in prison three months in Paris, where through the representation of the Canadian government through the British authorities they were released and given transportation to London. They have a tale of cruelty by Russian soldiers and of hardship endured at the hands of their captors.

A Gloucester despatch of Thursday says: Two members of the crew of the Boston schooner Stranger were lost off this port during the heavy gale on Friday. The Stranger put in here today on her way to Boston and reported the loss. Several men were out in boats several miles off Gloucester when the gale sprang up. The sea became so heavy that they put back to the schooner, and all except Jas. McDonald and Peter O'Brien boarded her. McDonald's boat swamped when he had almost reached the Stranger, and he could not be reached in time to save him from drowning. O'Brien who was in another boat could not be found after the squall, and it is supposed he also was drowned.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., of the 15th inst. says: A lamentable accident occurred on Friday morning at the residence of Fred Peters, K. C., former Premier of P. E. Island, with the result that 71-let Arin, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Peters, died at St. Joseph's hospital Sunday afternoon. The little one had been standing close to the fire-place in her bedroom when her night-gown caught fire. She came to the door and attracted attention by her cries, of other members of the family, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Medical aid was hastily summoned, and the pitifully burned child was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where every effort was made to overcome the effects of the burns and the shock but unhappily without avail.

The Norwegian steamer Turbin, Capt. Knudsen, which left Sydney on Wednesday, coal laden for Yarmouth, struck on Black Ledge, near Mud Island, Friday afternoon, sank in ten minutes and it is believed her crew of 14 or 16 men are lost. She should have made the run in 36 hours and until news of this disaster came to Halifax Monday night she had not been heard from since leaving Sydney. There was much anxiety concerning her, for a terrific sea was running and a gale had raged along the coast for some days. News of the disaster was received at Clark's Harbour on the arrival of coastal steamer Edna E., which simply knew that the Turbin had struck and foundered in ten minutes. The Turbin was built three years ago and has been under charter to the Dominion Coal Co. for trade between Sydney, Charlottetown, Halifax and Yarmouth. She was of eight hundred tons. The crew was composed altogether of Norwegians.

In a letter received by Geo. W. Knox, of Los Angeles, the fate of Henry Miller and Gus Olander, who went on an expedition to Fibrono Island in the Gulf of California, nearly a year ago, is probably disclosed. On the night the boat of the Gulf of California near the deserted Indian Village of Hander were found trappings belonging to Miller and Olander a box on unattractive which belongs to Q. Index and a pair of dried human hands which say have been those of the men. If Olander party was in connection with a search conducted by Prof. Grisdall of Arizona for his brother, Leuch Grisdall who was lost on the peninsula.

The Prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Butter, Calf skin, Ducks, Eggs, Fowls, Flour, Hides, Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Geese, Bit coal, Pressed hay, and Straw.

Not something for nothing—but a ladies' good cloth coat for a fraction of its value at Stanley Bros. Perfection in quality, fit, finish, and workmanship—everything correct except the sleeve, which is last seasons style. Buy now while you have the big assortment. Lot 1 worth up to \$5.00 for \$1.95. Lot 2 worth up to \$6.00 for \$2.95. Lot 3 worth up to \$8.50 for \$3.95 and Lot 4 worth \$9.50 to \$12.00 for \$4.95 each. Stanley Bros.

EPPS'S COCOA. 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. The Most Nutritious and Economical.

BOY'S SUITS SLAUGHTERED.

In going through our Clothing Department, we find we have altogether too many Boy's Suits on hand, and as we have ordered for spring delivery, a large and handsome assortment, we have decided to cut the price to the core on surplus stock, in order to clear them out quickly. This is a rare opportunity to get your boy a suit, as the price asked is only about half the regular selling price. See our window for samples of what we are selling for \$1.25 a suit—worth up to \$2.50. Another line selling at \$1.50 a suit—worth up to \$3.75.



M. TRAINOR & CO. The Store That Saves You Money. This is a sensational bargain, and shrewd buyers will speedily take advantage of it. Be one of the first and get best choice.

A Commander

From Our Jacket Department Is Our \$1.75 Jacket

They are worth up to \$5.00 each; the only trouble is the fullness at bottom instead of at top.



260 Coats still in stock from \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. These Coats run in price from \$5.00 to \$20.00. Many of them have full sleeves at the wrong place. Half an hour's work will put them right, then you have a \$5.00 Coat for \$1.75, 10.50 Coat for 3.50, 12.50 to 15.00 Coats for 4.50.

We want the money, you want the Jackets. Come quick, the goods in the Coats are worth double the money. JAS. PATON & CO. A commander from our Fur Neckwear Department: 50 Fur Ruffs free by mail \$1.75, worth \$2.50.



Jas. Paton & Co.

SAY! If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET, JOB WORK. Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. John A. Mathieson, K. C. — Angus A. MacDonald — Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1905—yly. Wanted—A boy to learn the printing. Apply at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1905.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald 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. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan. E. F. RYAN, B. A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. March 20, 1905.

Calendar for Nov., 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 3d., 7h., 39m. p.m. Full Moon 11d., 11h., 11m. p.m. Last Quarter 19d., 7h., 34m. p.m. New Moon 26d., 10h., 47m. a.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the week.

The Clouds of God.

BY ROBERT CLARKSON TONGUE.

The city is full of labor And struggle and strife and care, The fever pulse of the city...

Cardinal Gibbons On Dishonesty.

Baltimore, November 5. "Pay what thou owest." That is the text upon which Cardinal Gibbons based his sermon in the Cathedral yesterday morning.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public...

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.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

Wood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Wood's Sarsaparilla.

The Clouds of God.

BY ROBERT CLARKSON TONGUE.

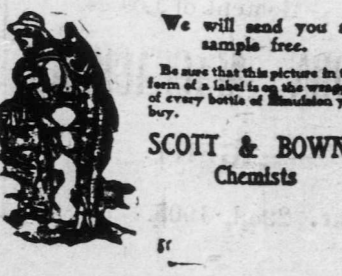
The city is full of labor And struggle and strife and care, The fever pulse of the city...

Cardinal Gibbons On Dishonesty.

Baltimore, November 5. "Pay what thou owest." That is the text upon which Cardinal Gibbons based his sermon in the Cathedral yesterday morning.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public...



a profession. Though he had scarcely enough for a bare subsistence, he declined to accept any proffered loan. He is now enjoying a lucrative practice in his profession.

EXTRAVAGANT LIVING.

Fourth—There is another form of dishonest life far more common and reprehensible than the vice just mentioned—I refer to the pernicious habit of living above one's means.

BORROWING MONEY.

Third—Don't make a promise to refund a loan unless you have the ability to do so. Dishonesty in another form is committing by those who borrow money without having any well-grounded hopes of being able to refund it.

UNQUALIFIED WEIGHTS.

Fifth—Another common system of fraud consists in the use of unequal weights and measures. This is one of the oldest methods of dishonesty.

DISHONEST BANK OFFICERS.

Sixth—I might also allude here to dishonest presidents and cashiers of banks and business house clerks.

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 trial on the system is during pregnancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a little bayou an old dorky's flat bottom canoe was shelved on a mud bank. The mud was too deep for him to get out and push, and he got madder and madder.

GREATER THAN VICTORIOUS GENERAL.

I have spoken of the sin of dishonesty. Let me now say a word about the dishonest citizen.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Distemper.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, FLESHWORMS, HUMORS. Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is marred by unsightly blotches, pimples, eruptions, fleshworms and humors.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

FALL Tailoring First Showing of Fall Woollens



We are satisfied it's a good line, but your opinion is more valuable to us, and we would like to have it.

However, tailoring don't amount to much—we mean the name tailoring—unless you get good cutting, good workmanship and the right style.

We make our clothes with the determined purpose of getting the same man back again for his next suit.

We have never had a better lot of fabrics than we have now—seven eighths are British manufacture, the rest are domestics.

To advertise the price of custom clothing means little. What the tailor gives you for your money, means everything. We would like to be your tailors. Give us a trial!

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. VICTORIA ROW.

Merit and Low Prices

ARE OUR

Bricks & Mortar

The stability of a building depends on the quality of the materials it is made from. The stability of a business depends on the character of its dealings.

We solicit your custom whenever you seek any Jewellery article. Among our features this season the following are particularly noteworthy.

An extensive line of the famous REGINA PRECISION WATCHES—among the best Watches for general service to be found in the market—covered by the broadest guarantee given with any make of Watch.

A very choice line of Locketts, Charms and Brooches, of many novel and pleasing styles of design, at a wide range of prices.

A magnificent showing of Table Silver, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Fancy Pieces, such as Cake Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Baking Dishes, Card Trays, Candlesticks.

A splendid assortment of Clocks, in many very desirable shapes and designs, all of sterling workmanship.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

CHINAWARE, New and Beautiful,

Just opened up in our

Chinaware Department,

An elegant display of fancy

Japanese Goods

In Cups and Saucers, Plates, 5 o'clock Sets, Jardinières, Umbrella Stands, pretty Nic-Nacs, Bric-a-Brac, Vases in great variety.

Old English ART WARE, Souvenir Chinaware

etc., at low prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Men's Working Boots

Amherst Made

Are made specially for us according to our instructions—Knowing the requirements of the Island trade so well, we have had two kinds made up which we guarantee to wear and keep you dry.

(Will get you a grain leather boot (Island tanned) double sole, sole leather counters, bellows tongue.

(Buys a kip boot (Island tanned) clump sole, bellows tongue, sole leather counters.

Our personal guarantee goes with each pair.

Alley & Co.

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

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Steamers Princess and Northumberland, Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

FOR POINTS WEST. From Point Du Chene, on arrival of train leaving St. John 11.00 a.m. for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point Du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.

Connections at Point Du Chene during the summer months with cars of Boston and Maine Railway so that a change of cars is required for Portland or Boston; thence for all points in U. S.

Connections at Pansac and Moncton with trains for all stations on I. C. R. and its connections.

Connections at St. John with C. P. R. and its connections, and with Eastern S. S. Co.'s steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

FOR POINTS EAST. From Pictou about 4 p.m. for Charlottetown on arrival of morning train from Halifax and Sydney.

From Charlottetown for Pictou at 8.30 a.m., connecting there with day train for Cape Breton, Sydney and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland.

Connection at Halifax with C. A. and Plant Line for Boston.

Through Tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways and on the Company's steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada.

F. W. HALES, Ch'town, P. E. I. See y

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