

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 42

## Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

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

## Wedding Presents

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

## Prices Low Quality High

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

**CARTER & CO., Limited.**

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing

HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

## SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

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

## H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

## This Bedroom



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

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

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

**MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.**

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. 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) .....

## Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

**H. McMILLAN.**

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

### Assumption.

(From advance pages of volume II. of the Catholic Encyclopedia published by the Robert Appleton Company, New York.)

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Feast of the 15 Aug.; also called in old liturgical books Pausatio, Nativitas (for heaven), Mora, Deposito, Dormitio S. Mariae. This feast has a double object: (1) the happy departure of Mary from this life; (2) the assumption of her body into heaven. It is the principal feast of the Blessed Virgin. Regarding the day, year, and manner of Our Lady's death, nothing certain is known. Epiphanius (d. 430) acknowledged that he knew nothing definite about it (Hær., lixix, 11). The dates assigned for it vary between three and fifteen years after Christ's Ascension. Two cities claim to be the place of her departure: Jerusalem and Ephesus; common consent favors Jerusalem, where her tomb is shown (Nirschl, Haus und Grab der allerh. Jungfrau (Mainz, 1900); Mommer, Die Dormitio (Leipzig, 1900); but in 1906, J. Nielsen brought forth new arguments in favour of Ephesus (Panagia Kapuli, Dulmen' 1906). The first six centuries did not know of the tomb of Mary at Jerusalem. The belief in the corporeal assumption of Mary is founded on the apocryphal treatise "De Obitu S. Mariae", bearing the name of St. John, which belongs however to the fourth or fifth century. It is also found in the book "De Transitu Virginis", falsely ascribed to St. Melito of Sardis, and in a spurious letter attributed to St. Denis the Areopagite. If we consult genuine writings in the East, it is mentioned in the sermons of St. Andrew of Crete, St. John Damascene, St. Modestus of Jerusalem and others. In the West, St. Gregory of Tours (De gloria mart., i, iv) mentions it first. The sermons of St. Jerome and St. Augustine for this feast, however, are spurious. St. John of Damascus (P. G., I, 95) thus formulates the tradition of the Church of Jerusalem: "St. Javenal, Bishop of Jerusalem, at the Council of Chalcedon (451), made known to the Emperor Marcian and Pulcheria, who wished to possess the body of the Mother of God, that Mary died in the presence of all the Apostles, but that her tomb, when opened, upon the request of St. Thomas, was found empty; wherefrom the Apostles concluded that the body was taken up to heaven."

To-day, the belief in the corporeal assumption of Mary is universal in the East and in the West; according to Benedict XIV (De Fœstis B. V. M., l, viii, 18) it is a probable opinion, which to deny were impious and blasphemous. Regarding the origin of the feast we are also uncertain. It is more probably the anniversary of the dedication of some church than the actual anniversary of Our Lady's death. That it originated at the time of the Council of Ephesus, or that St. Damascene introduced it in Rome, is only a hypothesis. According to the life of St. Theodotus (d. 529) it was celebrated in Palestine (Brevisr., 185). In Egypt and Arabia, however, it was kept in January, and since the monks of Gaul adopted many usages from the Egyptian monks (Bœumer, Brev., 163), we find this feast in Gaul in the sixth century, in January (Indicatio mensis undecimo (Greg. Turon., De gloria mart., i, ix)). The Gallian Liturgy has it on the 18th of January, under the title: Deposito, Assumptio, or Festivitas S. Mariae (cf. the notes of Mabillon on the Gallian Liturgy, P. L., LXXII, 180). This custom was kept up in the Gallian Church to the time of the introduction of the Roman Rite. In the Greek Church, it seems, some kept this feast in January, with the monks of Egypt; others in August, with those of Palestine; wherefore the Emperor Maurice (d. 602), in the account of the "Liber Pontificalis" (II, 508) is correct, set the feast for the Greek Empire on 15 August. In Rome (Baiffi, Brev. Rom., 134) the oldest and only feast of Our Lady was 1 January, the octave of Christ's birth. It was celebrated first at Santa Maria Maggiore, later at Santa Maria Martire. The other feasts are of Byzantine origin. Duchesne thinks (Origines du culte chr., 262) that before the seventh century no other feast was kept at Rome, and that consequently the feast of the Assumption, found in the Sacramentaries of Gelasius and Gregory, is a spurious addition made in the eighth or seventh century. Probst, however (Sacramentarian, 264 sqq.) brings forth good arguments to prove that the Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary, found on the 15th of August in the Gelasianum, is genuine, since it does not mention the corporeal assumption of Mary; that, consequently, the feast was celebrated in the church of Santa Maria

Maggiore at Rome at least in the sixth century. He proves, furthermore, that the Mass of the Gregorian Sacramentary, such as we have it, is of Gallican origin (since the belief in the bodily assumption of Mary, under the influence of the apocryphal writings, is older in Gaul than in Rome), and that it supplanted the old Gelasian Mass. At the time of Sergius I (700) this feast was one of the principal festivities in Rome; the procession started from the church of St. Adrian. It was always a double of the first class and a Holy Day of obligation. The octave was added in 847 by Leo IV; in Germany this octave was not observed in several dioceses up to the time of the Reformation. The Church of Milan has not accepted it up to this day (Ordo Ambros., 1906). The octave is privileged in the dioceses of the provinces of Sienna, Fermo, Miocene, etc. The Greek Church continues this feast to 23 August, inclusive, and in some monasteries of Mount Athos it is protracted to 29 August (Monachos Grecos, Venios, 1880), or was, at least, formerly. In the diocese of Bavaria a thirtieth day (a species of month's mind) of the Assumption was celebrated during the Middle Ages, 13 Sept., with the Office of the Assumption (double); to-day, only the Diocese of Augsburg has retained this old custom. Some of the Bavarian dioceses and those of Brandenburg, Mainz, Frankfurt, etc., on 23 Sept. kept the feast of the "Second Assumption", or the "Fortieth Day of the Assumption" (double) believing, according to the revelations of St. Elizabeth of Sobosoa (d. 1165) and of St. Bertrand, O. C. (d. 1170), that the B. V. Mary was taken up to heaven on the fourteenth day after her death (Groteland, Calendaria 2, 136). The Birgittines kept the feast of the "Glorification of Mary" (double) 30 Aug., since St. Birgitta of Sweden says (Revel., VI, lxxii) that Mary was taken into heaven fifteen days after her departure (Colvererius, Cal Mar., 30 Aug.). In Central America a special feast of the Coronation of Mary in heaven (double major) is celebrated 18 Aug. The city of Gerace in Calabria keeps three successive days with the rite of a double first class, commemorating: 18th of August, the death of Mary; 16th of August, her Assumption, and 17th of August, her Coronation. At Pienza, in Sicily, there is a commemoration of the Assumption of Mary (double second class) the 20th of February, the anniversary of the earthquake in 1743. A similar feast (double major with octave) is kept at Narni, Diocese of Otranto, in Apulia, 19th of November.

Holweck, Fasti Mariani (Freiburg, 1892); Kellner, Heortologie (Freiburg, 1901), 171. FREDERICK G. HOLWECK.

### The Evils of Mixed Marriages.

From the earliest period of her history; says Archbishop Ullathorne, the Church has always reprobated mixed marriages, holding them to be unlawful, pernicious and disgraceful for those contracting them, as well as disastrous for the offspring of the marriages. Statistics fully bear out the truth of the statement that not one per cent. of such marriages proves, from the point of permanent happiness, a complete success.

One main cause, says the Archbishop, of the frequency of these unlawful alliances is to be sought in the inadequate instruction which Catholics receive on the subject of mixed marriages, whether from the deficiency arising mainly from the not inconsiderable fear of wounding the feelings of those who have already contracted such alliances. Yet as the Doctor says, if youth be taught the truth in their catechism days, it will be prepared to hear it enlarged on, from the pulpit; if the prohibition and its causes be made known to them before their passionate fancy gains in development, the resulting Catholic instinct cannot fail to save them. Above all, it lies with parents to guard their children's welfare in this regard.

As the Archbishop points out, although the prohibition may appear stern, harsh and arbitrary to say Catholic young man or woman whose disposition lies in the direction of an alliance with one of another faith it is, in fact, both a reasonable, a merciful and a charitable law. The Sixth Chapter of Genesis shows how large a share mixed marriages had in bringing about that universal corruption which led God to say that He repented of having made man. The sons of Seth married the daughters of the descendants of Cain "because they were fair." The inspired Scriptures point to these unions as having been the ori-

ginal cause of those corruptions, to cleanse the earth from which the Deluge came. In a later age the Mosaic Law forbade the mingling of the children of belief with those of unbelief, the whole drift of God's law being to hold the seed undefiled. It is impossible, says the Archbishop, to read the Old Testament with attention, and not to see that the divine prohibition of marriage between believers and unbelievers is a most benign and merciful dispensation, and that the neglect of it is ever accompanied with evil of the gravest description.

According to the law of Christ, we find St. Paul laying down a rule for married converts from paganism, that clearly shows it was never contemplated that Christians should marry unbelievers. Says the Apostle to the Corinthians: "If any faithful woman hath an unbelieving husband, and he consented to dwell with her, let her not put him away. . . . But if the unbeliever depart, let him depart; for the brother or sister is not under bondage in such cases, but God hath called us in peace. For how knowest thou, O woman, whether thou shalt save the husband, or how knowest thou, O man, whether thou shalt save the wife?" The Apostle intimates that if the unbeliever refuse to live in peace with the believer, or if he wantonly deserts her, the marriage bond which was not inseparable because of the unchristian state of one party, is dissolved in favor of the believer. But this is limited to the case of an unbeliever without baptism, for the marriage of two baptized persons is valid, whatever their state of unbelief.

The whole policy of the Church has ever been against the mixed marriage. Her direct legislation against them begins with the growth of early Church heresies. Nevertheless, as St. Thomas says, "if one of the faithful contract marriage with a baptized heretic, the marriage is real although he sine in contracting it if he knows her to be a heretic." That is to say, the Catholic sins in contracting such a marriage, unless for grave reasons the Holy See or its delegate dispenses from the prohibitory law. Since the spread of Protestantism, in particular, has the Church been ever vigilant.

Benedict XIV declares that it was extremely rare for the Pontiffs to grant dispensations except on the condition of heresy being renounced, and that only in the case of the marriage of sovereign princes, to prevent great evils to the Commonwealth, yet never without the children's future education in the Catholic faith being secured.

Think, says the Archbishop, what it is not to be able to pray together, to have to attend different churches on Sundays, to be shamed secretly of displaying the symbols of one's religion, never to be able to converse upon matters of religion, to have no joint counsel, or even feeling in common in regard to the spiritual welfare of the children. The families that have fallen away from the Church through mixed marriages may be counted by hundreds. Let a Catholic wife love her Protestant husband ever so much, she cannot love or reverence the condition of his soul.

Says the Glasgow Observer: "James McDonald, of Kilwinning, who, some time ago left his job in the local dynamite works, and, donning a frock coat and tile hat, became a professional anti-popery lecturer, has at length received his martyr's crown, in the shape of two months' imprisonment, for making himself a general nuisance in the burgh of Kilwinning."

Robert McKee, stirred up by McDonald's preaching, floated "To Hell with the Pope!" about ten shillings or seven days. Thomas Gartland, who violently resented McKee's remarks, was also fined ten shillings or seven days. James Heron who exclaimed: "God old McDonald! To hell with the Pope!" got one pound or fifteen days. Provost Hamilton announced the sentences, and the Kilwinning mob expressed their dissatisfaction by smashing the windows of his house and shop and those of several Catholic shopkeepers. About two hundred dollars worth of glass was broken in the town, and goods were carried off from the Provost's shop. Casket.

## Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

in quieting the heart, restoring the normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvellous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Gary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now as well as I did at 25." Price 50 cents per box or 8 for \$1.25, all dealers, or mailed direct by The W. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"I saw a rattlesnake fifteen feet long this morning," said the summer boarder.

"How did you know it was a rattlesnake?" queried the old farmer.

"By the way my teeth rattled when I saw it," replied the S.B.—Des Moines Register.

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."

"What a pity you are engaged so young, my dear!" said the maid who was beginning to carry weight for age.

"You will never know what fun it is to refuse a man."

"No, I suppose not," rejoined the fair debutante, "but you can't imagine how much fun there is in accepting one."

### Muscular Rheumatism.

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

"But what will there be left for you to do after your toiling and scheming and self denial have brought you the millions you covet?"

"What'll there be left? Gosh, I can go to New York and spend 'em, can't I?"

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder 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.

Yeast—Don't Judge a man by his clothes.

Orimonsbeak—Nor a dog by his pants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

### Sprained Arm.

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

Father—Willie, your conduct of late has been most reprehensible. I cannot imagine where you learn such behavior.

Willie—Am I to understand, sir that you entirely discredit the theory of heredity?—Woman's Home Companion.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

## A BAD STOMACH!

THAT IS THE SECRET OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, distress after eating, etc.

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.B., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters."

"From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1907  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 JAMES McISAAC  
 Editor & Proprietor

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

**Ottawa Weekly Letter.**

**Rebuked In the West.**

No Government Candidate in  
 London

FIELDING'S \$100,000,000  
 REVENUE

**Kier Hardie's Damaging  
 Testimony.**

Ottawa, Oct. 19, 1907.

A warning from the West has  
 come to the Government at Ot-  
 tawa. The new Attorney-General  
 of Saskatchewan has been beaten  
 at the polls in Prince Albert City,  
 which is the centre of population  
 and influence in the northern part  
 of the Province. Attorney-Gen-  
 eral Turgeon's predecessor in  
 office was declared elected for the  
 same district at the general elec-  
 tion. A protest was lodged  
 against him, but the Minister got  
 clear of it on the plea that there  
 was no controverted election ac-  
 tivity in Saskatchewan. He,  
 therefore, held his seat until his  
 appointment to the bench, when  
 Mr. Turgeon, his law partner, was  
 made Attorney-General and  
 sought election. This minister had  
 all the influence of his office,  
 the patronage of the Federal and  
 Provincial Governments, and all  
 the autocratic influence that  
 officials of both administrations  
 could bring to bear. In spite of it  
 all the Conservative opponent of  
 Mr. Turgeon got a majority of the  
 votes polled.

**HE MAY BE COUNTED IN.**

It does not follow that Attorney  
 General Turgeon will not take his  
 seat. The law of the Province  
 provides that the returning officer  
 and a magistrate shall decide all  
 disputed ballots, and there are a  
 sufficient number to turn the elec-  
 tion. Now the returning officer  
 is an appointee of the Attorney-  
 General and his colleagues, while  
 the magistrate is another. The  
 particular magistrate who sits in  
 this case was an agent of Mr. Tur-  
 geon at the polls and in that cap-  
 acity objected to or defended the  
 ballots on which he is now called  
 upon to give judgment. Dominion  
 officials were active for Mr.  
 Turgeon in this contest. Prince  
 Albert was the scene of the famous  
 "Rabbit-skin" conspiracy of  
 two years ago, in which affair  
 Dominion officers were ring leaders  
 and it may be supposed that they  
 were zealous on this occasion as well.

**FORMER PRINCE ALBERT  
 CONSPIRACY.**

It will be remembered that by  
 the above conspiracy a group of  
 three officials were enabled to ob-  
 tain a majority of 151 for the  
 Government candidate, in a far  
 northern district, by camping  
 down on the prairie and writing  
 that number of imaginary names  
 in the poll book, marking them all  
 "voted," and placing 151 ballots in  
 the box, all marked for the Gov-  
 ernment candidate. Having in-  
 vented all the names that they  
 could, the conspirators called the  
 other imaginary electors "Rabbit-  
 skin" and attached different christ-  
 ian names to distinguish them.  
 When these conspirators confessed  
 the crime a local magistrate was  
 committed as an accessory for  
 trial and was himself dismissed  
 from office by the Government.  
 The returning officer got clear on  
 a technical appeal from his con-  
 viction. The only punishments  
 inflicted were moderate fines  
 which were paid from the party  
 funds, and one of the confessed  
 criminals was in the service of  
 the Federal Government immediately  
 afterwards. It is not surprising  
 that the people of Prince Albert  
 city should take this first op-  
 portunity of condemning this plot  
 and its authors. Of course a  
 "counting out" process may award  
 Mr. Turgeon the seat, but it can-  
 not reverse the public condemna-  
 tion.

**A SIGN OF DEMORALIZA-  
 TION.**

The effect of the exposure of  
 the London election conspiracy of  
 1905 is now apparent. With the  
 machine wrecked, and the chief  
 operators awaiting trial on crim-  
 inal charges, the government party  
 in London finds itself unable to

carry on a contest in a constitu-  
 ency where it claimed a majority  
 of 400 to 500. The Conserva-  
 tives have selected Col. Beattie,  
 who formerly represented the city,  
 and the labour party has placed a  
 man in the field. But the Lib-  
 erals have made no nomination and  
 have decided that they will not do  
 so. This cannot be because of a  
 desire to give the labour party  
 additional representatives, for  
 only a few months ago the gov-  
 ernment put up a man in St.  
 Anne, Montreal, against a labour  
 candidate, who was also a Liberal  
 and whom the Liberals defeated.  
 A little before that the labour  
 party in Maisonneuve, Montreal,  
 nominated Mr. Verville. Though  
 he was a Liberal the Conserva-  
 tives did not oppose him. His  
 opponent was a straight govern-  
 ment candidate, who would have  
 been elected had not the Conserva-  
 tive vote been cast for the labour  
 man. Mr. Verville was successful,  
 and though he was independent  
 the first half of the first session,  
 he has since been a docile govern-  
 ment supporter.

**ANOTHER INSTANCE**

It may be further recalled that  
 in the last Parliament the City of  
 Winnipeg was represented by a  
 labour member. Mr. Pattee sup-  
 ported the Government on all  
 party issues and stood faithfully  
 by the interests of the labouring  
 men on questions affecting their  
 welfare. But when the House dis-  
 solved and candidates were selected  
 the Government party "turned  
 down" the Labour representative,  
 who had himself been a working-  
 man, and selected a wholesale  
 druggist who may be described as  
 a machine liberal. The previous  
 labour member was again in the  
 field, but had no possible chance  
 of election, and lost his deposit.  
 Yet he was a much more efficient  
 and active member of the House  
 than his successor, who has  
 practically taken no part in  
 public discussions. All this goes  
 to show that the Labour party in  
 London owes it to the dispair of  
 the Government rather than to  
 its good will that there is no  
 regular Liberal nominee in this  
 field.

**MR. FIELDING 14 YEARS AGO**

At the Halifax demonstration  
 in honour of Mr. Fielding Sir  
 Wilfrid Laurier informed the  
 audience that the Finance Minis-  
 ter had done more than anyone  
 else to make the Ottawa conven-  
 tion of 1893 a success. It is true  
 that Mr. Fielding prepared and  
 brought forward the economy  
 plank of the Ottawa platform. He  
 is responsible for this statement:  
 "We cannot but view with  
 alarm the large increase of the  
 public debt and of the control of  
 an annual expenditure of the  
 Dominion, and the consequent  
 undue taxation of the people un-  
 der the Governments that have  
 been continuously in power since  
 1878, and we demand the strictest  
 economy in the administration of  
 the Government of the Country."

**MR. FIELDING NOW.**

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier re-  
 called the success of this declara-  
 tion the audience had in mind a  
 statement made by Mr. Fielding  
 in his speech the same evening.  
 Mr. Fielding announced that the  
 revenue of this year would be  
 \$100,000,000. He made the state-  
 ment in a triumphant way, re-  
 gardless of the fact that \$75,000,  
 000 to \$80,000,000 of this revenue  
 is produced by taxation.

A little less than thirty million  
 dollars was the amount of tax  
 that Mr. Fielding viewed with  
 alarm. Not much less than eighty  
 millions is the sum which he now  
 mentions with pride. For every  
 man, woman and child in Canada  
 the taxes collected are more than  
 double the tax of 1893 or 1896.  
 Yet every dollar which Mr. Field-  
 ing will collect this year will be  
 paid out this year. For while he  
 claims surpluses of over ninety  
 millions in the past twelve years  
 he admits that the public debt has  
 increased during that period and  
 is now a good many millions  
 larger than when he took office.  
 The total expenditure this year  
 will be \$100,000,000, whereas in  
 the year before Mr. Fielding took  
 office it was \$37,000,000.

**WHO PAYS THE EXTRA  
 \$40,000,000?**

The Minister of Finance never-  
 theless calmly states that taxation  
 has not been increased. Allow-  
 ing for increase of population  
 there will be taken from the peo-  
 ple of Canada this year \$40,000,  
 000 more than they could have  
 paid on the scale per head of 1896.  
 Does Mr. Fielding think that  
 \$40,000,000 is no increase? It is  
 useless to talk of percentages on  
 the imports. A man may pay  
 twice as much tax and still pay  
 no more per cent on what he  
 buys. When the price of the  
 article is doubled, the duty is

doubled, and the tax is doubled.  
 It is no comfort to the man who  
 pays twice as much tax to know  
 that he pays also twice as much  
 for the goods. In Mr. Fielding's  
 own department a commission is  
 now at work, with his former  
 deputy minister at the head of it,  
 arranging for increases of pay to  
 the civil servants. What is the  
 basis of their claim? That they  
 are able to show an increase of  
 nearly 50 per cent, in the cost of  
 living. On account of this in-  
 creased cost of living salaries of  
 deputy ministers have been raised  
 a \$1,000, the indemnity of mem-  
 bers has been raised \$1,500, salar-  
 ies of judges have been increased  
 by \$2,000, and wages on the In-  
 tercolonial have been raised.

**\$32 EXTRA PER FAMILY.**

What is true of the Civil Ser-  
 vice of the official class of Govern-  
 ment employees generally is true  
 of the farmer, the artisan, the  
 fisherman and all classes of work-  
 ers and of persons who are unable  
 to work throughout the country.  
 A large part of that increased  
 cost of living, is the \$40,000,000  
 a year additional which is paid in  
 taxes, taken into the public treas-  
 ury and much of it squandered  
 in improper enterprises or cor-  
 ruptly paid for the benefit of  
 grafters. Assuming that there  
 are 1,250,000 families in Canada  
 here is a sum of \$32 per family  
 levied this year in taxes over and  
 above the amount which Mr.  
 Fielding viewed "with alarm" a  
 few years ago. This money must  
 come out of the people of Canada.  
 There is no outside source. It is  
 taken from the farmers' income;  
 it is exacted from the working-  
 man's wages; the professional  
 man and the clerk contribute  
 their share; the seamstress and  
 the washwoman are called upon  
 to pay. This \$32 per family is  
 not the whole taxation. It is the  
 extra taxation which enables Mr.  
 Fielding to boast of increased  
 revenue, and gives him money to  
 satisfy the middlemen and all the  
 double priced vendors of goods to  
 the Government.

**MR. PUGSLEY'S TASK.**

As the Minister of Public  
 Works has broken out again in  
 Gagetown, New Brunswick, with  
 another rather general statement  
 about Conservative campaign ex-  
 penditure, it is interesting to note  
 that Mr. Foster, speaking at Tor-  
 onto, has given the assurance that  
 Mr. Pugsley will at the begin-  
 ning of the Session be asked to dis-  
 close all that he knows to the dis-  
 advantage of the Opposition  
 party. Mr. Foster has some ac-  
 quaintance with Mr. Pugsley and  
 states that the Minister is only  
 playing a game of bluff. What-  
 ever the game is it will be play-  
 ed out in the first week of the  
 coming Session. Mr. Pugsley will  
 probably before that time take  
 thought of what has happened  
 two or three Ministers in the last  
 year and will not be anxious for  
 more exposures, when he reaches  
 the place where exposures may  
 be made. He has not yet com-  
 pleted the job of vindicating Mr.  
 Emmerson which he undertook  
 six months ago.

**MR. BORDEN WILL BE  
 READY.**

Nor is there any need for Mr.  
 Pugsley to complain because Mr.  
 Borden did not drop his Western  
 tour and begin a minute search of  
 something definite in the Pugsley  
 charges. Mr. Borden is bringing  
 to a close a remarkably successful  
 series of meetings which he has  
 conducted in six provinces. He  
 spoke at Prince Albert the even-  
 ing before the defeat of Attorney-  
 General Turgeon at that place.  
 He is now moving eastward, and  
 will probably hold his closing  
 meeting in Winnipeg. It is pos-  
 sible that Mr. Pugsley may receive  
 some attention at that meeting.  
 In any case Mr. Borden will be  
 in Ottawa in November to meet  
 the former Premier of New Brun-  
 swick, who is usually much more  
 valiant at a distance from his  
 opponent than when he is near by.

**A QUEBEC DEAL.**

One result of Sir Wilfrid Laur-  
 tier's visit to Quebec was announ-  
 ced last week when two members  
 of the Provincial Government  
 were retired, one of them to take  
 a seat on the Bench. This week  
 we have the further announce-  
 ment that their places have been  
 filled. One office goes to a law  
 partner of Mr. Parent, Chairman  
 of the Transcontinental Commis-  
 sion and President of the unhappy  
 Quebec Bridge Company. The  
 other is awarded to Mr. Devlin,  
 Member of Parliament for Nico-  
 let, former Canadian Immigration  
 Agent in Ireland. It is said that  
 Mr. Devlin was promised a Do-  
 minion Cabinet position and re-  
 ceives this Provincial office as a  
 compromise.

**HORDE OF UNSCRUPULOUS  
 SPECULATORS.**

The disgraceful land scandals of  
 the West are exposed to English  
 eyes by Keir Hardie, M. P. leader  
 of the Labour party in the British  
 House of Commons. Mr. Hardie  
 spent some time in Canada this  
 year and gave particular atten-  
 tion to conditions in the West.  
 He speaks from personal knowl-  
 edge when he denounces the gov-  
 ernment land deals. The following  
 sample of his language shows  
 what kind of advertising the  
 Laurier administration is giving  
 this country in England:  
 "Time and again I met men  
 who a few years ago were penni-  
 less and now reckon their for-  
 tunes by the hundreds of thou-  
 sands of dollars.  
 "It saddens me to see a great  
 continent teeming with natural  
 wealth bled white by a horde of  
 unscrupulous speculators."  
 Mr. Hardie declares that the  
 settler, especially in the West,  
 frequently pays from \$300 to \$1,-  
 500 for land which ordinarily was  
 bought at as many cents.

**Great Naval Gathering.**

London advice of the 16th inst. say:  
 "There is now assembling in the  
 North Sea and the English Channel  
 for manoeuvres under the command  
 of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford  
 a fleet of British warships represent-  
 ing an aggregation of naval power  
 all the immediate available resources  
 of any two other countries of Europe,  
 and yet not a single ship of this  
 fleet has been drawn from the reserves,  
 the Mediterranean fleet or the Home  
 fleet, which is now assembling consist-  
 ing of some thirty ships maintained  
 in the vicinity of the British Isles,  
 and which throughout the year have  
 been engaged in war training. It  
 numbers 100 gunboats, and is com-  
 posed of 28 battleships, 15 armed  
 cruisers, a number of protected  
 cruisers, various auxiliary  
 vessels. The battleship Dread-  
 nought is not taking part in the  
 manoeuvres, as she is being fitted  
 with a new steering engine before  
 sea trials, which, it is hoped, will  
 prove of assistance in determining  
 the design of future large battleships.  
 The first section of the coming  
 manoeuvres, covering four days,  
 will be of a tactical nature, and  
 the final days will be devoted  
 to studying the problem of  
 defending ships against torpedo  
 attacks.  
 With the "Mosquito fleet" attack-  
 ing the large warships and all the  
 stations manned, the coming  
 operations are expected to be most  
 interesting.

**Fatal Explosion.**

Details as to what caused the terrible  
 catastrophe of the 15th, at Fosse  
 Indiana when the Dupont power mill  
 blew up, killed probably thirty-five  
 and injuring some six hundred peo-  
 ple, are lacking. It is thought that  
 the machinery in the grating mill  
 became overheated from friction and  
 set fire to loose powder. The grating  
 mill was the first to blow up. A num-  
 ber of accidents were able, by patching  
 up their homes, to pass a fairly com-  
 fortable night. The remainder were  
 accommodated on roofs or in ten's  
 schoolhouses, attended by 69,90  
 and 200 pupils, respectively, were  
 destroyed. Many of the children  
 were killed or injured. The town is  
 a mass of ruins, and 1,200 persons  
 are homeless. General Superintendent  
 Monahan of the powder company  
 is said to have perished with his  
 men. The severe shock of the ex-  
 plosion was felt for a distance  
 of sixty miles in a circle about the  
 village. At Crawfordville, thirty-five  
 miles away, the electric light office  
 building was cracked the walls crack-  
 ing and the marble floor sinking at  
 least an inch.

**The Newfoundland  
 Affair.**

There has been published in London  
 a Blue Book, giving all the corre-  
 spondence in the Newfoundland Fisheries  
 dispute. That which was referred to  
 the Hague Tribunal, however, does not  
 appear. The correspondence shows  
 that while Sir Robert Bond, Premier  
 of Newfoundland was in London, he  
 was informed by the Earl of Elgin, Sec-  
 retary of State for the Colonies, that  
 stating the principles of international  
 law he did not seem to give due weight  
 to the "Probabilities of international  
 difficulties." The secretary further re-  
 marked that while His Majesty's Gov-  
 ernment would prefer matters of this  
 kind to rely on the Colonial Legisla-  
 ture it would not hesitate if necessary  
 to use such other means as were open  
 to obtain sanction for arrangements  
 which it considered essential. "for  
 the preservation of relations of peace  
 and amity with a friendly nation."

**Literary Notice.**

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

Farmers who send their  
 sons and daughters to the  
 Union Commercial College  
 can rest assured they will  
 not waste their time. No  
 nonsense. Write for new ill-  
 ustrated prospectus. Wm.  
 Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

**Very Rev. Dr. Morrison,  
 V. G.**

Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, recent-  
 ly appointed to the pastorate of St.  
 Joachim's Vernon River, bade fare-  
 well to St. Dunstan's congregation  
 at the Cathedral on Sunday last.  
 On Saturday afternoon he was wait-  
 ing on in the Palace, by a committee,  
 representing the congregation and  
 presented with an address and a  
 purse of four hundred dollars in gold.  
 Following is the address:  
 Very Reverend James Morrison,  
 Ph. D., L. L. D., Vicar General,  
 Very Reverend and Dear Sir:—For  
 many years you have laboured faith-  
 fully and successfully in our midst,  
 and earned for yourself a cherished  
 place in the hearts of the people of  
 Charlottetown. While your trans-  
 fer to another sphere of labor is a  
 matter of sincere regret and heartfelt  
 sorrow on the part of all, it is not regar-  
 ded in a wholly unfavourable light  
 by your friends, inasmuch as your new  
 field will impose upon you less ar-  
 duous duties.

We noted with pleasure your brilli-  
 ant career in the classic halls of the  
 Propaganda at Rome. Since your  
 return to your native province in  
 1890, crowned with honors only best-  
 owed on those who merit such after  
 the severest test at the close of a dis-  
 tinguished college course, your labors  
 have been in the midst of our people.  
 As rector of St. Dunstan's College,  
 your career was singularly successful.  
 It was during this period, and through  
 your exertions, that the affiliation  
 of that institution with Laval University  
 was accomplished. This gave a new  
 impetus to old St. Dunstan's, and  
 has been a great boon to the Catho-  
 lic youth of our own and the neigh-  
 boring provinces. But it is chiefly as  
 rector of this Cathedral parish that  
 your name, in conjunction with that  
 of Bishop McDonald, will be handed  
 down to posterity.

With the building and completion  
 of the new Cathedral you will be great-  
 ly remembered for generations to  
 come, for it is largely due to your un-  
 tiring energy, to your persevering  
 industry, some times perhaps in the  
 face of difficulties and discouragem-  
 ents, and to your excellent adminis-  
 trative and executive ability, that we  
 possess today the finest church in the  
 Maritime Provinces, a completed  
 Cathedral worthy of the congregation  
 and of the diocese as well. The  
 accomplishment of this great under-  
 taking, under the guidance of our  
 good Bishop, would of itself alone  
 stand as an enduring monument to  
 your ability and zeal, and entitle you  
 to the gratitude of your parishioners.

But while this great work made  
 large demands upon your time it was  
 not attended to at the expense of the  
 numerous other parochial duties de-  
 volving upon you. The minutest de-  
 tails as well as the most vital matters  
 incident to an arduous calling, received  
 the same careful personal attention  
 at your hands, and many a time did  
 we marvel at your ability to bear up  
 under the great physical and mental  
 strain to which you were often sub-  
 jected. Hence it is that our sorrow  
 of today is tempered by the thought  
 that the change to a rural pastorate  
 will likely have a beneficial effect  
 upon your over-worked constitution,  
 though not by any means involving  
 a life of ease.

We fully appreciate the fact, how-  
 ever that your removal from our  
 midst will be a distinct loss, not only  
 to your own flock, but to the com-  
 munity at large, where your sterling  
 character has for nearly two decades  
 exerted a powerful influence for good.  
 Your career as a priest of the holy  
 church has been singularly blessed,  
 and your exemplary conduct and cir-  
 cumspect life have won for you the  
 admiration and esteem of your fellow  
 citizens of all classes and creeds.  
 Your powerful pulpit discourses, your  
 earnest, heartfelt prayer, your deep  
 interest in our welfare, particularly  
 in that of our youth, your charity to  
 those who want, and your kindly  
 ministrations at the bed of sickness  
 and death all combine to endear you  
 to those among whom you have  
 laboured so long.

Your learning and erudition have  
 won for you honours and degrees  
 well merited, and in numbers such as  
 come to few men; and in your new  
 home by the headwaters of the beau-  
 tiful Vernon you will have more fav-  
 orable opportunities of pursuing those  
 studies which have always been your  
 delight.

In conclusion we ask you to accept  
 the accompanying purse as a slight  
 token of the good wishes of your late  
 parishioners which go with you to  
 your new charge.  
 Signed on behalf of St. Dunstan's  
 Congregation.  
 The Very Rev. gentleman, made  
 an appropriate reply and heartily  
 thanked the people for their great  
 kindness and generosity.  
 On Sunday, Dr. Morrison preach-  
 ed the sermon at the High Mass  
 from the Gospel of the day, the XXII  
 Sunday after Pentecost. At the  
 conclusion of the Service, he referred  
 to the falling terms of his departure  
 from the parish to take up his sacer-  
 dotal labors in another field. He  
 sincerely thanked the members of the  
 congregation for their great kind-  
 ness on all occasions and for their extreme  
 generosity in presenting him with  
 such a handsome sum of money, to  
 meet the expenses necessarily con-  
 nected with his change. He praised the  
 members of the congregation, men

and women, for their generous and  
 hearty co-operation with him in all  
 his undertakings in the parish during  
 the past twelve years and recom-  
 mended himself to their prayers. He  
 was much affected during his parting  
 address and many of his listeners were  
 moved to tears.

On Sunday afternoon he was  
 presented with an appreciative address  
 accompanied by a suitable gift by the  
 St. Joseph's Society at St. Joseph's  
 Convent. His response was most  
 feeling and appropriate.

Following is the address:  
 To the Very Reverend James Morrison,  
 Ph. D., S. T. D., V. G., Spiritual  
 Adviser of Branch No. 216 C. M. B. A.

Very Rev. Dear Sir and Brother:—  
 We, the members of Branch No. 216  
 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-  
 tion, having learned with regret, that  
 in obedience to the orders of Our Rev.  
 Bishop, your labors have been trans-  
 ferred to a new field and that the  
 which, for the past twelve years, have  
 so closely knit us are to be severed,  
 cannot allow you to depart from our midst  
 without in some way, expressing our  
 appreciation of your services and our  
 esteem and reverence for you.  
 When you joined this great association  
 our Branch was but in its infancy, and  
 had only twenty members on its roll.  
 But under your spiritual guidance it has  
 grown strong and healthy, and the  
 membership has increased to one hun-  
 dred and seventy. We have also in-  
 corporated a sick benefit fund, which  
 enables us to afford financial assistance  
 to our brothers in case of illness. We  
 have been strengthened by your  
 wise counsels and sage advice; edited  
 and enlightened by your presence and  
 exhortations.

As C. M. B. A. brothers we experience,  
 in your departure, the severance of close  
 and special ties. But your seal has not  
 been confined to the limits of our as-  
 sociation; it has extended, without lo-  
 sing any of its vigor, to every work calculated  
 to warm into fervor a Christian people,  
 therefore, we heartily join in the gen-  
 eral recognition of the many ways in  
 which you have busied yourself for our  
 welfare.

Your unobtrusive demeanor and un-  
 affected piety; your learning and elo-  
 quence; have left their impress on the  
 community; while your devotion to the  
 sick and afflicted and your charity to  
 the poor are, we doubt not, inscribed in  
 golden letters by the Recording Angel.  
 Under his Lordship the Bishop, the  
 great work of building our new Cathed-  
 ral fell to you. Your ardent zeal, tire-  
 less energy and unswerving perse-  
 verance; your unbounded faith and  
 inspiring enthusiasm; coupled with  
 your wise financial management, tri-  
 umphed over every obstacle, and  
 brought to its present state of comple-  
 tion this magnificent edifice, of which  
 we are all so justly proud.

Your wisdom and prudence; your  
 zeal and devotion to duty; have not  
 escaped the notice of your Ecclesiastical  
 Superior, and your promotion to the  
 office and dignity of Vicar General of  
 this diocese brought pleasure and sat-  
 isfaction to us all.  
 We have advertised to these phases  
 of your priestly life and labors in this  
 city, at the risk of offending your modesty.  
 Words, however, are only lame symbols  
 of the depth and delicacy of feeling  
 which bind the members of an associa-  
 tion such as ours to their pastor and  
 Spiritual Adviser. But as actions give  
 strength to words, we ask you to accept  
 of this gift, as a feeble token of our  
 esteem, our reverence and our love.

In conclusion we pray Heaven to pro-  
 sper your labors among those to whom  
 you are sent and to bless you with  
 health, and we beg that you will not, at  
 the Altar, forget us, your C. M. B. A.  
 Brothers.

Signed at Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
 on the twenty-first day of October,  
 A. D. 1907, on behalf of Branch 216  
 C. M. B. A., by the following com-  
 mittee:  
 JAMES McISAAC,  
 J. McCABRY,  
 FRANCIS KOOHAN.

To this address the Very Rev.  
 gentleman made an appropriate and  
 feeling reply. He spoke at con-  
 siderable length extolling the C. M.  
 B. A. and showing the good it has  
 capable of doing and the good it has  
 done in this city. He sincerely  
 thanked the Branch for their kind  
 words and valuable gift. He would  
 never forget their kindness and  
 generosity. The address was read by  
 President McIsaac, and appropriate  
 remarks were made by Grand De-  
 puty McCarey, Chanoellers, Alex.  
 McDonald, and D. Conroy; by  
 Bohere Carran, Fitzgerald, Mad-  
 igan, Kelly, Gallant and others.

**DIED**

At Kinkora, September 9th, Mrs. Jas.  
 McQuigan, in the 82nd year of her age,  
 May her soul rest in peace.  
 In this city, on October 27th, Mary H.,  
 wife of James Hennessey, formerly of  
 Cardigan, aged 83 years. May her soul  
 rest in peace.  
 At Burnt Point, on the 17th, at the  
 residence of her brother, James Mc  
 Phee, Miss Mary McPhee, aged 55 years.  
 She was the daughter of the late Peter  
 McPhee of Burnt Point, and had been  
 married four times. She leaves to  
 mourn four brothers, James, Angus and  
 James at Burnt Point, and Charles in  
 California, and one sister, Mrs. McAdam  
 of Burnt Point. May her soul rest in  
 peace.  
 In this city on the 20th inst. Mrs.  
 Leo Mahar aged 30 years. May her  
 soul rest in peace.  
 Suddenly at Head St. Peter's Bay, on  
 the 20th inst. George McAnlay aged  
 68 years. May his soul rest in peace.

**Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.**

**Stanley Bros.**

The Opening of  
**THE NEW  
 Fall Coats**



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

They are the very latest direct from the mar-  
 kets, and are perfection in

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

All sizes from  
**32 to 44 inch.**

All

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-lb. and 2-lb. Tins.

# Are You SATISFIED

to pay large prices for inferior goods.

# WE KNOW

that you can get no better value in

Pianos,  
Organs and  
Sewing Machines

in the Province than at

# MILLER BROS.

We employ no agents—therefore save you all middlemen's profits.

IF you want to save

on Musical Instruments and still get the

# BEST MAKES.

CALL AT

# Miller Bros.,

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

John Mathieson, —Eneas A McDonald, L. C.

# Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors  
Notaries Public, etc.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
A Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.

# COAL!

We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as

The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

# C. Lyons & Co.

Sept. 4, 1907—31

# \$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,  
WM. MORAN, Prin.

Minard's Liniment cures  
Dandruff.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The net proceeds of the recent Cathedral Bazaar amounted to \$2,427.

The beautiful chair donated to the Cathedral Bazaar by Mrs. Mason, was won by Gilbert Vatcher.

The price of cheese at the meeting of the board yesterday was 12 1/2-13-16 cts.

Very Rev. Dr. Morrison left for Vernon River yesterday afternoon.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on November 28th.

The price of bread in Halifax has advanced to seven cents a loaf.

The recent heavy snow storm has alarmed the fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley. They are now busy gathering in whatever fruit remains.

The municipal lighting plant of Calgary Alberta will close the year with a surplus of 10,000. This is after paying for extensive improvements which had been installed and doubling the capacity. As a result, another cut in price is promised.

King Alfonso of Spain had a narrow escape from a serious accident near Manchester Sunday in his automobile. The King was going over a temporary bridge when the light structure collapsed, under the weight of the car which was precipitated into the water. His Majesty escaped with a slight wounding.

The schooner Mayflower, 60 tons, from Liscombe, N.S., for Crapaud to load produce was driven ashore near Halliday's Cove, in Overall Bay, during the storm of Monday, and is likely a total wreck. When near the land the anchors were cast; but she dragged them and went high up on the shore. When the storm abated yesterday, the Captain and his crew of three walked ashore.

The American consular agent at Lunenburg received a message yesterday from Capt. John Pope, keeper of the West Point light at Satterlie that the American fishing schooner Soptre, Capt. Maloney was wrecked on Sagarok Main-ade passage Monday and that the crew of eighteen men had landed at Satterlie Island saving nothing. They had a very narrow escape. No further particulars have been received.

The giant steamer that English shipbuilders are to construct for the Hamburg-American Line, will be named the Europa. She will be of 48,000 tons, as against 32,500 of the Lusitania. Incidentally, it is stated that the Europa will be the last German line steamer to be built in Great Britain, as the new Vulkan Yards, which are to take this order, will be completed before the construction of the proposed sister ship of the Europa is authorized.

Mr. Thomas McRae, first officer of the Steamer Empress, at Summerside, died very suddenly on board the steamer Sunday night. He had not been well and called for 2nd officer MacDonald, whose room adjoined his own, and told him to go for a doctor. Before the doctor arrived he expired. The deceased was about 67 years of age and had been in the Steam Navigation Co. service for about fifteen years. He was a popular and capable officer and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. His remains were forwarded to Eldon.

The weather for the first couple of days of this week was most disagreeable. Sunday was extremely cold, and then all of a sudden Sunday evening it rained in torrents. During Sunday night the rain turned to snow and Monday was one of the nastiest days imaginable. It blew a gale, a mixture of snow and rain fell during the whole day and the streets and sidewalks were covered with slush. Yesterday was fine, but very cold. This unpleasant kind of weather prevailed all along the coast, in the neighboring Province. At Spring Hill, N.S., an unusually heavy snow storm accompanied by a keen wind prevailed Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, and something like six inches of snow mantled the ground. In many places it accumulated in quite large drifts.

A letter supplementing two telegrams, has been received at Philadelphia from Dr. George G. Gordon, archaeologist of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been for the last five months exploring in Alaska. The letter contains an account of the scientific hardships while afloat in a small boat in the Behring Sea, and gives further information concerning the exploration of the Kuskokwin River district of Alaska, which was Dr. Gordon's chief aim in revisiting the country. The letter says Dr. Gordon and his party explored the Kuskokwin River several hundred miles beyond the confines of the Chukchee, and, in spite of innumerable hardships, invaluable data were gathered concerning the Indians of the interior, several tribes of whom are practically unknown. Dr. Gordon was to have returned by October 1st in his letter, which was dated from Bethel, Alaska, he says he will not be able to reach Philadelphia before Oct. 22. (Dr. Gordon's father was Captain James Gordon, formerly of New Perth.)

The lecture by Hon. J. H. Fletcher, in the Kindergarten Hall, on Thursday evening last, was well attended. Mr. Peter McCourt presided. The title of the lecture was "Winning Laurels," and the object for which it was given was the Winslow Monument Fund. The learned lecturer, for an hour and a half delighted his audience with wit and humor and epigram, and every now and then moved to bursts of laughter, as the lecturer held up to ridicule the numerous follies and follies current in every community. The lecturer was abundantly punctuated with applause. At the close Mr. Fletcher pronounced an admirable eulogy on the life and labors of the late Hon. Edward Whelan in beautiful language he depicted the great work accomplished by the eminent statesman, in face of terrific opposition, for the amelioration of the people of this Province. He broke the bonds of the family occupant, and crushed land lordism, and secured free schools. All these facts were brought before the audience in splendid style by Hon. Mr. Fletcher.

The Danish steamer Alfred Erlandt has been wrecked on the rocks off Castelpoint near St. Abbs Head, Scotland. She went ashore during the gale Friday night and several of her crew were drowned. A life boat which spent the night looking for the survivors had a narrow escape from being swept away by the heavy seas.

The wonderful performance of the giant steamer Lusitania has caused the United States navy department to consider whether it would not be well to assign one or two naval engineer officers to make a round trip across the Atlantic on that vessel in the immediate future to gather information relative to the working of the turbine machinery that cannot be obtained in official reports.

The public school board of Vancouver, B.C. will, at its next meeting, pass a resolution asking the Dominion Government to amend the law by which Chinese school pupils at the end of one year's attendance are expelled from the schools. It is estimated that \$500,000, which they are compelled to pay on entering British Columbia. There are nearly fifty Chinese pupils in Vancouver. Most of them are evading the head tax law by attending school half a day for a year.

Horace Monahan employed as mail collector in Toronto for the last month, stole eleven letters from the post box. He is an English lad about eighteen years old, frail and apparently weak in intellect. He was arrested by Detective Archibald on the 17th and appeared in the police court next morning where he pleaded guilty to the charge. Magistrate Denison sentenced him to four years in the penitentiary.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the cause of the Quebec Bridge disaster, concluded their work at Quebec on the 15th having for several days been going over all the evidence. They met three times a day, their evening sittings lasting until after 11 o'clock each evening. They were in New York on Monday morning to examine Mr. Cooper, the consulting engineer of the Quebec bridge, and from there went to Phoenixville. They will probably return to Quebec again to visit the bridge before submitting the report.

The Comptoir National D'Escompte, perhaps the third largest bank in Europe, and one of the greatest financial institutions of the French Republic, will it is announced in Montreal financial circles open a branch in that city, and perhaps a little later on, in several other large Canadian centres. It is also said that this institution whose total capital is two hundred and fifty millions is prepared to invest fifty millions in the Dominion, and that this was decided upon after Henry Baug, of the management had several interviews with Hon. L. P. Brodeur during the recent sojourn of the Minister of Marine in the capital of the Republic.

It is now almost certain that David McKenzie, a son of Mrs. Elizabeth McKenzie, of Caledonia Road, Glace Bay, C.B. was lost at sea on or about September 17th. He was a member of the crew of the Prince Edward Island schooner Henry Elsworth which was loaded and had cleared at outposts for the Magdalen Islands, but she has not arrived there. It will be month tomorrow since she drifted to sea and there seems to be no doubt that the crew all met watery graves. She was an old schooner and leaked very badly. David McKenzie sold Lawrence Currie at Souris that he would only make one trip in her, as she was so leaky.

Basel Simons and Chas. Elderkin, of the crew of the British schr. "Geo M. Warner," which arrived at Boston from Nova Scotia have been placed under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Post Office at Plymouth, N.S. Both men have confessed and admitted being the holder of the stolen money. David McKenzie sold Lawrence Currie at Souris that he would only make one trip in her, as she was so leaky.

The heavy rumbling of an earthquake was experienced in Lowell, Mass and in all the suburban towns at 7.10 o'clock last Wednesday night. The shock lasted two or three seconds and was followed by a sharp explosion in some of the districts. The noise resembled that of a heavy snow slide. In a few instances chimneys were thrown from the shelves to the floor in the dwellings. At other places the shock caused a run of coal in the cellar bins. The earthquake alarmed the people in the city and many ran from the houses fearing some great disaster. There are no reports of any damage.

A Paris despatch of the 19th. Says:—The storm moved seaward for a time and the weather cleared temporarily, but the storm again swept over an extended area with renewed violence. The rivers are again rising and bridges are being swept away. A tremendous sea is running in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and in the English Channel. There has been more or less damage at London and other portions of France. A mountain near the village of Brananconnet is sliding away as a result of the heavy rain. It has already destroyed several houses in the village and others are threatened.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

A Dawson despatch of the 18th to Vancouver says: "Geo. Kincaid, head foreman of the Public Works Department in the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Dawson arrived at Selkirk, 175 miles above Dawson, in charge of the police. He was charged with stealing \$40,000 from a registered mail sack delivered in Dawson, July 28, from the Fairbanks, by the steamer Seattle. Kincaid was placed aboard the steamer Prospector on Wednesday morning on the way back to Dawson, but he died three hours before arriving. A viad supposed to have contained poison was found in his trunk and it is believed that he ended his life. Richard Hall, bookkeeper for the M & N saloon at Dawson, a former restaurant proprietor, was arrested on Thursday on similar charge. Hall is confined in the barracks at Dawson. It is reported that a number of Dawsonites are implicated in the robbery.

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

### The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.28 to 0.27
Butter (tab).....	0.00 to 0.00
Calf skins.....	0.08 to 0.00
Ducks per pair.....	0.30 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.22 to 0.23
Fowls (per pair).....	0.95 to 1.25
Chicken per pair.....	0.80 to 1.10
Flour (per cwt.).....	2.30 to 2.40
Hides.....	0.51 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.90 to 1.00
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	2.00 to 0.99
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	2.20 to 2.33
Potatoes.....	0.08 to 0.84
Pork.....	0.00 to 0.45
Sheep pelts.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb).....	1.00 to 1.25
Geese.....	0.50 to 0.52
Bik outs.....	15.00 to 00.00
Pressed hay.....	0.00 to 0.35
Straw.....	0.00 to 0.35

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.

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.

STANLEY BROS.

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.

### ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets  
Dodgers  
Posters  
Check Books  
Receipt Books  
Note Heads  
Note Books of Hand  
Letter Heads

# 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

# Prowse Bros., Ltd.,

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

## The Best Clothing At the Lowest Price.

THAT'S the principle upon which this greatest clothing business of P. E. Island has been built.

For years we have been and today are recognized as the leaders in Men's Clothing.

No Risk in Buying From Us  
Money Back if Purchase Fails To Please.

We want you to come and see our splendid stock of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, Trousers, Sweaters, Cardigans and Furs. Everything a man wears is sold here at lowest prices.

### Slyish Winter Suits.

It will pay you to examine carefully the splendidly made garments we offer—equal in every respect to custom made, yet at a saving of \$4 to \$6.

"Progress" Brand Suits—Splendidly tailored in the latest style, fits better, retains shape better, and costs less than most custom tailored garments  
\$9 to \$18

"Fit Reform" Suits—Are very nobby, and conform to the latest styles. Splendid choice of new tweed effects, serges, etc.  
\$10.50 to \$20

"W. R. Johnston" Suits—In effective tweeds and durable serges, most carefully hand tailored throughout  
\$8.50 to \$16

Lower Price Suits—That are strong, durable and honestly made. Special values at  
\$5 to \$9

### Warm Winter Overcoats.

The better grades are strictly hand made, and fully equal to custom tailored. Purchasers here save \$4 to \$6 on their overcoats.

"Progress" Brand Overcoats—Come in the stylish full length cut—made of selected Beavers and in the noblest Tweed effects. Every size  
\$9.75 to \$15

"W. R. Johnston" Overcoats—In the elegant three quarter "Chesterfield" and "Regent" styles of fine Beavers and Meltons. Wonderful values  
\$12 to \$16.25

"Fit-Reform" Overcoats—These celebrated garments in three quarter and full length models, in Beavers, Meltons and Tweeds  
\$12.50 to \$20

Low Price Overcoats—Made up in the newest styles and patterns—strongly sewn, warm and durable  
\$5 to \$9

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.	Eyeglasses, tested for and fitted to suit both eye and feature.	Knives, Forks, Spoons—best of plate.

### 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.—4f

### 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.

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.

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.—R. F. Madigan.

### Morson & Duffy

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

### 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.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon  
McLean & McKinnon  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

### 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,

### FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.  
Sun Fire offices of London.  
Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

### Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,  
AGENT.  
Mar. 22nd, 1906

### 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

Calendar for Oct. 1907.

MOON'S PHASES. New Moon 7d. 6h. 21m. a. m. First Quarter 14d. 6h. 2m. a. m. Full moon 21d. 5h. 16m. a. m. Last Quarter 29d. 3h. 52m. a. m.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 31st.

The Celibacy of the Clergy.

Those who have carefully read the Pope's Encyclical, will have noted the statement therein made, that among the Modernists there are not a few who advocate that the ordinance of celibacy be withdrawn.

When Gregory VII. enforced the celibacy of the clergy, in 1072, he gave utterance to no dogmas, but made a decree for the governance of the Church which a succeeding Pope might, if he pleased, abrogate or suspend.

The Church has not, in any succeeding age, attempted to make the rule absolute. The United Greeks, for instance, still retain their married clergy, and in the dioceses which have from time to time taken place, on Anglican Orders, the possibility has ever been present to the minds of theologians that if Rome should declare those orders valid, it would not necessarily follow that those Anglican clergy who submitted to Papal authority, must put away their wives.

There is this essential difference between a dogma and a canon; a dogma is revealed by God, and has to be accepted as such and because revealed by Him, whether it be or be not discoverable in part by human reason. An ecclesiastical canon is one which has been, in the first place, introduced by man, and then sanctioned by supreme authority. When so ratified, it is as binding as doctrine within its limits and with its exceptions, remembering that the one is unchangeable as God, the other arising out of man's need, and therefore changeable as man's needs vary.

Since it is almost axiomatic, that human discovery does not return on its course, it is improbable that the Church will be served by a married priesthood.

Let us see if those who oppose the celibacy of the clergy, have any really successful arguments to oppose to it. Two principles contended for mastery in the primitive Church: The inherent sanctity of marriage, and the still greater holiness of the celibate life.

The celibate life was an accident, and not an essential part of holiness. Long before St. Gregory made the rule of celibacy absolute in the Church, the sporadic usage of the early centuries had become all but universal, and this for reasons easy to understand. The position of women had been increasingly raised in the Jewish Church. The wives of patriarchs and kings had often claimed a quality with—sometimes, indeed, superiority to—their husbands.

The fact, therefore, that women shared their husband's interests, made a sacerdotal caste in the Church necessary, in which women could have no part. The Sacrament of penance would of itself require a celibate and lonely priesthood, for even with no intention of betraying confidence, a man reveals involuntarily the secrets of others to those with whom he lives most. The greater the share any good wife takes in her husband's work, the more does she discover what is in his mind, and read his thoughts about others, even when she does not agree with them.

Even the teaching and healing professions were entrusted to clerics and monks already vowed to celibacy, in the middle ages. This as a rule of the Church grew up which even in those later days, is maintained as far as the clergy are concerned, nor is it likely to be laid aside by those who rightly grasp the principles of a Church and a sacerdotal caste. As might be anticipated, two consequences have

Pains in the Back

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It was taken ill with kidney trouble, and because so weak could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her. Mrs. F. W. Walker, Ont.

followed from the Onarob's rule: (a) It has had its imitators outside her people; while (b), those who disregard it, have wandered into heresy of doctrine, in abandoning a salutary ordinance.

In regard to (a) the Anglican Establishment has initiated the Roman Church when it has dared, and in despite of its Protestant principles. The Anglican contends that in order to avail, their missions must be conducted by celibates.

In regard to (b) those who give themselves up to the contemplative life, such as Carthusians, Carmelites, Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, they prove to the world that there is a standard higher than that of flesh and blood. Those who have wandered away from observance, have invariably been the innovators of socialism and anti-Catholic propaganda. — N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Cardinal Gibbons on "Organized Labor."

Cardinal Gibbons, in an article entitled "Organized Labor," in the October number of "Patnam's Monthly," declares himself as strongly opposed to strikes and boycotts as means of settling differences between the employers and the employed, and makes an urgent appeal for the pacific adjustment of industrial difficulties.

With candor, but in a kindly spirit, he makes several outspoken admissions to organized labor. He expresses clearly in detail his views regarding capital and labor, and finally urges workingmen to strive constantly and zealously toward an uplifting of the moral and social standard of their organizations.

Although his theme is "Organized Labor" and much of the article is addressed to the labor organizations, Cardinal Gibbons does not spare the trusts and corporations. He is unsparing in his denunciation of those monopolists who, he says, "exhibit a grasping avarice which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy and a sordid selfishness that is deaf to the cries of distress."

While he approves the banding together of workingmen for their own protection, his Eminence denounces those elements of organized labor which seek to stir up unnecessary discord. Regarding the evils of strikes, which subject he discusses at length, he says, in part: "Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic and at best a very questionable remedy for the redress of the laborer's grievances. They paralyze industry, they often foment fierce passions, and lead to the destruction of property; and above all, they result in inflicting grievous injury on the laborer himself by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which time his mind is clouded by discontent while brooding over his situation; and his family not infrequently suffers from want of the necessities of life. The loss inflicted by strikes on the employer is not much more than half as great as that which is sustained by the employed, who can much less afford to bear it."

"It would be a vast stride in the interests of peace and of the laboring classes if the policy of arbitration, which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels, were also availed of for the adjustment of disputes between capital and labor. Many blessings would result from the adoption of this method, for while strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. The result in the former case is determined by the weight of the purse, in the latter by the weight of the argument."

Cardinal Gibbons believes that the American workman is better paid and lives better than his brethren across the Atlantic. After praising briefly the employers who have at heart the welfare of those they employ, His Eminence turns to the criminal corporations in their relations with the workingmen.

He says, in part:

"No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions these heartless monopolists. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends, without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor—not always, it is alleged, without success—to corrupt our national and State Legislatures and municipal councils. They are intolerant of honest rivalry as to unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. They compel their operatives to work for starvation wages, especially in mining districts and factories, where protests have but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation. In many places the corporations are said to have the monopoly of sources of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessities of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages and their forced idleness places them at the mercy of their taskmasters. The supreme law of the land should be violated and enforced, and ample protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corporations, as well as the laboring classes, against unscrupulous monopolies."

Continuing, His Eminence discusses the subject of boycotting, of which he says, in part: "I am persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unions are instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious business houses, is not only disapproved by an impartial public sentiment, but that it does not commend itself to the more thoughtful and conservative portion of the guilds themselves. Every man is free to select the establishment with which he wishes to deal, and, in purchasing from one in preference to another he is not violating justice. But the case is altered when, by a mandate of the society, he is debarred from buying from a particular firm. Such a proposition assails the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of the seller, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the Government to business concerns. If such a social ostracism were generally in vogue, a process of retaliation would naturally follow, the current of mercantile intercourse would be checked, every centre of population would be divided into hostile camps and the good feelings which ought to prevail in every community would be seriously impaired. 'Live and let live' is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and Christian charity."

Cardinal Gibbons warns labor unions against tolerating elements dangerous to their own well-being. He points out that the unions "have need of leaders possessed of great firmness, tact and superior executive ability, who will honestly aim at consulting the welfare of the society they represent, without infringing on the rights of their employers. They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues, who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends or convert it into a political engine. They should be careful to exclude from their ranks that turbulent element who boldly preach the gospel of anarchy, socialism and nihilism; those land pirates who are preying on the industry, commerce and trade of the country, whose mission is to pull down and not to build up; who instead of upholding the bands of the Government that protects them, are bent on its destruction, and instead of blessing the mother that opens her arms to welcome them, insult and defy her. If such revolutionists had their way despotism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and gaunt poverty would stalk throughout the land."

Continuing he says: "The expulsion from membership in the unions of any men who have been guilty of outrages of one kind or another against the peace of the community or the rights of their fellow-citizens would secure for the unions this respect and sympathy for the community, and would greatly further the best interests of organized labor."

The article contains advice to the capitalist, the heads of corporations and the workingmen, and shows methods whereby the employer and employee should work together harmoniously. To the employers Cardinal Gibbons says, in part: "There would be less ground for complaint against employers if they kept in view the golden maxim of the Gospel, 'Whatever ye would men should do unto you, do ye also unto them.' Our sympathy with those they employ, whether in the household, the mines or the factory, is wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in

their place and by asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated in similar circumstances. We should remember that they are our fellow beings; that they have feelings like ourselves; that they are stung by a feeling of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit and softened by kindness, and that it rests largely with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy."

Finally His Eminence directs a little sermon to the workingmen, part of which follows: "Take an active personal interest in the business of your employer; be as much concerned about its prosperity as if it were your own. And are not your employer's affairs in a measure yours? For your wages come from the profits of the concern, and the more you contribute to its success the better can he afford to compensate you for your services. He will be impelled by an enlightened self-interest, as well as by a sense of justice, to requite you for your services with a generous hand."

The Field Act, the bi-monthly published under the direction of the Catholic Foreign Mission Bureau at 62 Union Park Street, Boston, is the most attractive mission paper which we have seen, and the subscription price is only 50 cents a year. Other papers have too many long, continued articles; this has more short paragraphs which make easy reading and are therefore more likely to be read. Here are two for example, taken from the October number: "A missionary writing from China says: 'If I were to visit America and the British Isles, it would not be to get money but men. One English-speaking missionary is worth more than thousands of dollars to China.' He adds that he wants these missionaries not so much for their language as for their influence."

"Poor Bishop Berlioz. He had just returned to his struggling diocese (Baskodate, Japan), bringing with him from Europe and America the result of a few collections and some offerings—quite inadequate to meet his many needs, yet something towards them. And now he sees his former work ruined in a single day (by fire.) Certainly God tries His Saints."

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STANLEY BROS. 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. Men and Boy's suits.—It will pay you to give me a call for your spring suit for yourself or your boy, as I have an elegant range to choose from and my prices are lower than the lowest.

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

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

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.

WATCH The Kidneys.

They are the most important secretory organs. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids of the body, containing poisonous matter taken out of the system. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained, the whole system becomes disordered and the following symptoms will follow: Pain in the small of the back and joints, frequent urination, spots floating before the eyes, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles or any urinary trouble.

When any of these symptoms manifest themselves you can quickly rid yourself of them by the use of the best of all medicines for the kidneys, DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. John L. Doyle, Sutton West, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with a pain in my back for some time, but after using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was entirely cured and can speak highly in their favor." Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

"The word 'fidget,' explained the teacher, 'means to move about. Now children, I want one of you to step to the blackboard and write a sentence containing the word 'fidget.''"

Forth stepped the little Wise boy, who wrote, "This store will fidget June 1st."

"But who ever heard of a store fidgeting, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "I don't know, but the sign on a store down town says that it will move about June 1st!"—Judge.

A WELL KNOWN MAN.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. DEAR SIRS.—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results. Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS, St John.

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

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their holiday in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no," she responded sweetly; "I shall depend on your letters from home."

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia. Tom—My heart beats for you. Miss Money Meow—I dare say; beats at so much purr.—Woman's Home Companion.

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.

"And do you have to be called in the morning?" asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl. "I don't have to be, mum," replied the applicant, "unless you happen to need me."

Minard's Liniment cures everything. UNRIPE FRUIT, CHANGE OF WATER, COLDS, IMPROPER DIET CAUSE DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These annoying bowel complaints may be quickly and effectually cured by the use of DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. This wonderful remedy has been on the market for over sixty years and in using it you are using a time-tested fact. Be sure when asking for Wild Strawberry you get Dr. Fowler's and don't let the unscrupulous dealer palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Mrs. Gordon Heimer, Newington, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea and never found any other medicine so equal to it. There are many imitations, but none so good as Dr. Fowler's."

Mrs. C. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B., writes: "I consider Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it cured me of a very bad case. I can recommend it highly to anyone."

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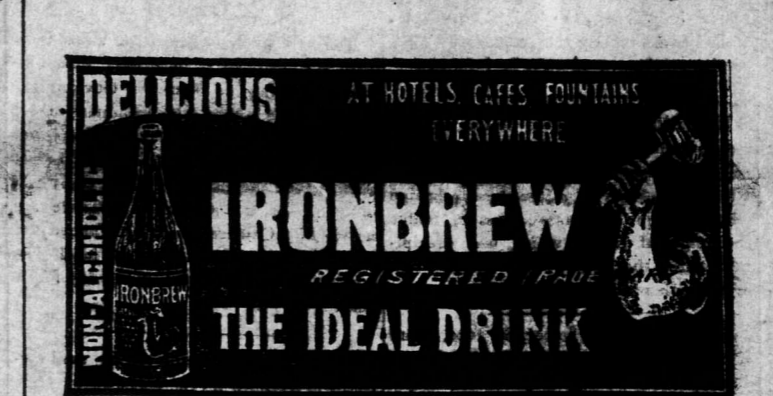
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