

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 7

Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever
Old and young are cordially welcome.

1st Floor (2 stores).—Books, Stationery, Calendars, Christmas Cards, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Sleds and Sleighs.

2nd Floor (Santa Claus Headquarters).—Dolls, Toys, Games, Dolls Cabs, Go-Carts, Rocking-Horse, Shoo Fly Rockers, Baskets, Dolls Carriages, and an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,
Santa Claus Headquarters.

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.

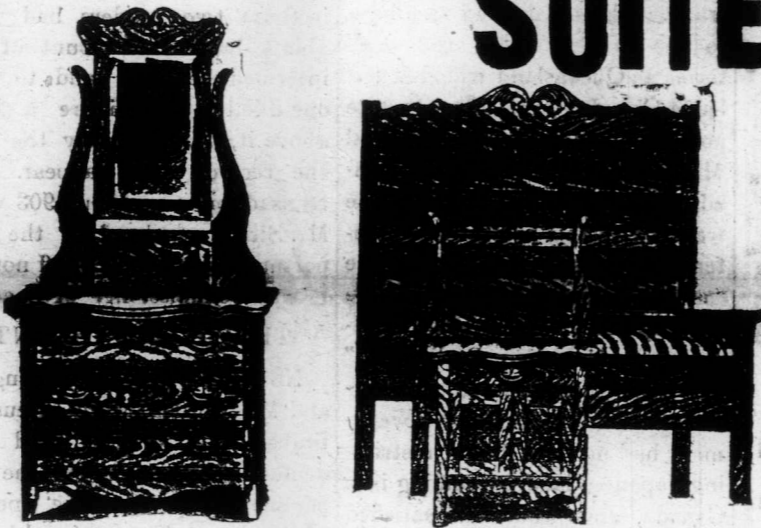
If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom



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.

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

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.

Religions in Carthage In the Third Century.

The fortunes of Carthage which for long ages balanced that of Rome, came to an end in 146 B. C. in a disaster, writes Father d'Ales in *Etudes* (Paris) which seemed almost irreparable. Nevertheless, before twenty years had elapsed, a colony under the leadership of Cains Gracius settled on the site of the great city's ruin, and having accepted the teaching of Christianity grew eventually to be the most splendid and the most enlightened city of Byzantium as the illustrious names of Tertullian, Cyprian and Augustine amply testify.

Readers of Flaubert will remember how Salambo died for having desecrated the robe of Tanit. Like all the old Semitic races, the Carthaginians worshipped Baal and Astarte, the latter being represented by the goddess Tanit.

Besides these, the fierce Moloch, whom human blood alone could propitiate, ruled the minds and actions of men. The goddess was, however, supreme, ranking with the gods as did Juno of the Roman mythology. Later in its history came the worship of Mithra, which, as the historian Tertullian notes, bears a remarkable analogy to Christianity in many of its rites. The god Mithra, for example, promises through baptism, the remission of sins; an offering of bread is expected by him from all faithful believers; according to his teaching, a general resurrection of the virtuous will take place at the close of human history.

It is of interest to us more particularly at the present day to note that this great commercial centre of the world also passed through its phase of spiritual and theosophic sciences.

Tertullian mentions that spiriting was at one time seriously considered by a large part of the population; the medium even as we know that individual at the present day, became almost as great a nuisance as, subsequently, the so-called "mathematician" or prophet of the Baxter type. Bureaus of malevolence sprang up throughout Carthage, at which on payment of a small sum, any person might call down maledictions upon his enemy, the efficacy of which was guaranteed by the commercial spirit who presided over the bureau in question.

In the midst of this gross paganism, however, the religion of Christ grew steadily if obscurely. In the apostolic age, the Gospel had already taken root on P. E. soil, and won over many influential Carthaginians to its teachings. Before the end of the second century, Christian Africa had already given to the Church its first martyrs.

That the Church was flourishing is shown by the fact that Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage, was able from P. E. territory alone, to bring together, in the second century, a council composed of seventy Fathers. Besides the usual hierarchical orders, Christian women exercised those duties as teachers and nurses, which at the present day are exercised by nuns. Communion services were held every Sunday at the churches, the Catechism was publicly taught, even rich men and women organized a society for rendering devotional honors to Christ, and collections, as much for public charity as for the support of the churches were made on the first Sunday of every month.

Paganism which had at first looked upon the budding church with complete indifference, now considered its growth with feelings akin to terror. "We are attacked on all sides by Christianity," the pagan priests began to cry "and there is no condition of life which does not show its Christian conspirators"; and as the Law according to the Roman, looked upon the Christian as a being to be butchered for the pleasure of a gathering of Roman citizens, an era of persecution began, having as its object the eradication of the new sect.

In the throes of the most barbarous persecution, though the bulk of the Christian community retained its faith intact, and went willingly to the stake or to the lions, many were the secessions from Christianity; and many a strange type of religion grew up as the persecutions increased in fury.

Almost all the new beliefs tried to graft upon Christian Doctrine, a new belief or set of principles, which should save them in the eyes of the law from the charge of being Chris-

tian. Thus the Gnostics infused into their Christianity an unsavory kind of theosophy which, as far as their belief was concerned, soon killed the spirit of Christ's Gospel. The Marcionites conceived a god whose mercy was infinite, and who could not therefore be just. The Apellians contended the divinity of Christ's birth.

The Materialists held that God was the explanation of all good, and that matter was the source of all evil.

The Quiritians rejected the idea of Baptism, and held that faith was sufficient for Salvation.

Christianity was to be obscured, thereafter, under a dense cloud of heterodoxy, falsity and doubt, till the advent of that glorious prince of the Church Illuminator, Saint Augustine.

Doctor Moyes on Modernism.

That most lucid of dialecticians and most versatile of prelates, Monsignor Moyes, Canon Theologian of Westminster, who has, it is said, refused many high offices in the Catholic hierarchy of England, in order to devote himself to the more unreservedly to the exposition and defence of Catholic tenets, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a paper entitled "Modernism and the Papal Encyclical" which receives the distinction of first place in the well-known London Review.

The Church, says the Doctor, in no way bars the way to intellectual or scientific progress, and the only liberty she denies to her members is that of saying "no," where God has said "Yes," or of saying "yes" and "no" at the same time. Modernism he defines as a group of beliefs manifold and various, but more or less interconnected so as to form a system.

A fundamental tenet of this system is the entire separation of the domain of faith from that of history. Christ is reduced to the human level on the stage of history, and the non-ignomine, or non-interference, in human affairs of a divine will, further goes to subvert all Christianity or Christian doctrine, according to Modernism. The true Catholic, whose faith is whole and entire, must ever treat as an evasion of Christianity, any attempt to treat Christ as a more glorified superhuman man uplifted into some vague or undefined closeness to God, or a man differing from the rest of men inasmuch only as he has been vouchsafed an exceptional measure of religious experience.

The Catholic Church does not deny any sort of evolution, in the sense of progress in the knowledge in the human mind of Christ, but maintains that such evolution must be one that is compatible with the unspasmodic close and personal union which subsisted from the beginning between Christ's human soul and his God-head.

The Modernist theory of "immanence," asserts the Doctor, differs hardly from the theories of divine impulse propounded by Buddha, Confucius, or Mahomet in whom God was also immanent, and it is clear that the Church cannot accept this putting of Christ on the same plane with merely human teachers.

The Modernist further places himself in direct antagonism to the Catholic, in so far as he asserts that Christ, during the greater portion of His life, was utterly unconscious of His own divinity, that He had no conception of the Church "which was to be, later on, founded by His followers, that He lived and died without any suspicion that He was the Saviour of mankind."

This assuredly is not the Christ of Catholicism, but a pitiful caricature from which one turns with indifference. As to dogmas, the Catholic maintains that "The truth of the Lord remained for ever," and that it is the intellectual, or mind appeal, which is the great safe-guard of intelligent and reasonable as distinct from sentimental or emotional religion. Truth cannot alter or as the Modernists would have it that it does change radically in its evolutionary course. What the Modernist holds is that man receives from God not a message of truth, but a feeling of religious experience. It is for him to handle and explain this feeling, according to his own lights. Consequently the Incarnation, the Resurrection and the Resurrection are,

for the Modernist, merely symbols. Dogma is therefore impossible of enunciation by the Modernist; and, failing dogma, naturally authority can have no existence. Were a Catholic to accept this form of belief, he might reasonably and logically throw aside the whole Apostles' Creed.

Then, again, the whole sacramental system of the Church is termed symbolical by the Modernist. If, says Doctor Moyes, to the Catholic the sacraments were mere symbols such as pictures which tend to awaken devotion, it would matter but little by whom they were instituted. Yet we know that by divine ordinance, they carry with them the bestowal of grace and the application of the merits of Christ. The Modernist holds, in accordance with his evolutionary theory, that Christ Himself in person did not institute any of the sacraments, nor even those of Baptism or the Eucharist. The Church, according to Modernism, founded these "symbolical sacraments" in order to strengthen the connection between her teachings and her following. Naturally, too, the Church is democratic in its constitution, seeing that, according to the Modernist, the ultimate court of appeal is the "collectivity of consciences," from which Popes, bishops, and priests hold their mandate of authority. The Catholic, on the contrary, has no illusions as the source of authority as pointed out in the words of Christ. "You have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you."

There is, of course, as St. Thomas has declared, a very true sense in which the Church is democratic, but her constitution is apostolic and her authority to teach is commissioned to her from Christ. Consequently, as Pius X declares in his Encyclical, the Modernist theory is a subversion of the divine constitution of the Church.

In his summary, Doctor Moyes answers the question, Why has the Pope condemned the Modernist? He says:

First, because the Modernists have denied that the divine facts related in the Gospels are historically true.

Second, because they have denied that Christ for most of His life knew that He was the Saviour of the world.

Third, because they have denied the divine sanction and the perpetuity of the great dogmas which enter into the Christian creed.

Fourth, because they have denied that Christ Himself ever personally founded the Church or instituted the sacraments.

Fifth, because they deny and subvert the divine constitution of the Church by teaching that the Pope and the Bishops derive their powers, not directly from Christ and His Apostles, but from the Christian people.

While reciting the chalice containing the blessed sacrament from a fire that threatened to destroy St. Mary's Church, Evanston, Ill., one priest was severely burned and another was overcome by the smoke attempting to save the vestments.

The building and contents, including many gifts of valuable statues and altar, were damaged to the extent of \$12,000.

Father Egan, assistant pastor, rushed into the church with the object of rescuing the chalice. When he arrived at the altar it was a mass of flames. He hesitated for a moment, then throwing a heavy cloak around his head, braved the fire and opened the tabernacle containing the chalice.

Flames burst forth when Father Egan opened the little door. Seizing the hot golden vessel, he carried it to a chapel in the school building adjoining.

Father Hennessey was twice overcome by smoke while attempting to rescue valuables from the sacristy near the altar. After the second attempt the priest had to be carried out of the church by friends and it was several minutes before he revived.

Rev. Joseph Schoafers, of St. Louis, has left the following amounts to charity: To Archbishop J. J. Glennon, \$3,500; \$3,000 is to be used for the new cathedral; \$3,000 for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the St. Louis diocese; to Very Rev. O. J. S. Hoog, V. G., \$10,000 for the benefit of Catholic schools in German parishes. Other donations to the amount of about \$30,000 are left to various charitable institutions. Among those named is Rev. Henry Tappet, rector of the Mother of God church, Covington, to whom \$500 is left for the Catholic missions in China.

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 drain on the system is during pregnancy. The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerves troubled is during "change of life." In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I had been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAY TO DRAW AN ELEPHANT.

Little Gladys—Granny, go down on your hands and knees a minute, please. Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet? Gladys—"Cause I want to draw an elephant."

Sprained Arm.

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

THE AFFINITY BUSINESS.

Each time he spied a new "divinity" All other beauties paled, Each one he thought was his "affinity."

And that's why he was jailed.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King"

says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

SAND AND LIME BRICKS.

Bricks made of sand and lime and hardened in the air are used largely in communities where there is no clay from which clay brick can be made, but where an abundance of sand can be found.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

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

EXEMPLIFIED.

George—Auntie, what does irony mean? Auntie—it means to say one thing and mean the opposite, like calling a rainy day a fine day. George—I think I understand you, Auntie. Would it be irony: "Auntie, I don't want a nice big piece of cake?"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES

Dyspepsia, Bells, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Write a Letter to the Editor of the *Charlottetown Herald*, and I will send you a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was once very ill with a severe headache, and I was unable to do my work. After using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, I was cured and I am now as well as ever.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S.

A Splendid Convention.

Pursuant to notice, a Liberal-Conservative Convention for the Second District of King's County, was held in the Hall at Morell on Thursday last. The Convention was attended by a large number of delegates and other representative Conservatives from different parts of the district, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Andrew Lewis, convener. On motion Mr. Jas. H. Dingwell was called to the chair, and Mr. James B. McDonald was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the purposes for which the meeting had been called, to nominate two candidates to oppose the Government in the next Provincial election. He then called upon the two old candidates, Messrs. McIsaac and McEwen, to address the meeting. Both the former candidates addressed the meeting at some length, dealing with the different public questions, and animadverting upon the maladministration of the Government. Both speakers called attention to the fact that the Premier of the Province had died since the notice of the Convention had been published. They pointed out that while strenuously opposing the policy and administration of Mr. Peters, they had no personal animosity towards him, and took advantage of that opportunity to offer their sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased. The addresses of the speakers were admirably received and warmly applauded by the audience. Excellent brief addresses were delivered by Mr. Andrew Lewis and Mr. Henry Mooney.

At the conclusion of these addresses, Mr. Edward Jardine, of Morell, moved that Mr. James McIsaac be the councillor candidate at the next election. The motion was seconded by Mr. John B. McEwen, of Greenwich, and being put by the chairman was unanimously and enthusiastically carried. Mr. Andrew Lewis moved that Mr. Harvey D. McEwen be the candidate for Assemblyman. The motion was seconded in the same breath by Mr. David Larkin and Mr. Vincent Sutherland, all of St. Peter's. The chairman put the motion and again there was a unanimous and enthusiastic confirmation.

The candidates then thanked the assembled electors for the nominations so splendidly tendered them, and dwelt at some length upon the condition of the district and the bright outlook for the opposition at the next election. Brief appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. James A. McAdam, Mr. John McGregor and Mr. Robert Carmichael. A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, to which he suitably replied, rousing cheers were given for the Conservative party and for the candidates, and then the meeting adjourned all hands being in the best of good humor.

London advices of the 8th inst. say that the Tariff Re-

form League had 1,500 delegates at their annual meeting, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested by all present, the protectionists are more than satisfied with the progress of the movement which its founder declared had surpassed his most sanguine expectations. Viscount Ridley, President, made an address, in which he referred to the support given the movement by the educated classes. The principal resolution, embodying the Tariff Reformers' "Confession of fiscal faith" which was declared to be the official policy of the Unionist party, was carried by acclamation. The results of recent by elections plainly indicate that the members of the association have good reason for being elated and that the basis of their hopes is not merely theoretical but of an eminently practical nature. In the Ross Division of Herefordshire Captain Olive Conservative defeated Mr. Thompson, Liberal, by a majority of 1,118. The contest took place on account of the death of Mr. Gardner, Liberal, who in 1906 defeated Olive by 612. Within two years this adverse majority has been converted into a Conservative majority of 1,000 in favor of the same Conservative candidate. Only a couple of weeks ago another remarkable Conservative victory took place. Mid Devon had been apparently hopelessly Liberal. In the four preceding elections, the Liberal majorities had been 404; 771; and 1283; but on January 17th, just past, it elected Captain Bell, Conservative with a majority of 559. Both Olive and Bell took strong ground for tariff reform and their triumphant election shows that public opinion in Britain is strongly swinging in that direction.

Although four months and a half have elapsed since the close of the Provincial Government's financial year, there is no sign of the public accounts, nor of any official statement concerning the financial condition of the Province. Neither is there any announcement as to the meeting of the Legislature, although we have reached the middle of February. The Royal Gazette simply contains the formal proclamation that the House stands prorogued until the 15th of February. Surely it is high time the public knew something about the financial standing of the Province for the fiscal year that terminated on September 30th last.

On the 7th inst., the question of the cost of the Hillsborough Bridge was under discussion in the House of Commons. The matter came up in the form of an enquiry by Mr. Reid M. P. for Grenville Ont., who reiterated a serious of questions previously asked by Mr. Martin, M. P. for Queens, relative to tenders and cost of this structure. It will be remembered, as we said in a previous issue, that in answer to these questions the Leader of the Government said the cost of the Bridge was \$1,363,085.57. It was further stated that Mr. Haney had still an unsettled claim against the Government, amounting to \$393,821.04. This claim has been submitted to Mr. Schreiber, former deputy Minister of Railways, a sole arbitrator. Mr. Reid considered it was not fair to submit the disputed claim to Mr. Schreiber, as he was the man, who had prepared the original estimate of the cost of the Bridge. A lengthy discussion ensued, participated in by several members. Mr. Martin M. P. for Queens went into the matter thoroughly and pointed out that when the bridge was first proposed the estimated cost was \$500,000.

The next estimate was \$700,000, and still later estimate was \$750,000. He showed that the superstructure was second hand and had done duty on the Intercolonial for thirty years. Notwithstanding this fact and in face of the different previous estimates the cost, as at present presented is nearly \$2,000,000. In connection with the bridge was the cost of the Murray Harbor Railway. The estimated cost of

The Surrender to Japan.

Canada Gave up Control of Her Immigration.—And now Depends on Japanese Forbearance.

CONSERVATIVES REFUSED.

Imperial Government Did Not Ask it.—Japan Was Ready to Make the Treaty Without It.—Laurier Government Alone Responsible.—And Now Becomes a Suppliant to Japan.

SIR WILFRID'S BACK DOWN.

Compelled to Produce Papers He Had Refused.—Documents Reveal Two Offers in Same Hand With Amount Filled in Later.—Suspicious Way of Opening Tenders.—2,400 Square Miles of Timber Goes to Speculators at Their Own Price.—They Hold Half the Northwest Timber Supply.—No One Else Had a Chance to Buy.

Timber Worth \$500,000 Sold for \$500

The Western Settler Must Pay for all.—Committee of Inquiry Demanded.

ANOTHER INJURY BURKED

Government Supporters in Committee Choked Off Investigation of Political Company.—Which Paid \$64 Each for Machines and Sold to Militia Department for \$250.—Sir Fred Borden, Mr. Pugsley and Chairman Carvell Apply the Gag.

Ottawa, 1, 1908
At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning January 29th, the House of Commons by a straight party vote rejected the following motion proposed by Mr. Borden respecting the Japanese treaty:

"That the ratification of the said treaty of 1906 was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese labourers into Canada;
"That in the opinion of this House, Canada should not enter into or accede to any treaty which deprives parliament of the control of immigration into this country;
"That this House, while expressing its profound appreciation of the friendly intentions and courteous assurances of the Japanese government, and while declaring its sincere desire for the most cordial relations with the Japanese people, desires nevertheless to record its strong protest from destructive invading competition except by entreating the forbearance and aid of a foreign government."

BY FAVOUR OF JAPAN.

Mr. Borden and other speakers showed, and the government could not deny that the present situation is described in the above motion. Mr. Lemieux has returned from Japan with an arrangement of which the only record is contained in a letter from the Japanese foreign minister, who makes the following statements:
"The existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada.
"It is not the intention of the Japanese government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of these guaranteed rights.
"The Japanese government has decided to restrict immigration and will meet the desires of the Dominion government as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the state."

In 1894 the treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed. It did not apply to the self governing colonies unless they should ratify it. In 1895 the Imperial government submitted the treaty to Canada and in doing so called attention to the immigration clauses.
"The Conservative government then in power in Canada declined to give up the control of immigration and the Imperial government was informed that should Canada adhere to the treaty it would adopt a proviso reserving the power to regulate or restrict immigration of labourers including artisans. This statement was transmitted to Japan.
"THE TIME TO ACT.
"So the matter stood when the

this branch was \$12,000 a mile; but when the road was completed it was found to have cost \$31,000 a mile. He had no hesitation in saying that somebody raked off three quarters of a million on the bridge and other three quarters of a million on the railway. Mr. Martin reviewed the whole subject at length; but our space forbids us from saying anything more on the subject at present.

Laurier Government took office. In October, 1896, the Imperial Government informed the government of Canada that Japan agreed to British colonies reserving the right to legislate concerning "the immigration of labourers and artisans." On these terms Queensland accepted the treaty and Canada might have done so. But the Laurier Government took no action, then nor for nine years afterward.

THERE WAS STILL A CHANCE.

In 1905 the Colonial Secretary of the Home Government stated that Japan wished to know whether Canada desired to adhere to the treaty under the same terms as Queensland which would leave Canada with the absolute power to restrict. The Imperial Minister asked whether the Canadian government desired the treaty with this protection or preferred to take it without reserve "as would appear to be the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian Parliament." Mr. Fisher had declared in Parliament that the Canadian government had no intention of restricting Japanese labourers coming into Canada, and would be satisfied with the treaty as it stood.

A DELIBERATE CHOICE.

The Laurier Government did not answer this despatch of July 14th, 1905, but on the 5th of September following telegraphed to the Home Government through the Governor-General "My Prime Minister earnestly hopes that you will press the immediate entry of Canada into the Anglo-Japanese treaty." To this the Colonial Secretary replied that his Government had not yet learned whether Canada wanted the treaty with or without the immigration authority reserved. This time he was told that the Government of Canada was "prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty."

JAPANESE LABORER AND ALL

The ratification followed on those lines.

This is how Canada surrendered to Japan the right to say how many Japanese labourers may come to this Country. The surrender was refused by the Conservative government of Canada. It was made by the Laurier Government. It was not done at the request of the Imperial authorities or even of Japan. The Government of Japan was ready to make the treaty with Japanese immigrants excluded. The Imperial Government over and over again suggested that form of treaty and pointed out the danger of the full surrender. It was an absolutely voluntary and unnecessary concession. Now we have a Canadian Minister going to Japan to beg that Japan will waive the right that his own Government insisted on giving. We have the Japanese Minister politely declining the Canadian proposition but consenting to limit the departure of Japanese so far as suits Japan to do so. This is the record which the majority in the House has approved, after Mr. Borden and other opposition members had read the documents clearly setting forth the above facts.

A GOVERNMENT BACK DOWN.

The very first incident of this week was the unconditional surrender of the Government in the matter of the original documents regarding timber leases, which papers were refused last week and the week before. Twice in division of the House the Government forced its followers to support the policy of secrecy. But in the end, confronted with an opposition determined that no money should be voted until the question of the right of Members to obtain information was settled right, Sir Wilfrid backed down. The Premier learned what was thought in the country about this policy of concealment and found the suspicion and distrust created was more damaging than the facts could be. So he brought down the papers himself. He laid them on the table of the house for the inspection of any members who desired to see them. This is all that was desired or asked by Mr. Ames, who had repeatedly told the Government before the papers were refused that he was willing to take them in that way.

WHAT THE PAPERS REVEALED.

Then was disclosed what seemed to be the reason for the Government's resistance. The original record of one timber lease gave information that could never have been obtained from the copies. There were three tenders for this limit. A. W. Fraser a lawyer of

Ottawa, for an undisclosed client offered \$1,000. There was an offer from the McDonalds of Ottawa of \$6,480, and finally a bid of \$7,000 by Mr. Nolan of Montreal, to whom the limit was awarded.

According to the copies previously brought down everything was regular. But the original shows that the highest offer and the lowest one were written by the same hand, on the same kind of paper, signed by the same person with different names and that the amount of the highest bid was written at a different time and with different ink. If we suppose that the persons interested in those two tenders had been able to learn the amount of the intermediate offer and to have one filled in at a figure a little above it, this is exactly the way the record would appear. The transaction occurred in 1903 when Mr. Sifton was head of the Department and Mr. Turfitt now M. P. was Commissioner of Lands.

THIS IS SUFFICIENT.

Now two years ago Mr. Ingram and Mr. Borden were discussing timber lease systems, and condemned the practice of the department respecting the opening of tenders. They showed that tenders were opened by the Commissioner of Lands alone in his room whereas there should be present other officials and the tenderers if they desired it. Under the practice it was possible for the official in charge to receive from some friend a tender in blank with instructions to fill it up with an amount a little higher than any other offer. They both stated then that they had heard charges of this kind. In the discussion of this week attention was called to this suspicious method in its relation to the double tender; and to Mr. Oliver's admission that he had received complaints against it.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The whole question of timber leases was brought up on Thursday by Mr. Lake on a motion that a committee of nine members should be appointed to inquire into all matters of the disposal of timber land and berths. Mr. Lake, Mr. Ames, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Lake, Mr. Ames, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Perley, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Herron and others made some startling exposures in this connection. They showed the following among other things:

—More than half of the timber land leased in the whole North-West is held by speculators and not by operators.
—On 75 per cent. of these limits not a stick of timber has been cut.
—Among areas so held by speculators are 300 square miles round Lake Winnipegosis containing most of the reserve supply for the Winnipeg district, 500 square miles on Carrot River, 500 North of Prince Albert, 300 on the North Saskatchewan, 400 on the Athabaska, 350 on the Peace River and nearly all of the available timber on the proposed line of the G. T. P.

EASY CHANCE TO SPECULATORS.

Practically all these lands were alienated before there was any demand for them for lumber purposes, before they were accessible for use, before the government had explored them or knew their value and before they were known to operators.
They were put up at the demand of speculators, in quantities of 50 to 500 square miles with large privilege of selection, obscurely advertised, and with the time between the advertisement and the date of opening the tenders too short for a genuine competitor to explore the lands or even to reach them. Some of the very best limits were offered at a season when it was impossible to get to them.

In many cases there was no competition and the timber was practically given away on a single offer of the speculator who first asked for it. In others the competition was fictitious with suspicion of departmental collusion, and in all there was no genuine attempt to sell the concessions on business principles. Though no time was allowed after notice and before sale, the purchasers have been given three and four years to make their selection.
One concession given away for \$500 is now held for \$500,000. The one which went to Mr. Nolan for \$7,000 is valued at from \$500,000 to \$600,000, and so on throughout the whole 2,400 square miles containing nearly half of the known timber resources of the West.

SUB-TARGET INQUIRY BURKED.

In the Public Accounts Committee the majority is again burking inquiry. This time it is the sub-target contract under which the government is paying \$350 each for machines which the contractors have farmed out to a Sherbrooke factory at \$64. The Sub-Target Company which has the contract is capitalized at \$500,000, all of which stock was paid up with \$4,500 in cash and notes. The pro-

The Always Busy Store.

Radical Reductions!

**— ON OUR —
WHOLE STOCK!**

Ladies' Fur Coats.

Astrakan, \$35.00 for \$23.35
45.00 for 30.00

Ladies' Cloth Coats.

All Coats up to \$10.00 for \$5.00
\$12.00 to 18.00 for 9.95

Ladies' Wrappers.

Printed Cotton, \$1.00 each for 50 c.
1.35 each for 68 c.
Flannelette, 1.50 each for 75 c.
2.00 each for \$1.00

Ladies' Cloth Skirts.

Regular, \$4.00 for \$3.00
5.00 for 3.75

Table Covers.

Tapestry, \$1.35 for \$1.02
1.75 for 1.32

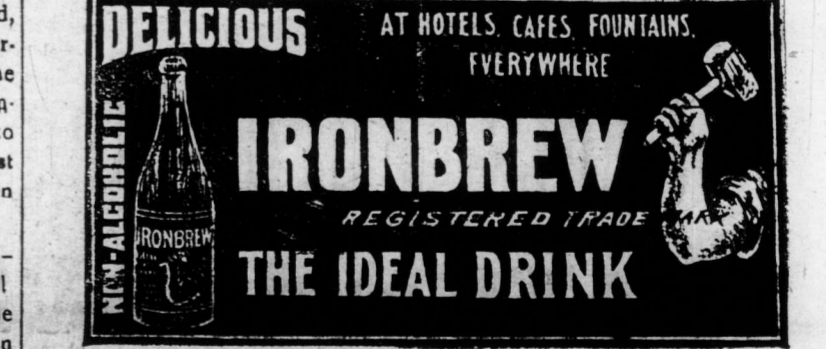
These are only a few of the bargains we are offering, and every department in this store is represented in the discounts.

Stanley Bros.

GROCERIES.

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

SODA DRINKS



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

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Boy Wanted.
The undersigned will pay high wages to a first class boy or man to work on a farm. Apply at once to Joseph E. Kelly, Southport, Lot 48, or to Edward Kelly, Sydney Street, Charlottetown.
Oct 9, 1907.—if

\$50 Scholarships Free
To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.
Will YOU win it?
An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.
Union Commercial College, W.M. MORAN, Prin.

COAL!
We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as
The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

G. Lyons & Co.
Sept. 4, 1907—8i

Our Make
Of Coats have the Perfect Fitting
Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dressers require.
Maclellan Bros.,
Where all Good Garments are made

motor handed out stock to politicians, officials and other suitable persons in blocks from \$50,000 down. Among those who received shares was H. H. Wickwire, at that time a member of the Legislature and Government of Nova Scotia, sitting for the same county that Sir Fred Borden represents at Ottawa. Mr. Wickwire, who testified before the committee, stated that he gave for this stock a note for \$500 which he had never been called upon to pay. Attempts to get more information about this Company and the contract from Mr. Wickwire, who was a director, have so far proved a failure. Objections have been made to all questions relating to the deal. Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Emmerston, backed up by the government majority in the committee, and supported in every objection by Chairman Carvell, M. P. for Carleton, have headed off every awkward question.

THE CHAMPION SUPPRESSORS.
Mr. Foster asked about negotiations between the witness and the promoter respecting distribution of stock and the dealings with the government. The witness had brought no papers but Mr. Foster had obtained copies and began to ask the witness about the correspondence. The Chairman and the majority would not allow these questions to permit Mr. Foster to read any part of the letters. Chairman Carvell ruled out everything. Mr. Foster appealed to the Committee, which by a party vote sustained the Chair. Following the usual course in such cases Mr. Foster asked for a copy of the proceedings that he might appeal to the House. This has been done scores of times and was never opposed until Mr. Pugsley contended that it was improper. It is Mr. Pugsley's first Session at Ottawa and he was kindly shown on the Committee's record plenty of precedent for the course. The Minister still refused to consent and moved that the Committee adjourn that the point of order might be considered. Chairman Carvell put the motion while Dr. Sproule was speaking against it, and promptly declared it carried. Thus the Minister of Public Works proved that he is able to give points in suppressing evidence even to these government objects who are most expert in the game. On the whole the proceedings were the most audacious and insolent ever yet seen in the way of choking off an investigation into political deals.

Prince Edward Island Association.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of complimentary tickets for the annual ball of the Prince Edward Island Benevolent Association of Boston, which takes place in Mechanics' Building, Feb. 19th inst. We are sincerely thankful for the courtesy thus extended, but will scarcely be able to present. We hope, however, that the members of the Association and their friends will have a successful and enjoyable reunion. This Association is doing an immense amount of good in greater Boston, and is constantly increasing in membership, as the sick benefit and funeral expense fund is a great incentive for inducing members to join. Aside from that the sociability and renewing of old friendships and keeping alive the customs of their native land is enough to influence every Prince Edward Islander in Boston to join this great organization. The officers for 1908 are: President—Daniel McLean. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Angus McDonald. Treasurer—Michael Walsh. Fin. Sec'y—A. J. McLean. Rec. Sec'y—Frank L. Campbell. Corr. Sec'y—Mrs. James Pendergast. Sergt.-at-Arms—Edward McAnis. Guard—Miss Mary McAulay. The Association meets twice a month and after business is done entertainment is provided. Prince Edward Islanders receive a hearty welcome at the ball and a good orchestra will furnish the music and a splendid concert programme will be given by the leading members. The dancing will be in charge of floor directors—Charles J. McLean assisted by Joe J. Cury, Joe H. Griffin and an efficient corps of aids. It is well to see that Islanders in the New England States are keeping alive the friendships of home. They are succeeding in life and although married and settled there never forget their old homes in Prince Edward Island.

News has been received at Ottawa announcing the death of Lady Morley, sister of Lady Grey, wife of the Governor General. In consequence Government House goes into mourning and all social functions have been cancelled.
A. A. McLean, N. C. Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

About half the men who apply are unfit for work, said Dr. Agard at a meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who is in Ontario looking for men for his railway. Two thousand men are wanted for construction work at once.
We should be pleased to hear from those subscribers, recently furnished with statements of their accounts and who have not yet responded. We hope they do not imagine that it is just for amusement sake we send out those bills.
Four Japanese arrivals at Vancouver from Mexico the other day tried to escape the customs, attempting to land from the steamer Lonsdale at New Westminster that night. Three were recaptured and one drowned in the Fraser River.

William Fife, the yacht designer, was seriously injured at his shipyard at Port of Scotland on the 5th. While superintending the construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's new racing yacht, Mr. Fife fell from the deck into the hold. He struck his head and was rendered unconscious. He was carried to his home where he was still unconscious the following morning.
The nitrate building of the Ontario Power Works Sweden Out, blew up. The building took fire and the men ran and escaped before the explosion. Every plate window in the dwelling was smashed to pieces. The loss on plate glass in the town is estimated at \$1,000. Other buildings owned by the Power Co. were badly shattered. The Company's loss will exceed \$25,000. Much damage was done to the windows at Stoo, eight miles away.

The blizzard on the 5th day on top of the vast quantity of snow already fallen, simply paralyzed traffic in Ontario. Railways were devoting their energies to keep some passenger trains moving on the main lines, and abandoned freight business temporarily. A consignment of cattle shipped at Brockville could not be moved, and the cars stood out the siding until seven steers froze to death. All the roads were refusing live stock shipments on any terms.
Twenty-one men of the Twentieth Company of the Foreign Legion and possibly others of the same company perished on Feb. 1, in a blinding snow storm which overtook the soldiers on their way to Fort Hassa Algeria. The entire company became separated and later searchers recovered the bodies of twenty-one of them. A section of the company succeeded in reaching Fort Hassa in a pitiable condition, but many are unaccounted for.

That her few weeks old boy lay dead beside her was the terrible discovery of Mrs. George McDougall, at Moncton N. B. Saturday. The child was in its usual good health when put to bed and was found the morning about six o'clock. Mother and child then went to sleep again, and Mrs. McDougall awoke about nine o'clock. She noticed that the infant was exceptional still, and on examination made the terribly sad discovery that the little one was dead.

There was not a very large attendance at the inside market yesterday but the outside market was well attended. There was a large quantity of beef offered outside at from 5 to 7 cents by the quarter. Hay and straw were also in large quantities and selling at prices shown in our list. Oats changed hands at 41 to 44 cents a bushel, the higher price being paid by stablemen and others for local consumption. Pork was inclined to be on the low side; 7 cents being the ruling price, although 7 1/2 was paid for some.
Caught between collapsing floors on the 5th seven firemen were injured while fighting the fire which destroyed the five story structure in the heart of the wholesale New York district. Frank Egerton is missing, and is believed to be in the ruins. The monetary loss is estimated at \$200,000. The firemen fought the flames in the bitter cold which froze the water in the standpipes and made the pressure inadequate. The injured were found lying beneath the ruins in pools of freezing water.

News of a shocking tragedy, involving the death of four people was received at Campbellton N. B. Andrew Campbell, his wife and her two children were burned to death at their home in Grand Cascapectia, early Wednesday morning. Campbell it appears left the house before daylight to go for a load of cordwood, and when he returned some hours later he found the house in flames and the charred remains of the father, his wife and two children in the ruins. On account of the lack of communication no details were available. Grand Cascapectia is in Bonaventure County, about thirty miles from Campbellton across Bay Chaleur.

There was a very pleasant "At Home," given by the Caledonian Club in their room on Monday evening. Etchiel Mayor Paton, who leaves this evening for an extended European visit was presented with a resolution of congratulation on the success that has attended his career since his advent to this Province 36 years ago. To this Mr. Paton made an appropriate and feeling reply, reviewing at some length the different phases of his business and official life in our midst. An excellent brief programme of vocal and instrumental music was carried out. Master Grey Scott sang the Highland Fling in excellent style, and a couple of hours were pleasantly spent in dancing. At the close all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

Advice of the 7th from Toronto indicates that the storm and railway tie up still continued. Every train on duty Thursday night declared it was the worst storm in thirty years, and the latest reports from the 8th indicate that it will continue for some time. Practically all the branch lines of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific were closed, and the Canadian Northern to Parry Sound was completely blocked. Only four trains left the Union Station Thursday. Only five trains reached the Union Station. Reports from all over the province tell the same story. Many towns were cut off from the outside world except by telegraph. Passengers were stalled in several stations and dependent on the farmers near by for food and shelter, and the business of country merchants was at a standstill.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Ten men met instant death in No. 1 Colliery at Port Hood, early Thursday morning. All the bodies were taken from the pit by rescuers. The mine resumed work next day. This is the worst colliery disaster in Nova Scotia since the Caledonia horror of 1899. Manager McLellan called for volunteers to go to the rescue, and every man responded, including those who had just escaped from the mine. No one knew better than they of the perils to be encountered. Fire damp was to be feared, but they entered the pit nevertheless. No gas was encountered, however, and the bodies were taken out without much difficulty. The dead are, John Campbell, Duncan R. MacDonald, Malcolm Boston, Langhills Gilles, Willie McKeanie, A. B. McDonald and four Bulgarians.

On Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a terrible event occurred at New Liskeard, Ontario, when a mother and five children were burned to death in their home. The father Mr. Hickey rose early Sunday morning and built a big wood-fire and then went to the barn. He had been away longer than he intended, and when he returned the house was a mass of flames. Mrs. Hickey was taken out with her two-days' old baby, but all efforts were fruitless to save their lives.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.25 to 0.26
Butter, (salt).....	0.23 to 0.24
Calf skins.....	0.06 to 0.07
Ducks per pair.....	1.00 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.25 to 0.26
Fowls.....	0.60 to 0.80
Chickens per lb.....	0.08 to 0.09
Flour (per sack).....	0.90 to 0.95
Hides.....	0.04 to 0.05
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.75 to 0.85
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.00 to 0.00
Potatoes.....	0.30 to 0.35
Pork.....	0.07 to 0.074
Sheep pelts.....	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys per lb.....	0.00 to 0.20
Geese per lb.....	0.00 to 0.09
Bilk oats.....	0.41 to 0.44
Pressed hay.....	16.00 to 20.00
Straw.....	30 to 35.00

DIED

At Iona, on February the 3rd, Mary Jane, relict of the late Thomas McMahon aged 91 years. May her soul rest in peace.
In this city, on the 7th inst., William Praught, aged 73 years. Deceased formerly lived at Vernon River and his interment took place there on Monday. The funeral proceeded from his late residence, Upper Queen Street, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to the Railway Station, and by Train to Vernon River. He leaves a widow to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.
At Little Pond, on the 7th inst., John McDonald, aged 87 years. A widow and six sons and one daughter survive him, and one son and two daughters predeceased him. The survivors are Angus D., on the home stead, Daniel B. in Boston, James A. at Red House, William in San Francisco, John A. in British Columbia, and J. Francis and Mrs. Joseph Fisher at Gowan Brae. May his soul rest in peace.
At Burnt Point, near Georgetown, on the 8th inst., Mary, relict of the late John McPherson, aged 88 years. She leaves to mourn three sons and a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared herself during life by her many estimable Christian qualities. The sons are Captain Hugh McPherson, Georgetown, Nathaniel on the old home stead and Daniel abroad. The funeral took place to Georgetown on Monday. May her soul rest in peace.

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

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

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

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.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.
H. H. BROWN
The young Men's Man.
Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D. S.
Aug. 15 1906—3m

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 MACEACHERN,
AGENT.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

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,

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on **KENT STREET** Near Corner of Queen.
Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.
June 12, 1907.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT or LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED.
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.
It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtue by promptly radiating the bad effects, and a persistent use of this remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.
Do not be lured by cheaply imitated so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pins across the trade mark, and price 25 cts.
Mrs. Henry Seabrook, Hogworth, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

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

Goods Exchanged if Desired. Money Back! When Wanted.



\$5 to \$8 OVERCOATS
Honesty Made
Overcoats at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8, are warm, serviceable, honestly made garments.
Made up in stylish designs, in attractive patterns. These garments are wonderful value.

Three quarter RAGLANS
With Ulster Collar
Made in three quarter lengths, of heavy grey frieze, warm tweed lining, mohair lined sleeves, large ulster collar, warm and comfortable yet easy to walk in. \$6.50

OVERCOATS!
Ready to select your Winter Overcoats? Just wondering what to buy, and where to buy it, and how to get the most value for your money.
Just Have a Look at Ours

Our claim to the greatest Overcoat stock in P. E. Island will bear investigation, and every garment of this immense stock will bear investigation both the hidden portions as well as those that are visible—inside as well as outside.
The Latest Styles. Newest Patterns.
The proper full length Raglan styles are shown in many qualities. "Chesterfield" and "Regent" styles are well represented. Every new and up-to-date model and feature of the season is here. You'll find it easy choosing.
All the most popular tweeds designs and fashionable fancy weaves will be found here. Probably three times the stock and variety that's to be seen elsewhere. Navy and black beavers and meltons in many qualities of course.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat

Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had. Canada's best Ready-to-Wear Clothing.
"it Reform," "Pro ress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing
For sale at this store but not elsewhere. Just compare overcoats bearing this brand with inferior makes and equal prices. Then it won't be hard to decide.

Prowse Bros., Ltd.
Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from
E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

Fine Timekeeping Regina Watches, \$8.00 and upwards.	Parlor Clocks \$4.50 to \$60.00, new fancy Alarms \$2.50 to \$6.00, plain Alarms from \$1.00 up.	Ladies' Chains and Bracelets.
High grade and real stone set Rings.	Solid Gold Scarf Pins; also Collar, Dress and Baby Pins	Locketts, in solid gold; also in plate that will stand engraving.
Links, Buttons, Studs, 50 cents up.	Eye-glasses, tested for and fitted to suit both eye and feature.	Knives, Forks, Spoons—best of plate.

John Mathieson, —Eneas A. McDonald, K. C.
Mathieson & MacDonald
Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries Public, etc.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
A Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Calendar for Feb., 1908

Moon's Phases.
New Moon 2:47:37m a. m.
First Quarter 9:0:28m a. m.
Full Moon 17:5:5m a. m.
Last Quarter 24:11:24m p. m.

Day of Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	High Water	Low Water
1 Sat	7:38:5	7:08	10:41	9:02	
2 Sun	7:37:5	7:06	11:31	10:44	
3 Mon	7:36:5	7:04	12:18	11:39	
4 Tue	7:35:5	7:02	1:01	12:28	
5 Wed	7:34:5	7:00	1:41	1:14	
6 Thu	7:33:5	6:58	2:16	2:00	
7 Fri	7:32:5	6:56	2:47	2:40	
8 Sat	7:31:5	6:54	3:13	3:18	
9 Sun	7:30:5	6:52	3:35	3:42	
10 Mon	7:29:5	6:50	3:53	4:03	
11 Tue	7:28:5	6:48	4:07	4:19	
12 Wed	7:27:5	6:46	4:17	4:30	
13 Thu	7:26:5	6:44	4:23	4:37	
14 Fri	7:25:5	6:42	4:26	4:41	
15 Sat	7:24:5	6:40	4:26	4:41	
16 Sun	7:23:5	6:38	4:23	4:37	
17 Mon	7:22:5	6:36	4:17	4:30	
18 Tue	7:21:5	6:34	4:08	4:21	
19 Wed	7:20:5	6:32	3:56	4:07	
20 Thu	7:19:5	6:30	3:41	3:52	
21 Fri	7:18:5	6:28	3:23	3:34	
22 Sat	7:17:5	6:26	3:03	3:14	
23 Sun	7:16:5	6:24	2:81	2:54	
24 Mon	7:15:5	6:22	2:38	2:37	
25 Tue	7:14:5	6:20	2:32	2:32	
26 Wed	7:13:5	6:18	2:23	2:24	
27 Thu	7:12:5	6:16	2:11	2:12	
28 Fri	7:11:5	6:14	1:57	1:57	
29 Sat	7:10:5	6:12	1:41	1:41	

The Librarian of the Vatican.

Every now and then, even still one reads in the newspapers of some being solemnly decorated in France by the President of the French Republic, for their services to humanity (the latest case occurred only a few weeks ago), but such announcements are trivial compared with that contained in a telegram from France the other day, to wit, that Father Ehrle had been appointed a member of the Academie des Inscriptions which is one of the five academies which make up the Institut de France, and the one that presides over history, archaeology, and ancient oriental languages. There are a great many reasons why such distinction should not have fallen to Father Ehrle just now—for he is not official of the Vatican, there is not a trace of modernism about him, he is a religious—a religious of the very worst brand, that is to say, a Jesuit, and, to crown all, he is a German. But in spite of all these drawbacks, Father Ehrle, S. J., who is the Director of the Vatican Library, is quite the greatest living authority on the care of books and the value and preservation and restoration of old manuscripts. Here in Italy we still remember how after the fire in the National Library of Turin, a government institution, Father Ehrle was begged to visit the place and give advice to the best way of restoring the precious manuscripts injured by the disaster. And those who have some familiarity with the management of the Vatican Library could tell some interesting stories of the reforms he has introduced there. He is a most deceitful and jesuitical person in every way. After his long association with yellow parchment (he has been Director of the Vatican Library since 1895) he ought to be sallow and thin and dull-eyed, and stooped, and instead he is tall and straight and fresh-complexioned with an eye as clear as if he lived always in the country; then he conceals his sixty-two years so effectively that you might easily take him to be ten years younger; if you meet him casually in a railway train you could never guess his nationality, for he would converse with you equally well in any one of half a dozen languages, nor his favorite occupation, for he would seem to be equally well-informed on any topic you might start. But if you want to kindle Father Ehrle's interest most easily, do not try him on books or manuscripts or archaeology—just mention casually that you take an interest in the poor people that live around the docks of Liverpool, and you have him at once. He will tell you stories about them, about their few faults and many virtues, and their strong faith, and you will be quite convinced that his love and knowledge of them is far greater than his affection for the most precious manuscripts in the whole of the Vatican.—R. M.

Joan of Arc As a Warrior.

All the generals in France are not anti-Catholic or atheistical, and if there are many of them, there are some who at least have the courage to allow no prejudices to tinge their writings in the province of history. A well-known French General, Canonge, of an old Huguenot family, has recently published a life of Joan of Arc, in which, as a military expert, he gives us a valuation of the simple Maid of Orleans as a soldier. This work has been well received in Europe. It is admitted that General Canonge has, for better than for any other historian who has dealt with the subject, established the personal responsibility of Joan as leader of armies, during her campaigns of 1429 and 1430. It is shown by the author that it

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was owing to her personal effort and close study of the military situation, as well as to her valor, that the victory of Orleans, of the campaigns of the Loire and of Patay were brought about. The envy and cowardice of the French army's staff, together with the indolence of the King, combined, however, to rob her of the credit, and in a great measure of the fruits of her successes.

General Canonge, who was formerly one of the professors in the French Military School in St. Cyr, points out very clearly that many of the principles of war which were followed in the course of her campaigns by the illustrious Maid, were definitely adopted and "fixed" by Napoleon as the proper technique of the warfare art.

At Blois, for example, her laying down of a definite measure of military success, showed an acute military instinct that was little short of marvelous; for military discipline had not characterized previous armies since the days of Caesar, with whose written views upon the matter she (an illiterate and untutored farm-girl though she was), in her own conceptions of military duties and discipline, agreed.

Again, she was ever, as Napoleon was subsequently, always an advocate of the offensive in military affairs and movements, knowing, as Napoleon afterwards declared, that "to conquer is to advance." Like Napoleon, she never divided her forces; like him, she never allowed the enemy time to reëquip himself, or to recover from his reverse.

At Jargeau, for instance, she refused an armistice to the Duke of Suffolk, knowing that it would enable his lieutenant to come to his aid. As Napoleon was accustomed to do, she always threw the maximum of strength against her enemy, profiting, nevertheless, of his division of forces. Thus, on May 8, 1430, she refused battle to the English army under the walls of Orleans, keeping, nevertheless, in touch with the enemy with her light cavalry.

When once she was assured of the separation of the enemy into two divisions, she brought her entire force to bear upon him, beating him in detail at Jargeau and Beaugency. General Canonge goes into the question of her military instinct. Military men are all agreed that the art of war is that which above all others requires learning; Michelet looks for the explanation of her successes in her common sense. Yet, says General Canonge, she made mistakes after her successes which were inconsistent with common sense; she need not, for example, have fallen into the hands of her enemy. Henri Martin attributes her successes to the almost superhuman "celicity" of her soul. Yet, says our General, patriotism will not make a military genius.

Presentation to Father Campbell, S. J.

The services which Father Campbell, S. J., of St. Joseph's, Glasgow, has rendered to the cause of religion, his zeal for the material welfare of his people, and the universal popularity and esteem in which he is held, received a fitting recognition in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday evening. To mark the occasion of his

home coming from a very successful missionary campaign in Nova Scotia, and also of the fact of his having reached the twenty-fifth year of his priesthood, the parishioners of St. Joseph's thought they could not attest their love and affection in a more tangible form than by making him the recipient of a purse of sovereigns.

Two pipers played His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow, who presided. Father Campbell and other invited guests, to the platform to the strains of "The Campbells Are Coming."

Mr. James A. Flanagan, president of the committee, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Joseph's, made the presentation. He referred to the great pleasure they all felt in having Father Campbell back again; of his successful missionary tour in Nova Scotia; and lastly of his herculean labors in St. Joseph's parish.

Mr. Kelly, treasurer, amid applause, then presented Father Campbell with the purse, which contained 250 sovereigns.

The Archbishop, in the course of a very humorous address, paid eloquent tribute to the work of Father Campbell, and the pleasure it gave him to preside on such an occasion. He remarked that some people outside the Catholic Church did not like to find themselves in the society of a priest. They knew that the priest was bad enough. (Laughter.) They knew that the Jesuit priest was indefinitely worse. This, the Archbishop thought, was pretty clearly shown by the fact, that, wherever persecution arose against the Catholic Church, the first to be attacked, as a rule, were not the bishops—(laughter)—they were generally left to the last, and, as a rule, were able to get away before the trouble came on—(laughter)—it was not the secular priest or the members of other religious orders, but the members of the Society of Jesus.

That showed that the world outside the Church had a deeply grounded suspicion of them. For his part he never found himself more at home—he did not know whether they would think it was a good characteristic of bad taste—(laughter)—than when he was in the company of a body of Jesuit priests. Perhaps they would say the reason was that he was not much better than they were. (Laughter.) If that was their verdict he was quite willing to submit to it. (Applause.) His best and most intimate friends from the days of his boyhood were those that were members of the Jesuit Order, and those who subsequently became members of that Order. (Applause.) He always felt that he could knock at the door of a house of the Jesuit Order with the certainty of a welcome. (Applause.) After recalling some reminiscences of his boyhood his Grace spoke in high terms of Father Campbell's work in St. Joseph's mission.

In conclusion he ventured to say in the name of the clergy and the people that the love and affection on their side for Father Campbell was a love and affection that would never diminish. (Loud applause.)

In reply Father Campbell first thanked very heartily his Grace and Mr. Flanagan for their too flattering expressions of commendation, and secondly the congregation of St. Joseph's, who had turned out in such large numbers to accord him a welcome, and present him with a very tangible token of their esteem. He felt at a loss for words to express how grateful he was to them for their generous presentation. Some people might say, "What does Father Campbell do with all the money he gets?" (Laughter.) "Father Campbell was always putting debt on the parish," it was said, but he could assure them that whatever debt was on the parish had been paid off to a large extent. (Applause.) During the last 18 years £75,000 of debt had been paid off—(applause)—and this money which he had just received would be devoted to reducing in some measure the remaining debt. (Applause.) Father Campbell recounted some very interesting incidents of his experience in Nova Scotia, and the hospitality with which he was greeted everywhere. But all the time he was longing to be back with the people of St. Joseph's. (Applause.) This occasion would ever remain with him a fond memory of the loyalty and kindness of the parishioners of St. Joseph's mission. (Applause.) Canon Mackintosh subsequently made suitable reference to the work of Father Campbell.

Mr. Lomas moved a vote of thank,

Had No Idea

(From the Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.)

A day or two ago we were approached by a friend with the startling announcement that a certain Baltimore daily (one of the best) had just published the late decree of the Holy Father concerning sponsalia (engagements) and matrimony.

"You see," continued this friend, "one can find such news in the dailies sooner than one can in the Catholic weekly. Now you can't possibly publish it before Saturday—three or four days after the whole city knows it."

"But we don't intend to publish it, madame."

"You don't?"

"No, madame."

"May I ask why?" says the astonished friend, who, by the way, is not a subscriber; but who is always willing to accept a few copies when they contain anything of special interest.

"You may," we replied. "Our principal reason for not publishing it again is that we have already published it. You will find it in full in our issue of September 14, 1907—some four months ago."

"Oh!" falter the lady.

"It is true, madame," we asserted. "Furthermore, you will find in that same issue a communication from our Roman correspondent, in which the famous decree is explained and dilated upon; in fact, you will find therein a practical history of its causes and its probable consequences."

"I'll tell you," said the lady. "Still, furthermore, you will find the decree, with editorial comment and interesting sidelights, in three-fourths of the Catholic papers, published some time in the latter part of September—also four months ago."

"Well,—I beg your pardon," said the lady. "You see, I had no idea—"

"Of course you hadn't," we replied, with gentle irony.

And the moral is: That people who fail to subscribe seldom have any idea!

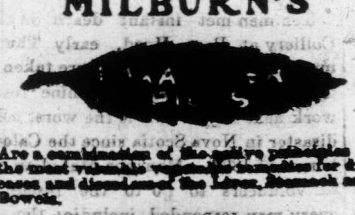
The late Reverend Dennis J. Stafford, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, was probably the most remarkable pulpit orator America has ever seen, not excepting Henry Ward Beecher. He once refused \$65,000 from a lecture bureau for a single course of lectures, but he gave his talents freely to educational and charitable institutions. Of late years the growing demands of his parish forced him to decline many invitations. Had he entered another career, he might have been the greatest tragedian of the century, but he chose a better part and his death at the early age of forty-seven is mourned as a calamity far beyond the bounds of the city in which he was born and in which he spent the last years of his life.—Casket.

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