

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 36.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,
Opera House Building,
Charlottetown,
IS MEETING WITH
WONDERFUL SUCCESS
In securing the trade of those who have wool to sell, because their goods are good, and their prices for
CLOTH,
PANTS,
CLOTHING,
BLANKETING,
YARNS, Etc.
Are low, while for wool they allow the highest price.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
IF NOT SATISFIED DON'T TRADE.
PLEASED TO SHOW GOODS.

Money Talks, SO DOES QUALITY.

An article of Furniture can not gain admission to our store if it hasn't quality to commend it.

we meet the exacting demands of people of taste who are discriminating in buying Furniture who know what's what.

Call on us when in need of Furniture.

JOHN NEWSON.

TEAS!

Did you ever consider the advantage of buying your TEAS from us? It will pay you, as we can give better values than up-town stores. Why?

Because

Our buying facilities are unequalled, our expenses are less, and we give you the advantage of this in quality. Our reputation for Good Teas is now established, and we guard it jealously. We are to-day the acknowledged leaders in the Tea Trade.

McKENNA,

The Grocer, Queen St., Charlottetown.



The Regina Precision Watches—for which we are the official Selling Agents for this city—are exactly what their name implies. They are of the highest possible precision, and queens among all Watches at their price. They bear a universal guarantee, and everyone of the two hundred Official Regina Agents in Canada will honor that guarantee at any time, regardless of where the Watch may have been bought. You can buy a fully guaranteed Regina Precision Watch, from \$8.00 upwards. You should not, under any circumstances, buy a Watch until you have investigated the merits of this remarkably excellent make. One Agent had only two returned to him out of 225 sold, but had 18 returned out of 48 sold of another well known make.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block, Charlottetown

Souvenir Post Cards.

Views of P. E. Island.

China with Island Coat of Arms.
Shells, etc.

Novels and Magazines,

TAYLOR'S

Bookstore,

OPPOSITE FRONT DOOR POST OFFICE.

BEST FOR THE FARMER TO BUY.

Green Sheaf Binder Twine

Large supply just received.

BINDER WHIPS.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware Walker's Corner

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

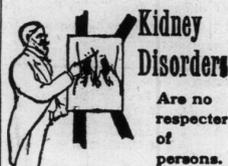
Our Specialties

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.



Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble. Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC."
They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.
50c. a box or \$3 for \$1.25
All dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"You say you earn more money by your pen than you did a year ago?"
"I do."
"How's that?"
"I stopped writing stories and began addressing envelopes."

A five-foot man with six-foot sense of his own importance ran into a tall youth standing at a corner. "Are you a lamp-post," asked the five-footer, in most sarcastic tones.
"Me? No, I'm not a lamp-post," replied the tall one. "What are you? A subway?"

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.
R. W. HARRISON,
Glanis, Ont.

In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically, he began:
"Gentlemen, all I want is common sense."
"Quite right," interrupted another, and the meeting broke up.

Neuralgia.

"I had been suffering about six months with Neuralgia when I started taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They did me more good than any medicine I ever used. Mrs. Annie Ryan, Sand Point, N. S.

It is very comforting to a man who is just recovering from a lingering illness, and has managed to crawl out on a warm, sunshiny day to get air, to have a neighbor come along and shout cheerily:—
"Hello! Been away, haven't you? Had a good time? You are looking well."

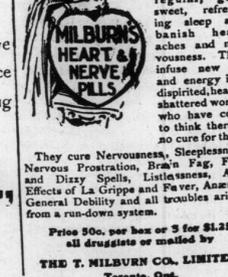
Laxa-Liver Pills are a positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither gripe, weaken nor sicken. Price 55c. at all dealers.

Squire (to rural lad)—Now, my boy, tell me how you know an old partridge from a young one.
Boy—By the teeth, sir.
Squire—Nonsense, boy! You ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth.
Boy—No, sir; but I have.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.
"Suffering east!" exclaimed the war editor of a certain paper, "I can't make head or tail of this despatch from our special correspondent in Japan."
"Neither could I," said his assistant.
"James," called the editor to the office-boy, "ask the Japan correspondent to step in here a moment."

Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well. They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them. Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Lightheadedness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or \$3 for \$1.25 all druggists or mailed by THE T. MILBURN CO. LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.



France and the Vatican.

CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING THE ABRIGATION OF THE CONCORDAT.

[Translated for New York Freeman's Journal.]

In the Journal Officiel, the official organ of the French Government, and in the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, we find the correspondence that preceded the rupture of official relations between the Vatican and the French Government. It is made up of letters of Cardinal Merry del Val, of the Nuncio at Paris, and of Cardinal Vannutelli on the one side, and of the French Prime Minister, of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the French Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican, on the other side. We shall give the substance of the letters appearing in the Journal Officiel and then place before our readers a resume of the letters published by the Osservatore Romano. The lack of space will not permit of our giving a full translation of all the letters, which would fill more than two pages of the Freeman's Journal.

The first communication is from M. Combes to M. Deloase, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is dated May 25, 1904, and states that M. Combes' Department has not received any communication relative to the case of the Bishop of Laval since February 18, 1902. The Prime Minister then adds that the Bishop of Laval had just forwarded to him a letter which the Bishop had received from Cardinal Vannutelli ordering the Bishop to go to Rome. Commenting on this letter M. Combes says: "The importance of this document cannot be overestimated. It constitutes an act of undisguised coercion, without the knowledge of the French Government, against a bishop nominated by the Government according to the conditions prescribed by the Concordat." M. Combes adds the offense is aggravated by the fact that the French Government has no official knowledge of the person (Cardinal Vannutelli) who commits it. He says the acts of the Roman Congregation of the Holy Office are not recognized by the laws of France. The letter concludes with a request that M. Deloase inform the Holy See that if the document he not discovered the Government would take such measures as were demanded by this attack upon rights conceded by the Concordat.

Deloase, on May 28, communicates this veiled threat to the Cardinal Secretary of State, through the medium of the Charge d'Affaires, in a note which concludes with these words: "If the letter of May 17 be not annulled the Government will be under the necessity of adopting such measures as are called for by the violation of the compact which binds France and the Holy See."

So far only the case of the Bishop of Laval had been dealt with. First mention of that of the Bishop of Dijon is made in a dispatch of M. Deloase to the French Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican. It is dated July 2, 1904. In it the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Prime Minister had informed him that the Nuncio at Paris on March 11 had transmitted an order of the Holy Father to the Bishop of Dijon by which he was enjoined from conferring any ordinations until he heard from Rome. M. Deloase stated that the French Government protested against any such action being taken without its previous consent being obtained. "Because," to quote his own words, "every such measure inflicts upon a bishop a sort of partial deposition in violation of the agreement entered into in the Concordat." Another objection was: "The Nuncio of the Pope has no right to communicate directly with French bishops." For these reasons the Charge d'Affaires is instructed to inform the Cardinal Secretary of State that the French Government, abiding by the spirit and the letter of the Concordat, must consider the letter of March 11 as null and void.

On July 13 Combes is again heard from. He is still harping on the case of the Bishop of Laval. In a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs he says that he had been led to believe that the attempt to depose Bishop Gay had been abandoned. But he finds himself mistaken. "Bishop Gay," he writes, "has forwarded to me the subjoined letter dated July 2, in which the same orders are directly addressed to him (the only difference is that this time the orders are signed by the Cardinal Secretary of State.) The letter threatens the Bishop with suspension if he does not go to Rome within fifteen days and present himself before the

Sacred Tribunal of the Holy Office." Combes is very indignant on account of these orders. In concluding his letter he thus outlines the course he proposes adopting to safeguard the "honor" of the Republic. "It will devolve upon us in the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to safeguard the dignity of the French Government, which has been so grievously affronted. I cannot leave you in ignorance of the fact that if these subjoined letters are not absolutely and unreservedly withdrawn I shall propose to break off all diplomatic relations with the Holy See."

Five days later, July 18, M. Deloase in a dispatch to the Charge d'Affaires, instructs him to inform Cardinal Merry del Val of the action taken by the Council of Ministers. The Minister for Foreign Affairs writes: "In consequence of a decision taken by the Council of Ministers, it has been resolved to address a formal protest on this subject (orders to the two bishops) to the Holy See. You will find herewith the text of the two notes which you will present to the Cardinal Secretary of State." The two notes here referred to reiterate the French Government's objection to the course the Holy See adopted in regard to the Bishop of Dijon and the Bishop of Laval.

On July 26 Cardinal Merry del Val sends two notes answering these objections. One of the notes deals with the case of the Bishop of Dijon, the other with that of the Bishop of Laval. Both are essentially the same. After dealing with the circumstances that moved the Holy See to order the Bishop of Dijon not to confer any ordinations until he received further instructions from Rome the Cardinal Secretary of State declares that there was nothing in this order in contravention of the Concordat. He adds that the Sovereign Pontiff could not concede that he had not the power of ordering a bishop to abstain temporarily from the exercise of his ministry. Neither could he concede that he had no right to summon a bishop to Rome to defend his conduct. We quote from Cardinal Merry del Val's note: "The Sovereign Pontiff could not make this concession without being recreant to his duty as Supreme Pastor of the Church. No one questions that the bishops in France ought to maintain the necessary relations with the Government as defined by the Concordat. But in the exercise of their jurisdiction they depend upon the Roman Pontiff, who conferred this jurisdiction upon them through means of the canonical institution and who continues it to them. The Roman Pontiff cannot subordinate this dependence to the consent of the civil power. That the Roman Pontiff, ever since the adoption of the Concordat, has exercised full authority over the bishops of France is quite evident from a solemn and special oath of which the Government of France cannot be ignorant. This oath forms a part of the canonical institution together with the Papal bull. It binds the bishops to receive with all humility and to carry out with all due diligence the orders of the Roman Pontiff (Nuncios Apostolicis humiliter accipia et quam diligentissime exequantur)." Cardinal Merry del Val then instances the fact that even after the adoption of the Concordat the Holy Father could summon the French bishops and the bishops of other European States to Rome at least once every four years to give an account of their dioceses and to receive instructions from the Holy See.

The Cardinal Secretary of State concludes by giving expression to the hope that the French Government after mature consideration would see that nothing contrary to the Concordat had been done by the Holy See and that it would not insist upon the withdrawal of the letters to the Bishop of Dijon and to the Bishop of Laval. "This withdrawal," adds the Cardinal Secretary, "would be tantamount to a complete abdication of all Papal authority over the Episcopate. It is not within the power of the Holy Father to make such an abdication and it cannot be the intention of the Government of the Republic that he should." The note then goes on to state that the Holy Father by way of manifesting a conciliatory spirit toward the French Government would grant a month's delay to the bishops summoned to Rome. In conclusion, Cardinal Merry del Val says: "From this act of deference (the delay) it will be readily understood how much importance the Holy See attaches to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Government of the Republic—relations based on the strict observance of the articles

of the Concordat. The Holy Father, who, like his illustrious predecessor, entertains a special affection for the noble French nation, would feel grieved at seeing the Government of the Republic with the view of preventing a bishop from justifying himself before competent authority, take unjustifiable and hasty measures for which the Holy See will not be responsible before God or men."

But Combes and company were bent upon bringing about a rupture. On July 29, three days after the Cardinal Secretary of State had indicated the note from which two have quoted, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs sent this telegram to the Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican: "After having on several occasions called attention to the serious attacks the Holy See, by dealing directly with French bishops, has made upon the rights of the State as conceded by the Concordat, the Government of the Republic, in two notes of July 23, informed the Holy See of the conclusions it would be forced to draw from a persistent violation of these rights. As we are forced by the tenor of the reply of the Cardinal Secretary of State in his note of July 26 to recognize that the Holy See defends these acts done without the knowledge of the Civil Power with which it had negotiated the Concordat, the Government of the Republic has decided to sever official relations which, through the voluntary actions of the Holy See, can no longer serve any purpose. After delivering this note you will add that we consider the mission of the Apostolic Nuncio as terminated."
Signed—Deloase.

The correspondence, as published in the Journal Officiel ends with the following telegram from the Charge d'Affaires at the Vatican: "Rome, July 30—1.35 P. M. "In accordance with the instructions contained in Your Excellency's telegram of yesterday, I went to the Vatican. After reading your note to the Cardinal Secretary of State I left it with him. I then added that the Government of the Republic considered the mission of the Apostolic Nuncio as ended. Cardinal Merry del Val said that he would send a telegram to Mgr. Lorenzelli, instructing him to take his departure."
Turning to the Osservatore Romano we find a succinct account of Bishop Gay's case. As far back as Jan. 26, 1900, Cardinal Parocchi, who was then Secretary of the Holy Office, sent a letter to the Bishop of Laval advising him to resign. A week later, Feb. 2, 1900, Bishop Gay forwarded his resignation to Leo XIII. Afterwards he sought to make his resignation conditional, asking to be transferred to some other diocese. Whatever may have been the cause that influenced then Leo XIII, and Pius X, was resolved upon removing Bishop Gay from the French Episcopate.

In a note addressed to the Papal Nuncio at Paris, Cardinal Merry del Val goes into the details of Bishop Gay's case. This note, which is dated June 10, 1904, did not appear in the Journal Officiel. The French Government seemed to think that the words "will take further proceedings," which are to be found in the letter summoning Bishop of Laval to Rome, meant that, if he did not obey the order within the prescribed time, he would be summarily removed. The Cardinal Secretary of State in his note of June 10, 1904, which according to instructions to the Nuncio, was to be presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explains that the words "progrei ad ulteriora" did not convey a threat as the French Government supposed. They simply meant that Bishop Gay on his arrival at Rome would have an opportunity of examining the charges made against him.

Cardinal Merry del Val, after making this explanation, proceeds to say: "I hope this explanation as to intentions and as to facts, will have the effect of modifying the severe judgment passed by M. Deloase on the note of May 17, 1904. In order to find in the proceedings in reference to the Bishop of Laval a violation of the Concordat, it will be necessary to take the ground that the existence of the Concordat, are merely state functionaries, who are absolutely free from all the ties which by divine institution bind the Catholic Episcopate to the Supreme head of the Church. That case of the Roman Pontiff, no matter how serious reasons, from a moral and a religious viewpoint, there might be, could not without previously obtaining the consent of the Government advise a bishop to tender a free and spontaneous resignation of his office in the interest of the diocese as well as in his own interest. Neither could the Roman Pontiff summon a bishop to Rome to clear himself of charges against him. To make such claims would be tantamount to declaring that the concordat placed the French bishops outside of the Catholic Church."
Such is the case as presented by both sides. Combes' side will place the Holy See in the wrong. A careful reading of the correspondence will show that he signally failed.

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th, 1904.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor.

We would be much pleased to hear from a greater number of our subscribers who have been furnished with statements of their accounts. We do not wish them to imagine these statements were sent out just for fun. We are serious in this matter and would wish our friends to furnish substantial evidence of their seriousness. Don't delay.

The Hillsborough Bridge.

The following letter, recently written by the Auditor-General to the Minister of Railways, regarding the delay in the construction of the Hillsborough Bridge, shows the loss the people suffer in consequence of the delay in the work. The loss, up to Dec. 31st, 1904 amounted to \$60,828.59

Audit Office, Ottawa, Feb. 12th, 1904.

Dear sir,—My attention has been called recently to the many Orders in Council relieving public works contractors from the obligation of completing their contracts within the time limit.

From the wording of the Orders it seems that those representing the government in the transactions consider that while the contractors are accommodated, the government is saved from any loss, because there is not developed by the postponement of the date of completion a means of exacting a heightened charge from the government by the contractor. This seems a manifestly inaccurate conclusion.

When it was determined by the government to have a particular work done, it was concluded that the direct advantage, or the indirect one, or both together, would be at least as great as all the outlay, and would, therefore, besides recouping the country for the salaries of engineers and other servants engaged, reimburse eventually the money paid to contractors, and in the meantime the interest as it would periodically mature.

In the case of a wharf, a bridge or railway line you may have entered into no obligation to provide at a particular time the accommodation to the neighborhood which the work when completed will afford, but as trustees for the people you came to the conclusion that the completed work would provide to the public an advantage equal in value to the interest on the expenditure.

By the privilege given to the contractor, the country has been deprived of the use of the work for the length of the postponement, while the interest is accumulating each day.

The magnitude of the donations from public funds to contractors will be understood to some extent by considering one of the large works—for instance the Hillsboro bridge. It was to have been completed on April 8, 1902. The time was first extended to November 30, 1902, later to December 31, 1903, and now to December 31, 1904. The following is a statement of the interest in this case:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of interest periods and corresponding amounts. Total interest as above \$60,828.59

Respectfully yours, J. L. McDONALD, A. G.

HON. H. R. EMERSON, Minister of Railways and Canals. No doubt several large estimates have been paid since Dec. 31st, last. Interest on these up to the close of the year, and the interest that must accrue on probably not less than a million and a quarter of dollars for the greater part of next year, (during which it is most likely the bridge will not be ready for traffic), will undoubtedly bring the public loss up to \$100,000. A calculation on a similar basis for the Murray Harbor Railway would show a loss of equal dimensions to the people of Belfast and Murray Harbor.

The Railway-Owned Government. (St. John Sun.)

It is the government and not the Grand Trunk Pacific company which has to construct the railway from Winnipeg to Moncton, says the Moncton Transcript, which declares that it is therefore nonsense to talk of the company building east to Lake Abitibi and stopping there. The Transcript is still fondly cherishing, or pretending to cherish fondly, the illusion that the Grand Trunk Pacific company is one thing and the government another so far as this railway enterprise is concerned. They are in fact both the same thing, and that thing is the railway company. Whatever the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters have desired the government has done.

The Grand Trunk desired to build a railway across the prairies without spending money. Accordingly the government agreed that the company should build and the government would guarantee three-fourths of the cost. The company did not wish to build the eastern section, and so the government undertook to do it. These conditions and arrangements were embodied in the first contract signed by both parties.

On reflection the Grand Trunk company concluded that the part of the contract requiring a cash deposit was open to objection. So that part was repudiated, and the government consented to the repudiation. Next it occurred to the company that the maximum amount of government guarantee might not be sufficient. Whereupon that limitation was struck out. Again the company objected to the mortgage clause whereby a failure of the company to pay interest would result in the transfer of the property to the government. That clause was removed, so that the government is not even a preferred creditor. It occurred to the company that it might not suit its purpose to operate the eastern portion of the eastern section of the railway, and the contract was amended enabling the company to take over and operate any particular part of the section. If there was anything else that the company did not get in the original contract the promoters asked for it and got it in the second deal.

The government is to construct the railway from Winnipeg east. But the Grand Trunk people concluded that they would like to carry on the survey—of course at government expense. They were allowed to do so. It pleased them to shut out Canadian engineers from all share in this work. Canadians were soon shown that they need not apply. The company was allowed to send to the States and get the men they wanted. It is true that there was an inquiry into the matter and it was ordered that the imported men be sent home. An outsider and the chief offender is still the chief of the survey staff. The company had no desire for a survey from Lake Abitibi to Quebec and Moncton, and the survey stopped short at the point where the interest of the promoters ceases. From this surveyed line branches are run to the Grand Trunk system, making the most direct road to Portland, Maine. That part of the railway has been surveyed and no other.

So the matter stands. It is hardly worth while to suggest after this that the desire of the company must give way to the wish of the government. The desire of the company is the wish and the policy of the ministry. The Lanier administration is a railway owned government.

Gypsy Riot.

Ellis Island New York, was the scene of a gypsy riot last Saturday night, which for a time threatened to necessitate the calling of outside help to aid the force of immigration inspectors and watchmen. When the str. Carpatha arrived here last Thursday she brought 250 gypsies representing many nationalities. Among them were fifty children suffering from the measles who were sent to a Brooklyn hospital by the physicians of the marine hospital. The gypsies greatly resented the taking of the children and last night a report spread among them that their children had been drowned. Then another child suffering with measles was found and when a physician tried to feel the child's pulse, the women attacked. They pulled off their shoes, which have thick wooden soles, and belabored the doctor and buried cups and dishes at him and at the guards who dragged him from among them. The gypsy men in an adjoining room, drew knives and other weapons. All night long the women fiercely set upon any uniformed man who entered their room. Early Sunday morning officers were hurried to Ellis. They finally convinced the gypsies that their children had not been lost. The sick child was removed to the hospital.

Chicken Fattening in this Province.

The tabulated statement given below shows how the chicken fattening stations in this Province, under the management of Mr. Horace Hazard and others have been wasting the peoples money for the past few years. The information here presented was brought down during the last session of Parliament in answer to questions of Mr. Lefurgey who moved "for a

Table showing chicken fattening statistics from 1899-1900 to 1902-1903. Columns include Station, Maxwells, Exp., and Rev.

Note.—1903-04 is not shown, as the expenditure and revenue is not complete.

This statement shows the expenditure on these stations, for the years named, to have been \$6,216.96, and the revenue \$2,667.58, leaving a deficit of \$3,549.43. This is an extremely bad showing from an industry that was expected by the farmers of this Province to be at least self-sustaining. How many of the managers of these stations were

Six Persons Burned to Death.

One of the most shocking fatalities in the history of York County, N. B., occurred shortly after 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when word reached Fredericton at seven o'clock that no less than six persons had been burned to death. The story was hardly credited, but investigation soon revealed the fact that the story was only too true. The McGibbon farm and orchard, situated about six miles above Fredericton, on the Curry Mountain road, in the parish of Douglas, has been for years one of the best known properties in the vicinity of Fredericton. A few years ago Charles McGibbon sold the premises to Alfred Jewett. The latter has since his occupation made considerable improvement to the place and with his wife and three children have lived a happy and prosperous life. Not very far from the Jewett home, Mrs. Jewett's sister, Mrs. Edward Clarke, resides with her husband and family, on what is known as the Caverhill road, and it was often the custom for the two families to travel to and from town together. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, with their daughter, a bright young girl of 16 years, drove to town on their usual Saturday trip. Mr. Jewett had also come to the city and late in the afternoon, having transacted their affairs, the two parties started on the homeward journey. On reaching Mr. Jewett's they turned in. At this time there was a regular downpour and as time went on the storm not abating, the Clarke decided to spend the night rather than drive on home. A happy evening was spent around the kitchen fire and all hands retired early to enjoy a well earned rest. About 6.15 Sunday morning, one of the neighbors was startled to hear screams coming from the Jewett house and rushing out, found Mrs. Jewett standing in the front doorway clad in her night dress. At the same time smoke was pouring out of all the upper windows of the two-story house. Willing neighbors were soon on the scene and Mr. Jewett, who had made his appearance, brought a ladder to the front part of the dwelling and made an attempt to enter one of the upper windows, but the ladder gave way and Mr. Jewett was hurled to the ground, burnt and bruised. Mrs. Jewett meanwhile endeavored to rescue her children, but it was in vain, and she was borne away with painful burns. On account of the dense heat and smoke it was found impossible to do anything. The sight was a most harrowing one. All stood around watching the house go up in flames, and in those flames were six loved human beings. After the fire had sufficiently subsided a search was made, and all that could be found of those who had perished were some crisp and charred bones. The only recognition of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were from the size of the bones. The two eldest daughters, remains were also identified in this way, while the younger children had been burned beyond all recognition. Those who perished were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarke and their daughter of sixteen and the three Jewett children, Zella, 16 years; Wesley, 10 years, and Ethel, about 7 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were also badly burnt, but their wounds are not considered serious and their recovery is expected.

London Editor to Make Own Paper.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth, of London has arrived at St. John's Newfoundland to inspect large areas of woodland which his company recently purchased in the interior of the island for the purpose of establishing the greatest pulp mill in the world. The trees embrace two thousand square miles excellently wooded.

Part of this territory is already being worked by the Timber Estate Co., of which Henry M. Whitney of Boston is president. This concern has large saw mills, twenty miles of railway line, a shipping port and wharves capable of accommodating large ocean liners and other properties, all of which pass into Sir Alfred's hands. Other tracts yet unworked adjoining the Whitney property have been acquired. The purchase price aggregates \$450,000.

Sir Alfred's varied newspaper interests are in a corporation known as the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., of London. This has been capitalized it is said, for the purpose of operating the pulp mill enterprise at \$1,000,000. A plant valued at half that sum will be established and work started as soon as possible, the intention being to enlarge the plant as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The special advantages which caused Sir Alfred to select Newfoundland for this venture are an abundance of timber, unrivalled water power from a series of lakes, cheaper labor than elsewhere in America, and sea transportation of the product for a shorter distance than from any other pulp making centre on this continent. His own railway will convey the product to tidewater at Lewisport, in Notre Dame Bay, only twenty miles from the mills. From Lewisport to Liverpool the distance is only 1,720 miles, as against 2,300 from New York.

Limestone deposits used in pulp making exist near the mills, and coal has been found in the vicinity. The establishment of this immense industry will be cordially welcomed in Newfoundland, and will be of great benefit to the people. It is believed that it will revolutionize local industrial conditions and induce other similar enterprises to follow Sir Alfred's example.

return giving the number of chicken fattening stations in Prince Edward Island in the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, respectively, giving the locations of each, and the name of manager of each, for the respective years; the expenditure in each of these stations for the years named, and the refunds made from the sale of poultry, etc., stating separately the refund from each for the different years." To these questions the following answers were given:

Table showing chicken fattening statistics from 1899-1900 to 1902-1903. Columns include Station, Maxwells, Exp., and Rev.

Note.—1903-04 is not shown, as the expenditure and revenue is not complete.

favorites of the Government? How far has their management been instrumental in bringing about these disastrous results and discouraging this industry? These are questions the electors of this Province should seriously consider, and questions that should have much weight in determining how they should vote at the next Federal election.

Six Persons Burned to Death.

One of the most shocking fatalities in the history of York County, N. B., occurred shortly after 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when word reached Fredericton at seven o'clock that no less than six persons had been burned to death. The story was hardly credited, but investigation soon revealed the fact that the story was only too true. The McGibbon farm and orchard, situated about six miles above Fredericton, on the Curry Mountain road, in the parish of Douglas, has been for years one of the best known properties in the vicinity of Fredericton. A few years ago Charles McGibbon sold the premises to Alfred Jewett. The latter has since his occupation made considerable improvement to the place and with his wife and three children have lived a happy and prosperous life. Not very far from the Jewett home, Mrs. Jewett's sister, Mrs. Edward Clarke, resides with her husband and family, on what is known as the Caverhill road, and it was often the custom for the two families to travel to and from town together. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, with their daughter, a bright young girl of 16 years, drove to town on their usual Saturday trip. Mr. Jewett had also come to the city and late in the afternoon, having transacted their affairs, the two parties started on the homeward journey. On reaching Mr. Jewett's they turned in. At this time there was a regular downpour and as time went on the storm not abating, the Clarke decided to spend the night rather than drive on home. A happy evening was spent around the kitchen fire and all hands retired early to enjoy a well earned rest. About 6.15 Sunday morning, one of the neighbors was startled to hear screams coming from the Jewett house and rushing out, found Mrs. Jewett standing in the front doorway clad in her night dress. At the same time smoke was pouring out of all the upper windows of the two-story house. Willing neighbors were soon on the scene and Mr. Jewett, who had made his appearance, brought a ladder to the front part of the dwelling and made an attempt to enter one of the upper windows, but the ladder gave way and Mr. Jewett was hurled to the ground, burnt and bruised. Mrs. Jewett meanwhile endeavored to rescue her children, but it was in vain, and she was borne away with painful burns. On account of the dense heat and smoke it was found impossible to do anything. The sight was a most harrowing one. All stood around watching the house go up in flames, and in those flames were six loved human beings. After the fire had sufficiently subsided a search was made, and all that could be found of those who had perished were some crisp and charred bones. The only recognition of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were from the size of the bones. The two eldest daughters, remains were also identified in this way, while the younger children had been burned beyond all recognition. Those who perished were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarke and their daughter of sixteen and the three Jewett children, Zella, 16 years; Wesley, 10 years, and Ethel, about 7 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were also badly burnt, but their wounds are not considered serious and their recovery is expected.

London Editor to Make Own Paper.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth, of London has arrived at St. John's Newfoundland to inspect large areas of woodland which his company recently purchased in the interior of the island for the purpose of establishing the greatest pulp mill in the world. The trees embrace two thousand square miles excellently wooded.

Part of this territory is already being worked by the Timber Estate Co., of which Henry M. Whitney of Boston is president. This concern has large saw mills, twenty miles of railway line, a shipping port and wharves capable of accommodating large ocean liners and other properties, all of which pass into Sir Alfred's hands. Other tracts yet unworked adjoining the Whitney property have been acquired. The purchase price aggregates \$450,000.

Sir Alfred's varied newspaper interests are in a corporation known as the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., of London. This has been capitalized it is said, for the purpose of operating the pulp mill enterprise at \$1,000,000. A plant valued at half that sum will be established and work started as soon as possible, the intention being to enlarge the plant as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The special advantages which caused Sir Alfred to select Newfoundland for this venture are an abundance of timber, unrivalled water power from a series of lakes, cheaper labor than elsewhere in America, and sea transportation of the product for a shorter distance than from any other pulp making centre on this continent. His own railway will convey the product to tidewater at Lewisport, in Notre Dame Bay, only twenty miles from the mills. From Lewisport to Liverpool the distance is only 1,720 miles, as against 2,300 from New York.

Limestone deposits used in pulp making exist near the mills, and coal has been found in the vicinity. The establishment of this immense industry will be cordially welcomed in Newfoundland, and will be of great benefit to the people. It is believed that it will revolutionize local industrial conditions and induce other similar enterprises to follow Sir Alfred's example.

The Prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, such as Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

WANTED.

Wanted, permanently established agent or firm to handle Reid's original Putz Metal Polish for P. E. I. address. W. W. REID Mfg. Co. Boston Mass. Aug. 17th, 1904-4i

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned carrying on business under the style and firm of Sentner, Trainor & Co., has on this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1904 been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this twenty-seventh day of August A. D. 1904. L. J. SENTNER, MICHAEL TRAINOR. Signed in the presence of H. H. Hyndman.

All debts due the late firm of Sentner, Trainor & Co., are now payable to the said Michael Trainor who is authorized to collect and grant receipts and discharges for the same. L. J. SENTNER, MICHAEL TRAINOR. Witness, H. H. Hyndman. Aug. 27

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Can. Pac. Wabash Railways

SHORT LINE Will Take You World's Fair!

Direct to the Main Gates of the World's Fair! You will find a good Hotel within the grounds, thus avoiding long tramps. This Route will also give you an opportunity of seeing Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara, Detroit and Chicago while going or returning. See nearest Can. Pac. Ticket Agent. ROSS & MATTHEWS. Apothecary Hall Building, C'town, P.E.I. Or write to C. B. FOSTER, C. P. A., D. P. R., St. John, N. B.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

To Our Patrons.

Owing to continued ill-health I have this day withdrawn from the firm of Sentner, Trainor & Co., and bespeak for the new firm a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in the past. LEMUEL J. SENTNER. The undersigned have this day taken over the assets and liabilities of the late firm of Sentner, Trainor & Co., and will continue the business under the style and name of M. Trainor & Co. While thanking you most heartily for the liberal patronage given to the old firm, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring you, that it shall be our constant aim to merit your confidence. M. TRAINOR & Co. Aug. 27

50 DOZEN - NEW - AMERICAN CAPS. All came in yesterday Golf Caps, Yacht Caps, Outing Caps, And Caps of all kinds for all purposes. Caps for Men, Caps for Boys, Caps for Children. Fancy and plain styles. Don't think there's a good style wanting in this new summer lot. Boys' Summer Suits. Broken lots and odd sizes in Boys' and Youths' Suits are now being sold at big reductions at the big store. Rough and Ready Suits. That will allow the boys to run and jump to their heart's content. No need of care. Costs For Two-piece Suits \$2.75 For Three-piece Suits \$3.75 You better look this up for the holidays. Prowse Bros. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE Trunks AT STANLEY BROS. GOOD TRUNKS, STRONGLY MADE AND SIGHTLY, Patent Locks, Brass Corners, Iron Bottoms, And everything in the shape of strength and workmanship, put into them. Sizes from 28 to 42 inch. All prices. Dress Suit Cases, Club Bags & Telescope Valises. Lots of them in all sizes at the right prices. Stanley Bros. Special Sale OF Washable Silks! At 25c. per yard. Saturday morning we place on sale a line of the pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at very very low price of 25c. per yd. New Kid Gloves! We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the New & Leading Shades \$1.10 and \$1.35. SPECIAL SHOWING OF Ready-to-Wear HATS! On Saturday morning. Be sure and see them F. Perkins & Co.

Tea Party Supplies!



We are headquarters for Teaparty AND Picnic Supplies

We manufacture several lines of Drinks and also have special agencies.

We have supplied most of the large Teas so far this season.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write us for prices.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.,

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

- Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men,
- Because students waste no time,
- Because students receive personal instruction,
- Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work,
- Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.

Write for our new prospectus.

Address
W. MORAN, Prin.
Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Two Indians were killed at Montreal Junction on Monday by a small land slide from the bank beneath, while they were working on the C. P. R. track.

Jesus Maclellan, the world-renowned Scottish Singer, will visit the Island this month, and on Thursday evening 15th inst, will sing in the New Market Hall, Charlottetown.

In the Coronation Cup races at Sydney, the defender Cibon, of the Royal Cape Yacht Club, defeated the challenger Cabot of Charlottetown, in the first race on Saturday by over twenty minutes.

A London despatch of the 1st, says King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as governor general of Canada in succession to the Earl of Minto. It is generally admitted here that the appointment is an excellent one.

The British ship Drumbraton, Captain Thomas, bound from San Francisco to Seattle, in ballast, went ashore at Point Petro, about ten miles south of San Francisco Sunday night and is a total loss. Her crew were saved. The vessel went ashore in a heavy fog with all her sails set.

LABOR DAY was observed as a public holiday in this city, business being generally suspended. The weather was beautiful and the sports at the Athletic Grounds were well attended. The parade, headed by the 4th Regiment Band, was quite large. The games were keenly contested, and were among the best athletic performances seen in this city.

The second section of the Imperial Limited train west bound having on board Lord Minto and the viceregal party which passed through Winnipeg last Thursday morning crashed into a freight on the siding at Sisseton shortly after midnight Friday, killing five people and seriously injuring the same number. The wreck which was one of the most serious on the western division of the C. P. R. for years was due to an open switch. The identified killed are Mr. Baines, Mrs. Warren and Miss Angela Shirley. The Viceregal party escaped unhurt.

Lewis Brothers, near Head St. Peter's Bay, met with a very severe loss in the destruction of their mills by fire on Friday evening last. The carding, girding and shingle mills were completely destroyed, in addition to a large quantity of wool, lumber, and considerable grain. The machinery had been running all day, and when work ceased in the evening everything appeared all right; but about 9 o'clock the flames were observed bursting from the windows, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. There was no insurance, and the loss is a great blow to these men who are hard-working and persevering. The sympathy of the community goes out to them.

An extremely sad fatality occurred on the railway track near Bloomfield Station on Wednesday night of last week. The victim was Nazair Donocette, teacher of Pisville. It appears that he left his home at Pisville Wednesday evening, expecting to attend a meeting of teachers at Howland, about six miles eastward along the railway line. Bloomfield is about 2 miles east of Pisville and 4 miles west of Howland. He did not attend the teachers' meeting, but appears to have come some distance east of Bloomfield and, when he stopped anywhere or immediately turned back, he is not known, he apparently started back westward along the railway track. At a place where the track runs on a high embankment, he seems to have been overtaken by the night express westward. He evidently stepped off the track; but not sufficiently far from the rail, and the step of a car struck him on the hip hurling him into the hollow below. This appears to be the only theory that can be arrived at from all the evidence adduced. Search being made the body of the unfortunate man was found in the bushes in this hollow a little east of Bloomfield on Friday by railway section men who went out on a trolley. A severe bruise was found on one hip, a bruise on the back of his head and a thigh bone was broken. Deceased was a son of the late Nisefore Donocette of South Rustico was about thirty years of age and leaves a widow and two young children. A sad feature of the affair was the arrival home of the wife and children from Rustico where they had been visiting, a few hours before the body was found and passing over the line where the fatality happened, quite unconscious of the sad intelligence so soon to be broken to them.

News of the War.

London, August 31.—Half a million men are engaged in a death struggle for supremacy near Liao Yang, and the fight is likely not to end for several days. The Japs have forced Kurapatkin to give battle. Nothing decisive has been gained on either side. The Russians drove the Japs back at the point of the bayonet, but the Japs secured corresponding victories over the Russians. No idea of the casualties is given out. A despatch from Liao Yang yesterday says the Japs artillery fire only ceased at 9 o'clock. The third Russian corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japs being hurled back by bayonet charges the first time by the 23rd, and then by the 24th regiments which received and repulsed the enemy no less than six times. A Japanese Company which succeeded in occupying a Russian position was mistaken for Russians and annihilated by Japanese artillery. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Japs concentrated their fire on the Russian southern detachment from the right, and under protection of the batteries one company after another was noticed running swiftly to the westward in an attempt to outflank the position, but a Russian regiment and battery were ordered to advance and succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat in disorder, evacuating positions previously gained. There was immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day especially on the southern front against the Russians. Losses so far have not been very heavy except in regiments which sustained the bayonet charge. All the men serving one battery of Russian guns except one were killed by shrapnel, but the survivor who was badly wounded heroically brought his gun to headquarters and even then refused to quit his place until the general ordered him to the hospital.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The news of the evacuation of Liao Yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taihe River reached only a small section of the people at St. Petersburg at a late hour and caused intense excitement and disappointment. The majority of the inhabitants retired to rest believing the Russian arms would again be successful and the Japanese attacks repulsed. Ugly suspicions however were rife during the day, owing to the absence of press telegrams from Liao Yang, leading to the belief that communication was cut by Koroki.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—With the knowledge that the Russians and Japanese are locked in a death struggle, tension is strained to the utmost. It is believed here that the fight cannot stop short of a crushing defeat on one side or the other. All reports are far more favorable to the Russians, though the suspension of all news for many hours is exceedingly trying and has given rise to several rumors somewhat tempering the earlier enthusiasm. The highest military authorities consider that the most critical stage of the battle has not yet been reached and it is believed that the fight may continue for some time before either side acknowledges defeat. It is thought here that in view of the numbers engaged, and the desperateness of the assaults, the losses in the two days fight cannot fall short of 10,000 on each side. Both sides are straining every nerve realizing that the fortunes of war for the whole year are in the scale and neither side is in a mood or position to spare men, in order to achieve a final victory. The battle at Liao Yang, will probably rank as one of the most sanguinary battles in history.

Liao Yang, Aug. 31.—The second day's battle commenced at dawn. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao Yang, where the Japanese appeared from Saugualish and Tao, shelling the Russians on the line till four in the afternoon when the engagement, which was general throughout south and southeast, narrowed to the main line. The Japanese advanced on the southeast by way of Fen Wang Chang. In front of Chinabutun the Japanese attempted to occupy a round-topped hill, which was saved by Russians making repeated attempts the same day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The communication from this point to the vicinity of Wangpootal until this evening without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or

three miles of the railroad station and in the plain of Westlake mountain, which is the most important eminence around Liao Yang, but the Japanese abandoned aggression there on account of the resistance they met. The Japanese are getting around the Russian left flank. Over 500,000 men and 1,300 guns are engaged on both sides. Practically the whole Russian force is in the firing line. One regiment, which had just arrived from Russia, went into action with its hand playing.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—A telegram received here from the Chief of Staff in the field indicates that General Oku in command of the Japanese left army, gained ascendancy over the Russian right and centre by a night assault. The Japanese gained a foothold near Hainilung on Wednesday afternoon and a telegram says they occupied Hainilung and Eunnesies west of Shouanpao at three o'clock Thursday morning after having delivered a successful night attack, which surprised the Russians. The artillery guns captured by the Japanese which they were using against Liao Yang are described as ten centimetre guns. The number taken is not given.

London Sept 6.—The death of official advice from the battle field reports of current date from the battle field render the situation of Kurapatkin's retreating army somewhat obscure. Last evening St. Petersburg reported unofficially that the Russian army is still falling back with some of the rear guard fighting. A despatch from Ten Dai a place about ten miles east of Liao Yang makes the significant statement that desultory fighting occurred around Makden on Saturday last. St. Petersburg set an unconfirmed report that Kurapatkin has been compelled to abandon a number of guns at Liao Yang, but adds—All of them were first rendered useless.

The forces of Kurapatkin and Omaya, are racing for Makden. This much stands out in the news of Monday and is indicated in the report forwarded by Kurapatkin; the result of the race is in doubt. Russian forces are now north of Ten Dai station on the railway about ten miles northeast of Liao Yang. They are pushing on to Makden to which bulk of the Japanese forces are marching direct. It was reported in St. Petersburg at a late hour Monday night Kurapatkin rear guard is almost annihilated and the main Russian army is in danger of being surrounded.

Quebec, Sept. 6.—The second general assault on Fort Arthur assumed crushing proportions on August 27th, and was continued with unabated fury until the morning of Aug. 31st, when the Japanese retired from every advanced point except from Palichang which they have apparently firmly secured.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Nine people were killed and twenty-three others wounded in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk railway near Richmond, Quebec, last Thursday morning. The trains involved were a special excursion from Montreal bound for Sherbrooke, and passenger train No. 5, running between Island Pond, Vt. and Montreal. The collision was due to neglect of orders on the part of the special, which left Richmond without awaiting the arrival of the passenger train. The excursion train was running as the first section of the regular Grand Trunk Portland express, which usually crosses the Island Pond train at Richmond, and was running on its time. This makes it all the more inexplicable as to why Conductor Atkinson, who lives in Melbourne, did not wait to take the usual crossing. Atkinson, who lives in Melbourne, wreck took place, has not been seen since the first few minutes after the wreck. The excursion train was made up of ten coaches and a baggage car. On board were about a thousand people bound for the exhibition at Sherbrooke. The Island Pond train was made up of five coaches and a baggage car and did not have a great number of people on board. The excursion train had barely cleared the Richmond yard when, rounding a curve, it met the Island Pond train running at a high rate of speed. Both engines reversed, and with their firemen jumped, escap-

ing with only minor injuries. The shock of the collision was plainly heard in Richmond, more than a mile away. Both engines were locked tightly together. The baggage car of the excursion train was picked up and dropped on top of the car following it, a smoker, and it was in these two cars that the greater number of fatalities occurred. Among the killed is J. B. Blanchet, who represents St. Hyacinthe in the Canadian House of Commons, and who was only elected last Spring.

Farm Laborers Excursion

About six hundred persons from different parts of the Province left Charlottetown about six o'clock on Thursday evening last on the farm laborers excursion train for Summerside. The Steamer Northumberland started from Summerside on a special trip shortly after 9 o'clock the same evening having on board 710 passengers, all travelling on the Farm Laborers excursion tickets. On Thursday some fifteen hundred excursionists from different parts of the Province of N. B. and Nova Scotia were delayed at St. John. They arrived during Wednesday night and expected to make close connections with the C. P. R. train; but were obliged to wait till Thursday night. The men camped in the depot and in the sheds, and made the best arrangements they could, so far as sleeping was concerned. They were supplied by the C. P. R. officials with three meal tickets, which entitled them to that number of meals at any of the hotels or restaurants. The women and children were provided with board and lodging at the Company's expense. It appears the delay was caused in consequence of a wash out on the line west of Montreal. A train of 40 passenger cars were clogging from the west in ample

time to connect at St. John with the trains bringing in these excursionists; but this washout prevented the realization of this calculation. The excursionists were able to get away Friday night. The contingent from this Province did not reach St. John till Saturday morning about 3 o'clock. After reaching Point de Chene late Thursday night, they spent the rest of the night on the wharf. During Friday they moved slowly along the Intercolonial until Sussex was reached, in the afternoon, where they got a meal. After arriving in St. John early on Saturday morning as stated above, they were obliged to wait more than twenty-four hours before their train was ready for them. They finally got away about 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

DIED

At Middell on Aug 15th, William Bowley, in the 89th year of his age.

At St. Charles, on September 1st, Mary, oldest daughter of Dennis Doyle, city. May her soul rest in peace.

At Miscouche on the 1st inst, Loreta Gillis, daughter of Archibald Gillis in the 20th year of her age. She had suffered for the greater part of a year from heart-trouble and death was expected; but still it came with a pang to the afflicted family. She had attended the Miscouche Convent for several years and was a talented and accomplished young lady and her death is deeply mourned in the community in which she lived. May her soul rest in peace.

At her late residence, Prince Street on the morning of the 6th inst., Mrs. James R. Wisner, aged 38 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Cheap Printing at the Herald Office.

September Events!

PRESQUE ISLE, ME.

Sept. 13th, 14th and 15th, 1904.

SINGLE FARE for the round trip from all stations in New Brunswick and from Vancouver. Tickets good going September 12th, 13th and 14th. Good to return till 17th, except from Stations on Aroostook Branch where rate will be Fifty Cents Round Trip and tickets good going 13th, 14th and 15th. Good to return till 16 h. LOW RATES.—From St. John, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and points South of Woodstock; also from Washington County Railway points and Maine Central Railway points East of Oldtown, and from point on Edinaston Branch, going September 13th, and from Woodstock, Plaster Rock and intermediate stations to Aroostook Junction on Wednesday, 14th. Tickets good to return till September 17th, except from Washington County and Maine Central points, which are good till 24 h. There will be special trains morning and evening between Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield, and on Wednesday, 14th, special train from Woodstock 6.50 a. m. for Presque Isle and return. Tickets \$.50 for the round trip.

ST. JOHN, N.B., EXHIBITION

Sept. 17th to 24th, 1904.

SINGLE FARE for the round trip from all stations on the Atlantic Division September 16th to 23rd. Good to return till September 24th. LOW RATES by double daily regular train service from Fredericton, Woodstock, Houlton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, will be in effect on three different days. See posters for particular rates. There will also be special low rates from points on Washington County and Maine Central Railways, Bangor and Maine. Inquire of agents. On Tuesday, September 20th, there will be a special train from Presque Isle, Edinaston and Plaster Rock to St. John via Newburg, Gibbon Branch and Fredericton, taking business from all points as far South as St. Mary's. This train will reach St. John about 4 p. m., so as to give passengers an opportunity to get settled and spend the evening at the Exhibition. Tickets will be good to return on Special train leaving St. John Thursday, September 22nd, at 1.30 p. m., reaching above points early in the evening. For any further particulars in connection with above, please communicate with C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Six Charles and Lady Tupper arrived at Montreal on Friday evening by the steamer Bavarian from Liverpool and left on the following day for Halifax. This was his fifty-eight voyage across the Atlantic. Not bad for a man of 83.

P. E. ISLAND Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition

Open to the Maritime Provinces

To be held on the grounds of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association

Charlottetown

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1904

Over \$6,000.00 in Prizes.

Live stock and dairy produce entries close 16th Sept. All other entries close 23rd September. Farmer's Pavilion and Reading Room on grounds where illustrated lectures will be given by experts during the Exhibition.

Two Days' Horse Racing, Wednesday and Thursday, 28th & 29th September.

The fastest classes ever started on the Island with the largest purses.

\$1,550 in Purses

The very lowest rates for exhibits and passengers on steamboats and railways.

Special Attractions in front of the Grand Stand.

For entry forms, prize lists, race programmes and all information write the Secretary. Admission to Exhibition—Adults 25c; Children under 12 years old 15c; 25c additional to race.

F. L. Hazard, | C. R. Smallwood, President. Secretary. August 17, 1904—61

Land for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale sixty-six acres of valuable land at Selkirk Station, Lot 42. This land is for the most part covered with a growth of excellent wood, and is most conveniently located, near the railway station. It will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply to the owner, WILLIAM MCGOWAN, Bridge St., Moncton, N. B. July 27, 1904—17

The Most Nutritious. Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1.4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd. Homeochemists, London, England.

Epps's Cocoa Giving Strength & Vigor. Nov. 18, 1903.

School Suits for the Boys.

Soon the holidays will be over and the children will all be trooping back again to school to resume their studies. Of course they will all be wanting something in the way of Clothing—and right here is the place to procure their needs. We have everything in the way of Clothing for both boys and girls.

Boys' Suits in Serges and Tweeds,

All Shades, well made, stylish and comfortable, from \$1.50 to \$6.75.

We have also Boys' Blouses, Shirts, Sweaters, Collars, Ties, Belts and Hosiery,

All the latest and best, and our prices cannot be beaten.

We have prepared for and expect a big trade in Boys' Clothing this fall. Come in and see what we can do for you.

M. TRAINOR & COMPANY,

The Store That Saves You Money.

All About a Hatpin.

Oh, Reginald Van Buren lived
A very happy life,
Until one day a gift was bought
And gave it to his wife.

The gift was just a hatpin, but
The head was an odd tint,
A sort of brown enamel with
A lovely reddish glint.

Was Reggie's wife delighted? Well,
Delighted—she was that!
She cried, "To match this hatpin,
Why,

I'll have to have a hat!"

She got a hat to match the pin;
To match the hat, a veil;
And now we are but started on
This very thrilling tale.

To match the veil she got some gloves;
To match the gloves a purse;
And from that moment, really,
Things went from bad to worse.

To match the purse she got a skirt;
To match the skirt, a waist;
To match the waist she got a cloak,
All chosen with good taste.

To match the hatpin. Then she
Bought
Innumerable things,
From lingerie to things you see,
From shoestrings up to rings.

To match this toilette all complete
The parlor was arranged
To match the parlor, next the house
From basement up was changed.

But when this transformation scene
Was finished and complete,
The dear dame thought the dwelling
Place
Was better than the street.

And so she found a street to match
Her dwelling and her gown;
And then "Alas, slack!" she cried,
"The street don't match the town!"

Poor Reginald Van Buren stormed,
While Mrs. Reggie cried;
She had hysterics, got quite ill,
And pined away and died.

L'envoi.
So, husbands, now take warning all,
Unless you'd live in strife,
Give any mortal present but
A hatpin to your wife.

—Lippincott's.

Laval Monument.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MON.
DE LAVAL MONUMENT.

The Bishop and the Diocese
of Three Rivers..... \$ 325

Rev Ed Fafard, St Joseph de
Levis..... 125

Rev F X Gosselin, N D de
Levis..... 100

Fabric of St Flavie..... 100

The Brothers of Charity, Mon-
treal..... 75

Rev A Bureau, Micheli..... 50

Sisters of Charity, Beauport..... 50

Sisters of Charity, Beauport
Asylum..... 50

Rev J O Faucher, Ancienne
Lorette..... 45

Rev H Desjardins, St David..... 30

Rev Th Lauze, St Germaine..... 30

Mgr T J Dowling, Bishop of
Hamilton..... 25

Rev Rene Casgrain, Ange Gar-
dien..... 25

Rev T Delagrave, St Pierre..... 25

Rev S Richards, St Paul de
Breton..... 25

Rev L Perusse, St Flavie..... 25

Rev J Dumais, St Magloire..... 25

Rev F Boutin, St Bernard..... 21

Rev O Cloutier, Chateau Rich-
er..... 20

Rev J Richard, Ste Anne La-
pocatiere..... 20

Rev Theo Van de Moortel
Belledune, N B..... 20

Rev J Lavoie, St Marguerite..... 20

Rev Th Turcotte, Adstock..... 15

Fabric of St Marc..... 15

Sister of Charity, N D Levis..... 10

Rev J A Grenier, Buckland..... 10

Rev B Paradis, Normal
School..... 10

Rev Aug Gosselin, St Charles..... 10

Rev Elias Roy, Leis..... 10

Rev F Blanchet, St Ann's Col-
lege..... 6

Rev T Gelly, Levis..... 6

Rev G A Pelletier, St Ann's
College..... 6

Rev L Belleau, Lambton..... 6

Sisters of Charity, Montmagny..... 5

Sisters of Charity, Cap St Ig-
nace..... 5

Rev Hector Filion, St Ann's
College..... 5

Rev N Pouliot, Quebec Sem-
inary..... 5

St Joseph's School, Burling-
ton..... 1

Anonymous..... 1

School children..... 17

\$1,371.00

Amount of preceding list..... 9,594.91

Total..... \$10,965.91

MGR H TETU,
CYR F DELAGE, M P P.

Treasurers
Quebec, 16th Aug, 1904.

Fabrique of St John the Bap-
tist, Quebec..... \$200.00

Rev B Demers, St John the
Baptist, Quebec..... 100.00

Fathers of the Blessed Sacra-
ment, New York..... 100.00

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers
from catarrh, especially in the morning.
Great difficulty is experienced in clear-
ing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache,
impairs the taste, smell and hearing,
pollutes the breath, deranges the stom-
ach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be
constitutional—alterative and tonic.
"I was ill for four months with catarrh
in the head and throat. Had a bad cough
and raised blood. I had become dis-
couraged when my husband bought a bottle
of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me
to try it. I advise all to take it. It has
cured and built me up." Max. H. H. H. H.
Rivers, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strength-
ens the mucous membrane and builds
up the whole system.

Rev F Morisset, St Anselme 30.00

Rev S Turcotte, St Agathe 30.00

Rev F Garneau, St Roch des
Aulnaies..... 30.00

Rev G Lemieux, St Joachim 30.00

Rev J O'Farrel Frampont..... 27.00

Rev A E Maguire, Sillery..... 25.00

Fabrique of St Elieher..... 25.00

Rev Geo Gur, Kamouraska..... 25.00

Rev A Talbot, St Pamphile..... 25.00

Rev A Caron, St Julie..... 20.00

Rev H Lessard, St Lambert..... 20.00

Rev P O'Reilly, St Patrick..... 20.00

Rev F Began, St Germain..... 20.00

Rev L P Deschamps, St Sam-
uel..... 20.00

Rev O Leclerc, St Ezeas..... 20.00

Rev Ad Godbout, Quebec..... 20.00

Rev G Remillard, Scott..... 18.00

Rev D Chenard, St Elieher..... 15.00

Rev U Brunet, N D of Ro-
sary..... 15.00

Rev O Brochu, St Denis..... 15.00

Rev F X Couture, S C de
Marie..... 18.00

Rev J Veilleux, St Rose..... 15.00

Rev S Chenard, Lac-au-Sale..... 15.00

Rev Ad Vincent, Inverness..... 15.00

Rev J Rouleau, St Gedeon..... 12.00

Rev F Dupuis, Sillery..... 15.00

Rev S Beaulieu, Rockland
Ont..... 15.00

Rev H McGrady, Valcartier..... 12.00

Rev Emile Cote, St Agnes..... 12.00

Rev F X Methot, Beureuils..... 10.00

Rev P Godbout, St Ambroise..... 10.00

Fabrique of St Pamphile..... 10.00

Fabrique of St St Rene-Bap-
tist..... 10.00

Rev E. Brunet, Fraserville..... 10.00

Rev F Pelletier, Broughton..... 10.00

Rev Ph Roy, St Anastasie..... 10.00

Rev J T Methot, dead..... 10.00

Rev J Jobin, Inlet Jesus..... 10.00

Rev T Bibeau, St Roch,
Quebec..... 10.00

Rev S Belanger, L'Islet..... 9.00

Rev Al Tetu, Quebec..... 9.00

Rev Geo Miville, St Ann's
College..... 8.00

Rev H Guy, St Anselme..... 6.00

Rev Ad Gagnon, St David..... 6.00

Rev N Lachance, St Croix..... 6.00

Rev J Labrecque, St Gervais..... 6.00

Rev W Roy, St Ann's College..... 6.00

Rev Elai Laliberte, Quebec..... 6.00

Rev D A Gagnon, Fraserville..... 6.00

Rev A Filteau, Quebec..... 6.00

Rev W Lebon, St Ann's Col-
lege..... 6.00

Rev Jos Rochette, St Anne
Lapocatiere..... 6.00

Rev Jos Gosselin, St Ann's
College..... 6.00

Rev R Lamontagne, Levis
College..... 6.00

Rev Elz Derome, St Ann's
College..... 6.00

Rev Jos Paradis, St Georges..... 6.00

Rev W Lecours, Levis Col-
lege..... 5.00

Rev A L Hamel, St Remi,
Tingwick..... 5.00

Rev P Dunsford, N D, Kent
Co, N B..... 5.00

Fabrique of St Rose..... 5.00

Rev O Lemieux, Levis Col-
lege..... 5.00

Rev G Turgeon, St Damien..... 5.00

Rev E Rochette, St Benjamin..... 5.00

Fabrique of St Benjamin..... 5.00

Mr J A Methot..... 5.00

Mr Laurent Methot..... 5.00

Rev T Dion, Stadacona..... 5.00

Rev J Gervais, St Ann's Col-
lege..... 5.00

Rev Aug Lessard, St Ann's
College..... 5.00

Rev L Hudon, Somerset..... 5.00

Rev G N Gignac, St Ann's
College..... 5.00

Rev O Tessier, St Ann's..... 5.00

Rev J Bourque, St Ann's
College..... 5.00

Rev E Mauvais, St Francois
Beauce..... 5.00

Items of Interest.

The ancient church of Bussy les
Pres, Obalons sur Saone, has been
entirely destroyed by lightning.

Mgr. Daval, O. P., Archbishop of
Petre and Delegate Apostolic in
Asia Minor, has just died in Beyruth.

The Scotch Catholic Directory for
1905 gives the Catholic population
of Scotland at 613,400.

Irish exchanges record the death,
at Mount Mellary Abbey, of Father
Alexis Quinlan, who had been a
member of the Trappist community
there since 1862.

In Vatican circles it is reported
that the German Emperor will visit
Rome towards the end of September.
His Imperial Majesty is credited
with the intention of letting his
visit coincide with the establishment
of a German Embassy to the Vati-
can.

By the death of Very Rev. S. R.
Nicoll, O. M. I. superior of the
Oblate Fathers at Inchicore, the
Order of Mary Immaculate has been
deprived of one of its most highly
gifted members and the Irish Church
of a notable priest.

The "Kolonische Volkszeitung"
states that Father August Hennings-
haus, professor at the Seminary for
the Missions of Jub Chu Fu, has been
nominated Vicar Apostolic of South-
ern Shan Tung in place of the late
Bishop Anzor.

Rev. W. Wingate, lately rector of
St John-in-Cornwall, Mrs Wingate,
Miss Wingate and Miss M. G. M.
Wingate have been lately received
into the Catholic Church at the
Church of the Immaculate Concep-
tion, Farm street by Father Yang-
han, S. J., says the London "Cath-
olic Times."

The present year completes the
fourth century of the existence of
the oldest Christian church in India,
that of St Francis, in Cochin, on the
Malabar coast. It was erected by the
Franciscan monks who accompanied
Wasco da Gama to India, four years
after the Portuguese had obtained
permission of the Rajah of Cochin
to live in that town.

In a letter to the clergy of the
diocese of Dublin His Grace the
Archbishop says he is happy to be
able to make it known that an im-
portant section of the process for
the canonization of the martyrs who
suffered death for the faith in the
days of persecution in Ireland has
now been completed, and that, so
far as an opinion can be formed at
the present stage of the proceedings,
they may be said to give good pro-
mise of ultimate success.

Now that the Papi Nuncio has
gone (says a Paris correspondent) a
remarkable personality will be mis-
sing on official occasions. The Pope's
Legate was always what is known
as the "doyen" or senior of the
Diplomatic Corps. He preceded
all the Ambassadors and Ministers
Plenipotentiary. At the New Year
reception it was always the Legate
who tendered the best wishes of the
Corps Diplomatique to the Chief of
the State.

Count Albert de Mun has addressed
to Cardinal Merry del Val a propo-
sition against the breaking off of dip-
lomatic relations between the Holy
See and France. The Count has
followed up his protest by a very
outspoken article in the "Croix."
This time the Catholic champion
flings diplomacy and fair speech to
the winds, for he boldly brands
President Loubet as a cowardly
Pilate, and brackets him with the
apostate and with the Combes ridden
Foreign Minister.

Lady Kenmare, who has been
doing the honors of her beautiful

home in Kerry, overlooking the
Lakes of Killarney, to Cardinal
Yannelli, is a child of the Catholic
Church not by inheritance, but by
choice, for she comes by paternal
and maternal descent of the Protes-
tant houses of Thynne and Scott,
and her father, Lord Charles Thynne,
was for a considerable time a
Canon of Canterbury. Lord Charles
became a Catholic a great many
years before his death, and after the
demise of his wife entered the priest-
hood.

The French press is at the present
moment discussing the question
whether in the event of the grants
from the State being lost the French
people would provide funds for the
maintenance of the clergy. Diferent
opinions are expressed. A
former Minister of Marine, M. Lun-
essan, holds that the faithful in
France are not numerous enough
and do not own sufficient wealth to
take the place of the State. A gen-
tleman who is perhaps better entitled
to speak on the subject has given
utterance to quite the opposite view.

The Abbe Oudin vicar general of
the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris,
feels convinced that there would be
no lack of the needed contributions.
In an interview with a representa-
tive of the "Figaro" he stated that
the ecclesiastical authorities are not
at all uneasy at the present prospect,
"Separation," he said, "inspires us
with no fears; we even desire it."
He believes that the Catholics would,
as a whole, be exceedingly generous,
and that the wealthier parishes
would be willing to help the poorer
ones.

The startling number of railway
accidents nowadays certainly sug-
gests that somebody is to blame,
and indicates punishment needed,"
says the New World. "Down in
Catholic Ohio, where the govern-
ment owns the railroads, the State
has an imprisonment sentence for
the managers of trains that get
wrecked. A dose of the Olden law
might have a good result in this
country."

The Ave Maria makes a good point
as follows: "The severe strictures
of the entire press upon a Missis-
sippi newspaper that did not hold
in due honor the mother of President
Roosevelt redounded to the credit
of newspaperdom. The ready action
shows that the instincts of knight-
hood are part of Christian civiliza-
tion. How easy it ought to be for
the writers to understand the veneration
we pay to our tainted
nature's solitary boast! If the
mother of the President be entitled
to honor and reverence, how much
more to the Mother of Him Who rules
the Universe!"

"War has been declared against
'fake' medical companies," says
the Michigan Catholic. "And it is
a righteous war against a class
whose medical advertisement are
filthy. The distribution of the foul
literature through the mails and by
other means is dangerous to the
morals of the young. Why people
patronize 'fake' medical companies
instead of doctors of reputed skill
and character is incomprehensible.
It is cheaper in the end to receive
medical attention from practitioners
of honor. Attracted by flashy-
worded advertisements, people be-
come the victims of companies
whose only interest in their health
is one of financial gain and unscrup-
ulous service."

The Providence Visitor says:
"The Printers' Union at St Louis,
last week, rejected the resolution
which provided that no member of
the organization should enroll or
serve as a militiaman or State's
guardman, giving as a reason for
their action that while it was their
duty to band themselves together
for the protection of labor, yet a
man's first duty is toward his
country. The resolution was de-
feated by the eloquence of a delegate
from Georgia, who made a stirring
patriotic address to his assembled
brethren. Such a man deserves to
be ranked among the labor leaders
of the country. He looks before he
leaps. He is not ever on the look-
out to stir up trouble. He takes a
noble view of things. He follows
success with sobriety. The country
and the labor unions need more
such men."

The Catholic Transcript is pleased
because the Catholic vote of the
country is becoming more evenly
divided between the two great polit-
ical parties. The names Catholic
and Democratic are no longer syn-
onymous. "This is as it should be,"
remarks our esteemed contempo-
rary. "Not all the virtue and mor-
ality of the nation is centered in the Demo-
cracy. The dominant party has,
especially of late, discovered a wil-
lingness, not to say an actual anx-
iety, to deal equitably in things
Catholic whenever the course of
events has brought the Church in
unavoidable contact with the State.
No one will maintain that simple
justice of this kind should be met
by a general stampede of Catholics
into the Republican cohorts. But it
is well to recognize and emphatically
declare that justice and square deal-
ing are by no means monopolized by
the party which has hitherto well
monopolized the Catholic vote of
the country."



To the Weary Dyspeptic.
We Ask This Question:
Why don't you remove
that weight at the pit
of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable
appetite, and condition the digestive
organs so that it will not be necessary to
starve the stomach to avoid distress after
eating?

The first step is to regulate the bowels.
For this purpose
Burdock Blood Bitters
Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and
permanently cures all derangements of
digestion.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Unanimous.

"Now, boys, said the teacher, "I
need not tell you anything further of
the duty of cultivating a kindly dispo-
sition; but I will tell you a little story
of two dogs.

"George had a nice little dog that
was as gentle as a lamb. He would
sit by George's side quietly for an
hour at a time. He would not bark
at passers-by nor at strange dogs, and
would never bite anybody or anything.
John's dog, on the contrary, was al-
ways fighting other dogs, and would
always tear them cruelly. He would
always fly at the hens and cats in the
neighborhood, and on several occa-
sions has been known to seize a cow
by the nostrils and throw her. He
barked at all the strange men that
came along, and would bite them
unless somebody interfered. Now,
boys, which is the dog you would like
to own, George's or John's?"

Instantly came the answer in one
eager shout: "John's!"

All kinds of Coughs and Colds,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pains
in the Chest, Wheezing, Hoarseness,
Sore Throat and Asthma, yield to the
Lung-healing properties of Dr. Wood's
Norway Pine Syrup.—Price 25c.

Nature works in circles;
Every one agrees;
Trees grow out of doors—
Doors are made from trees.

Sick With Worms.
Mrs. J. D. Mayo, South Stukely,
P. Q., wrote the following: "One
of my children took sick with worms,
and after trying everything without
getting relief we procured Dr. Low's
Worm Syrup which acted promptly
and effectually."

"I like that hat," quoth Isabel.
" It makes my face look long and
well;
But when dear father saw the bill
It made his face look longer
still."

Minard's Liniment cures
Dandruff.
Uncle—Are you always so quiet,
my little man?
Small Johnny—I should say not.
But mamma promised me a shilling
if I wouldn't say any thing about your
bald head and the wart on your nose.

Doctor the Horses.
Mrs. Thos. Thomson, Roland,
Man., writes: "My husband would
not be without Hagar's Yellow Oil
in the house, as he uses it a good deal
for doctoring up the horses and con-
siders it splendid." Price 25c.



GREAT
Discount Sale
OF HIGH GRADE
Boots & Shoes

I offer all my stock of foot
wear, amounting to \$5,000, at
discounts ranging from 10, 15
and 20 per cent. All must
be sold. Be quick and get
your pick.

CONROY,
THE SHOE MAN,
Pownal Street and Sunnyside,
Charlottetown.

SAY!
If you want to buy a
SATISFACTORY pair of
BOOTS or SHOES
or anything else in the
FOOTWEAR
line, at the greatest saving
price to yourself, try—

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN,
QUEEN STREET.

Eneas A. MacDonald—P. J. Trainor
MacDonald & Trainor,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
OFFICE—Great George Street,
near Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-
lottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
May 20, 1903.

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

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveyancing, and all kind
of legal business promptly attended to
Investments made on best security. Mon-
ey to loan.

FIRE
INSURANCE,
LIFE
INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co.
Liverpool,
The Sun Fire office of London,
The Phenix Insurance Co. of
Brooklyn,
The Mutual Life Insurance
Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies,
\$300,000,000.00.
Lowest Rates.
Prompt Settlements.

JOHN McBACHERN,
Agent.
JOB WORK
Executed with Neatness and
Despatch at the HERALD
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McLean & McKinnon
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Brown's Block, Charlottetown</