

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 6

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Old and young are cordially welcome.

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

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

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CARTER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

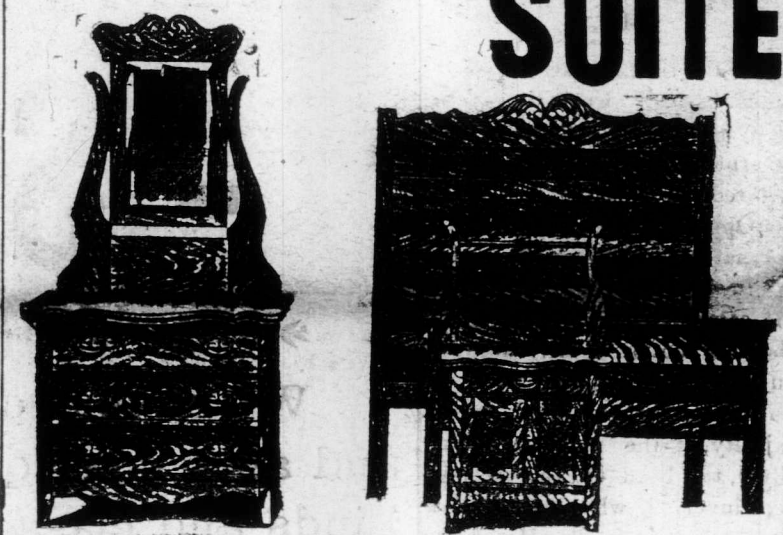
If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom



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

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

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

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

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(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.

Greetings to the Holy Father.

During the last week, says "Roma" in its issue of January 4, the Sala Regia of the Vatican leading to the Holy Father's apartment and to that of the Cardinal Secretary of State has witnessed an unusual movement of ambassadors and ministers, in full uniform and blazing with decorations, on their way to offer the Father of Christmas the customary greetings for the new year. You would have looked in vain among them, however, for the Ambassador of France to the Holy See—he has never darkened the doors of the Vatican since that memorable night four years ago when he rushed into the Appartamento Borgia to ask the Secretary of State a number of questions, and then rushed out again without waiting for an answer, and then hurried off to the railway station to avoid the possibility of receiving the Cardinal's reply. Neither would you have found there this year the Minister from Ecuador, for that country, too, has been for some years past in the hands of the most rabid anticlericals. This year, too, the Minister of Bolivia to the Holy See was conspicuous by his absence, for the antichristian pestilence has spread also to that Republic. But Bolivia is the only diplomatic black mark in the Vatican diplomatic chronicle of the year 1907, and it is more than balanced by the improved relations between the Holy See and civil powers in the same period. Last year there was some danger of trouble between the Spanish minister and the Holy See—this year the relations could hardly be better or more promising. This year too the Argentine Republic has promoted its representative at the Vatican from a simple Charge d' Affaires to a Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chili, hitherto content with having one Minister to represent it at Paris and at the Vatican, has accredited to the Holy See its Minister Plenipotentiary Senator Errazuriz Urmeneta, one of its best statesmen and most admirable citizens. Belgium continues to be admirably represented at the Vatican, and during the past year its Minister has contributed to the drawing up of a convention by which Catholic missionaries in the Congo are guaranteed liberty and protection. With regard to Portugal, the public is not likely to learn much about the events which led to the resignation of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, but in any case the incident is over, and in spite of the anomalous state of things there everything is well between the Holy See and the government—or rather the Dictator. The success of the Social Christians at the last elections in Austria has not been without happy results in the relations between the Holy See and that country. The new Minister of Prussia to the Vatican had not arrived in time to present his new year's greetings to the Holy Father, but he is expected here some time in January. His task is perhaps more difficult and delicate than that of any other diplomatist in Rome, yet there is no reason to anticipate complications. The question of the Royal Palace in Bavaria has been settled without the intervention of diplomacy and neither Mr. Frickwirth at Munich nor Baron de Cetto in Rome is likely to be troubled by it.

The diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Russia are rather puzzling. On the one hand, Russia has had for many years a Resident Minister, N. de Sazonov, at the Vatican, and within the last few months has raised him to the dignity of Minister Plenipotentiary—but on the other hand the Holy See has no representative at the Court of St. Petersburg. The result is to be seen in such incidents as that connected with the case of Mr. Ropp, which was recently described in "Roma." Now that France has ceased to be considered as the Protector of Catholics in the Orient it would seem as if the times were ripe for having exchange of representatives between the Holy See and Constantinople—although it is well-known that France would look very much askance at such an arrangement.

Church societies and fraternal organizations of Catholics should never cease harping on the necessity of all their members and all Catholics attending Mass every Sunday and holy day that it is at all possible; and the Masses should be taboed and every other way made to feel his delinquency. In certain parts of Germany, I am told, a man who misses Mass on Sunday frequently is pointed out as one to be shunned, and one for the children to be afraid of as a bogey man. The same is done in parts of Ireland, where no one dare miss Mass on Sunday unless for the most serious reason. Such means must be restored to here in order to bring some so-called Catholics to a full sense of their duty. A crusade must be instituted against the Mass-missers.

Some people easily get into the non-Catholic habit of thinking that their cannot be a grave obligation to attend "Sunday services;" that if they are tired or ailing a little, or the weather is too hot or too cold, or the distance far, or the preacher not very good, or if things are not just so, they are not obliged to go to Mass. This is modernism, modern ease, modern selfishness, modern fastidiousness; and if the Pope does not condemn it, God does. Some people who do not go to Mass regularly only get a pious streak occasionally, when something extraordinary is going on in the parish, a mission, a strange priest, a new

ing used to excite, especially at Christmas, among the simple folk in the whole countryside around Naples, and how he himself used to lead them in his own lovely hymn to the Divine Infant. But it was growing late, and the community at Pagani were waiting the return of the fathers who had been giving a mission in a parish some miles away. Everything was very still in the darkness around, until at last a faint murmur was heard in the distance, which grew louder and louder and nearer with every minute. What could it be? The mystery was revealed a quarter of an hour later, when the square in front of the church became filled with a multitude of men, as many as three thousand, and there in the midst of them was a carriage without horses with the three Redemptorist missionaries seated in it. They had been drawn in triumph the whole six miles of the journey, and they had been accompanied by practically the entire male population of the parish they had been evangelizing. Then they filled the church, sang a hymn, listened to the thanks of the Rector of Pagani, received his blessing, and returned to their distant parish to take part in the midnight Mass there.

Nothing more un-modernist could be imagined than the service that followed at Pagani. Matins were chanted, and then one of the fathers entered the pulpit and preached a fervent sermon. While he was yet speaking the solemn procession issued from the sacristy, with the celebrant last, bearing in his hands a statue of the Divine Infant which he presented to the people, addressing it as if it were in truth the very Child just taken from the manger. And afterwards, before the Mass began, the people went up to the altar rails to kiss the face and feet of the Infant. One can imagine the fervent devotion of the great congregation during the solemn Mass that followed—perhaps one can even imagine that a voice from the tomb under the altar joined with theirs as they sang:

When Jesus first appeared on earth
A babe in Bethlehem
The winter midnight of His birth
Did fair as noon-tide seem.

Something Wrong.

There's something wrong about our teaching the obligation of attending Mass on Sunday and holy day. Not that the attendance, generally speaking, is not good, but it is not what it ought to be, considering the grave obligation. Our sense of that obligation has been shocked frequently by the flimsy and often no cause at all which both men and women, young and old, offer for missing Mass on Sunday. Now, why is that? They are not impressed with the supreme importance of the duty of going to Mass every Sunday possible. Yet there is nothing in the Church's regulations of so much importance. It is fundamental. With the sense of this obligation developed to the full, people will get everything else. If they don't go to Mass, they get nothing. They do not know when Masses are, when holy days occur, when Easter duty time comes; they do not bear the word of God explained; they know nothing of the Church.

Church societies and fraternal organizations of Catholics should never cease harping on the necessity of all their members and all Catholics attending Mass every Sunday and holy day that it is at all possible; and the Masses should be taboed and every other way made to feel his delinquency. In certain parts of Germany, I am told, a man who misses Mass on Sunday frequently is pointed out as one to be shunned, and one for the children to be afraid of as a bogey man. The same is done in parts of Ireland, where no one dare miss Mass on Sunday unless for the most serious reason. Such means must be restored to here in order to bring some so-called Catholics to a full sense of their duty. A crusade must be instituted against the Mass-missers.

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choir, or a special sermon or special doings of any kind. Indeed, we are getting to have to announce a special doings for some people, as special musical programmes. The Mass is not considered at all. It is common.

Now this is all wrong, all worldly and all destructive. The Mass is everything to a true Catholic. It has always been the centre and source of all Catholic devotions. It is the highest service that can be given to God; it is the greatest set that was ever performed on this earth. It has been reduced to a short half hour or so, but it is the very quintessence of prayer and praise. The Mass, then, is what must be insisted on, and not the frills, feathers and "fluffy ruffles." A true Catholic will always make the Mass his central thought and supreme object for Sunday services. If there's a fine choir and an eloquent preacher, so much the better; but these are away down the list, of which the Mass stands supremely first. The Church has made Mass attendance on Sunday her first law. "Thou shalt hear Mass on Sundays and on holy days." It is not merely the Church's law; it is God's law to rest and keep holy the Sabbath day. Now, Catholics know no other way to keep holy the Sabbath day than by going to Mass on Sunday. We've gone to some length on this subject, still this duty of some importance is supremely felt.—The Apostolate.

An Antigonish correspondent lately wrote to the editor of "Notes and Queries" in the Montreal Star to ask who was Walter Bagehot. Strange to say, Dr. Murray, whose literary information is encyclopedic, did not seem to have a great deal at hand on this occasion, nor has he since returned to the subject, so far as we have seen. If the inquirer has access to Collier's edition of Chambers Encyclopaedia, he will find a notice of Bagehot in the ninth volume, an American supplement edited by Mayo W. Hazlitt. And in Anguine Birrell's "Essays and Addresses" he will find one devoted to the man of whom Mr. Birrell says: "To know Walter Bagehot through his books is one of the good things of life." And he sums up what he was in more poetic style in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Bagehot was a mathematician, a moral philosopher, a political economist, a trained, though not a practising lawyer, a banker, a ship owner, and from 1840 till his too early death in 1874 the editor and manager of the Economist. In addition to all this, he was a reader and critic of books."

Again, in that half-humorous tone which is scarcely ever absent from his writing, Mr. Birrell says:

"But not only is Mr. Bagehot a great favorite with those dignified beings who write books, at their leisure invariably to be found on the tables of editors, journalists, reviewers—the whole fraternity of ready writers, and this for another set of reasons. He is one of those extraordinary men whose remarks are made for the first time. Most of our sayings have been backed about long before they get into print; an air of staleness clings to them. True it is there is always somebody—may God bless him!—in every audience who may be relied upon never to have heard anything, but for all that, originality is a great quality. Nor does it stop quite there. Mr. Bagehot is not only an original writer, but he presents you with his thoughts and faculties in an awfully simple state. He is not an artist; he does not stop to elaborate and dress up his material, but having said something which is worth saying and has not been said before, this strange writer is content to pass hurriedly on to say something else. There is more most of Mr. Bagehot's bones for the critics than on almost anybody else's hence his extreme utility to the nimble-witted and light-hearted gentry of the world."

There are, however, two men whose influence over Mr. Bagehot's powerful and original mind was all pervading, Wordsworth and Newman. He did not become a disciple of either; he was not a disciple's mind. He paid these two great writers a true compliment; that he would have done had he snuck his individuality into theirs, for he allowed their individualities to color and temper his own.

As for Newman, Mr. Bagehot must have had the Parochial Sermons by heart. Two of the most famous, entitled, The Invisible World and the Greatness and Littleness of Human Life, seem to have become incorporate with Mr. Bagehot's innermost nature. They are not obviously congruous with his puritanic. What have bankers to do with the invisible world? One has heard of the Divine Economy, but that is something different from the Economist. However, there these sermons are, underneath his mathematics, his humorous treatment of things, his aloofness from all ecclesiasticalities. He wrote about Lombard Street like a lover, and the British Constitution like a polished member of Parliament, and the gaiety of Sir John Falstaff like a humorist.

But amidst it all, ever and anon from the soul's subterranean depths upborne. As from an infinitely distant land, Come airs and floating echoes of the Invisible World and the Greatness and Littleness of Human Life."—Casket.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. E. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADE HIM A SINKER.

Farmer Jones (to smatterer hunter)—There wasn't a better water dawg livin' until you shootin' gents took to borrowin' 'im. Now 'is 'ids that fall of shots he'd sink to the bottom like a brick.

Sprained Arm.

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

THE MEEK.

"You should try to be a little less assertive, my dear. Remember, 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'"

"Oh, yes, I dare say they will—when the others have done with it!"

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."

When a quarrel is breakfast food look out for marital indigestion.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

WHAT HE HAD TO LEARN.

Peter—My wife's learning the piano, my daughter's learning the violin and my son's learning the banjo.

Sater—And you are learning nothing?

Pater—Oh, yes, I'm learning to bear 't.

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

THE REPORT COURTEOUS.

At the terminal of an up the state railroad one day last week a conductor was making a verbal report to the general manager. Among the things that he reported was that his train had struck a bear on his way in.

"Was it on the track?" asked the general manager.

"No," replied the conductor. "The train had to go in the woods after him."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

QUITE LIKELY.

Of blushing roses and all that
The frenzied poet sings,
No doubt the rose is blushing at
The fancy price it brings.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

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

The Opposition Won.

In the fight for constitutional rights in the matter of producing original documents in the House of Commons, the Opposition won. When the House met on Monday of last week, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a few words of attempted explanation tabled the original documents asked for by Mr. Ames. The examination of these original papers, referring to the leasing of certain timber berths, appear to furnish sufficient evidence of collusion between the Government and some favorite tenderers, and thus on their very face vindicate the Opposition in the fight they made for the peoples' rights. The following reference to the matter by the Ottawa Citizen, briefly sums up the case, as well as anything we can say. We quote:

"The revelations in the original documents produced for the inspection of Mr. Ames, M.P., will not seem so strange to the public as that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should, apparently, have placed himself in a position of personally endeavoring to obstruct their production. Until the evidence of witnesses is secured to further explain the manner in which these timber berths were sold, it would be premature to denounce it as a piece of jobbery; but the original documents, on their face, give strong grounds for suspicion. Three tenders are put in, two of them in the same handwriting. One of the latter is for a ridiculously low amount, and the other, apparently, had the bid left blank, to be filled in when it was known if there were any other tenders. As it happens, there was one other tender for a substantial sum as compared with that placed in one of the twin tenders. The other twin tender was then filled out in different colored ink at a figure which secured the berth. The suspicion is that the blank tender was filled out by an official of the department of the interior after the tenders were opened. It will now be the duty of the Opposition to endeavor to get at the facts. Incidentally, the production of these papers forms a shining example of the importance of access to original documents. Typewritten copies of these letters would have completely removed all evidence of collusion which is based upon the similarity of the handwriting in two of the tenders, and the fact that the amount of the successful tender was written in with a different sort of ink. Also that the signature of the individual who secured the berth is not in the same handwriting as the same signature which transferred the timber limit to a large pulp company. It further renders ridiculous the argument advanced during the debate in the house that opposition members should only be allowed access to original documents when they could point to something suspicious in the copies. Had typewritten copies been substituted for these original documents there would have been absolutely nothing in the copies on which the finger of suspicion could be laid, and yet they would be technically correct copies of the original papers."

The Montreal Gazette goes further into the details of the matter and lets in a flood of light on the manner in which this particular deal was put through. From all this evidence and much more that may be expected, the public will understand why the Minister of the Interior was so reluctant to produce these original documents. Among other things the Gazette says:

"That the production of the original documents, instead of copies, is extremely important from the point of view of the public interest is denoted in the following story which the papers secured by Mr. H. B. Ames reveal. In the fall of 1903 the Department of the Interior advertised for tenders for a valuable timber berth in the Northwest, of an area of seventy square miles. Three tenders were received at the department in the early part of December of that year. One tender was put in by A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, the then president of the Ottawa Reform Association, and prospective candidate at the next general election. The tender was on his own office paper, and was for the sum of \$1,000. The second tender, which bears every evidence of being bonafide, was in the name of James Curry, and was for the sum of \$6,420. The third tender is the peculiar one. It bears the same date of the other two, and is signed by W. H. Nolan, whom subsequent developments show to be of Montreal. A comparison of the handwriting of the so-called Nolan tender, with that of Mr. Fraser shows, in the opinion of many members of Parliament, that they were written by one and the same person, except that the tender figures in the Nolan tender, \$7,000, are in different handwriting, and different ink to the Fraser offer. The envelopes in which the Fraser and Nolan tenders were enclosed are exactly the same, as also the handwriting on both. Among the communications which follow the tenders is one apparently in the handwriting of the genuine Mr. Nolan, in which he transfers his interest in the timber limit to the Imperial Pulp Company. The signature of Mr. Nolan on this communication is entirely dissimilar to the signature on the tender submitted in his name. Then follows the lease of the property by the Government to the Imperial Pulp Company, which lease is signed by D. H. McMillan as president, the D. H. McMillan being none other than Sir Daniel McMillan, the present lieutenant-governor of Manitoba."

The evidence of collusion here produced is, we may be sure, only the beginning of very unsavory revelations regarding the Government's conduct in these transactions, and the grand fight for constitutional rights made by the Opposition, and ultimately won, should earn for them the commendation and applause of all honest and independent electors throughout the Dominion.

Death of Premier Peters

Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier and Attorney-General of this Province, died at his residence, Charlottetown, on Wednesday evening last, 29th ult., after an illness of about six weeks, of Bright's Disease. Deceased was the youngest son of the late James Horsfield Peters, Master of the Rolls, and Mary Cunard, his wife, and was born at Charlottetown on August 29th, 1854. He was educated at Prince of Wales College and King's College, Windsor, N. S. He studied law in the office of the present Judge Hodgson, and subsequently went to London, where he was a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar of his Province in 1873.

In 1890 he was first elected to the Legislature from the Second District of King's County, and continued to represent that district up to the time of his death. He became Attorney-General on the formation of the Farquharson Government in 1900, and on the retirement of Premier Farquharson in December, 1901, Mr. Peters became Premier and continued so until his death. In 1884 he married Amelia Jane Stewart, daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Rosebank, who with two sons and two daughters survive him. Besides these he leaves two brothers, Mr. Frederick Peters, in Vancouver, and Mr. Thomas Peters, of Gagetown, N. B., and two sisters, Mrs. Edward Bayfield and Miss Margaret Peters.

His funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended. It was a public funeral and was participated in by the judges of the different courts, the members of the Government and Legislature, and public officials. The body was taken to St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the morning, and from there to the Legislative Council Chamber, where it lay in state till 2.30 p. m. The remains were then taken back to the church, where another service was held, and then the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery belonging to St. Peter's Church, on St. Peter's Road. The cortege was preceded by a military escort, who fired a volley over the grave. Mr. Peters was a Liberal in politics, and we disapproved of his policy, his methods and his administration of Provincial affairs; but personally he was agreeable and affable, and kind and considerate in his home life. His widow and family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

A copy of the accounts of the City of Charlottetown, for the year 1907, has just been received. We are unable, in this issue, to do more than give the totals, amounts of revenues and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, was \$105,648.75, and the total expenditure for the year was \$105,192.70. This leaves a balance in favor of the city on the year's transaction of \$451.05. To this is to be added the amount at credit of the city in Bank on Dec. 31, 1906, \$7,587.42, making a total to the city's credit in the Bank on Dec. 31, 1907, of \$8,038.47. The balance sheet shows the liabilities of the city to be \$786,400.02, and the assets \$806,892.07.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Ottawa Jan. 25 1908.
The question of Senate reform was before the House of Commons on Monday in the shape of a resolution and two amendments. Mr. McIntyre of Perth, one of the Liberals who take the Ottawa Liberal platform seriously, proposed joint action with the Senate to change the constitution of the Upper Chamber. Mr. Miller, another Liberal, proposed the abolition of the Senate, while Mr. Lewis, conservative, of West Huron, asked for a referendum at the next general election on the question of abolition or change. Appeal was made by several speakers to the Liberal platform of 1893 supposed to be the creed of the Government, which says:

THE PARTY PLEDGE.

"The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government."

This declaration is more than fourteen years old and the party which adopted it has been in power more than eleven years without taking the first step to give it effect. On the contrary the government has made the Senate more independent of the people by a long succession of appointments of party men who have been defeated at the polls. In this week's debate, as in the discussion two years ago, Sir Wilfrid declared that he was still in favour of Senate reform, still opposed to life tenure and the present method of appointment. He suggested changes that might be made but gave no sign that he proposed to do anything about it. In fact he is not so far along as he was two years ago when he promised some action.

ANOTHER BROKEN PROMISE

In 1906 a senate reform motion

was before the House, and the Premier got rid of it by promising that the matter would be brought before a conference of Provincial Premiers to be held that year. Sir Wilfrid said: "We are going to have this year a conference of all the Provincial Governments, and I think this question may be left for consideration by them. On a question where so much delicacy exists it is not inadvisable that we should have the opinion of and consultation with the Premiers of the late Province who are to meet here in the course of the present year. The suggestions which I have made may or may not appeal to them, but if we do appeal to them perhaps we may discover some method of dealing with it."

The conference met and Sir Wilfrid appeared before the provincial representatives to lay before them the questions to be settled. He forgot Senate reform. The subject was not mentioned by him nor by the provincial premiers during the whole of the conference. Evidently Sir Wilfrid Laurier never meant to bring it up. In his speech this week he did not even mention his action two years ago. On this occasion the Premier contented himself by asking for the adjournment of the debate. He is determined to keep the Senate as it is "a mill stone hanging to the neck of the people" as Sir Richard Cartwright described it, before he became a senator.

A FRUITLESS MISSION.

At last Postmaster-General Lemieux has made his report from his mission to Japan. It took him nearly three hours but may be summed up in short space. The minister has assurance from the Foreign Minister of Japan that Japanese Government is and always has been opposed to emigration of labourers from the country. They were never allowed to come away without a passport from the Foreign Office and then only in limited numbers. It is claimed that all the Japanese who came to Canada last year were from Hawaii which is beyond jurisdiction. Those from Japan direct obtained passports from the false representation that they were much needed in Canada and would be warmly welcomed. Otherwise they would have been kept home to develop resources under Japanese control. For the future the Japanese Minister has written a letter stating that his government "will give careful consideration to local conditions prevailing in Canada, with a view to meet the desires of the Government of the Dominion as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the State." This is the result of Mr. Lemieux's visit.

IT IS MUCH AS BEFORE.

The spirit of the treaty "and its language as well, is that the Japanese shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada and shall enjoy full and perfect protection of their persons and property." What the "dignity of the State" may require is to be settled at Tokio. Mr. Owen asked Mr. Lemieux the simple and practical question, "To what extent has the Japanese Government promised to restrict emigration?" Mr. Lemieux made the pretensions but mysterious reply that if he should answer this question he "would commit an act unworthy of myself." So it does not appear that any definite change in the situation has been established or that the visit of Mr. Lemieux was particularly useful. The Japanese may still come if the Foreign Office in that country shall choose to give them passports and they never had the right to come without them. There is no undertaking that passports will be withheld more than before. Japanese are still coming by hundreds from Hawaii, and the Japanese question is still so serious that the British Columbia Legislature is again enacting an exclusion law.

WHEN THE MISCHIEF WAS DONE

It is found from the papers that when Great Britain negotiated the treaty with Japan, leaving the colonies free to join or not join it, the Home Government represented to Canada that the Dominion might accept the treaty reserving the right to restrict or exclude immigration. Mr. Chamberlain practically recommended that course, which was adopted by Australian colonies troubled with Asiatic immigration questions. The Laurier Government did not accept this suggestion or advice, but ratified the contract to accept Japanese laborers without restriction. After

this it was surely an unjust and impudent thing for Canadian Ministers to complain that Canada had suffered in this matter by Imperial Treaties. The Laurier Government clearly brought on itself the humiliation of sending a minister to Tokio to beg Japan to abandon the right given by a solemn compact only last year. Nor is it surprising that Baron Hayashi should close the discussion with Mr. Lemieux by writing to him that "it is not possible for me to acquiesce in all the proposals made by you on behalf of the Canadian Government."

A CAMPAIGN FOR PUBLICITY.

Half the time of the House of Commons this week has been taken up over the refusal of the Government to produce records required by opposition members. The Opposition decided to fight this matter out and settle it before further supply was voted. The campaign began last week when the motion of Mr. Ames for four original applications for timber leases was rejected by the majority, at the request of Mr. Oliver, the head of the department involved, who had himself previously written to Mr. Ames advising him to move for these same papers. Determined to vindicate the right of members to investigate public business Mr. Borden on Tuesday of this week presented the question directly to the House on the following motion.

A RIGHT ADMITTED.

"It is the undoubted right of the people's representatives in Parliament to be informed of everything necessary to explain the policy and proceedings of the government and for that purpose to have an opportunity of seeing and examining all documents connected with the transaction of public business; and that the denial of such right by the government justifies the refusal by this House of further supplies to the Crown."

Confronted with this issue the Premier was obliged either to accept a declaration condemning the course of his minister supported by the Premier himself a few days before, or to go on record against a principle recognized by all responsible governments and laid down by all constitutional authorities. Sir Wilfrid could make a real or apparent retreat from a false position or could proclaim himself to the world as the head of an irresponsible and autocratic cabinet, governing in the dark and refusing to the people the privilege of inquiring into the expenditure of their money or the control of their domain. Of the two evils Sir Wilfrid chose what seemed to be the least. He accepted the resolution which was passed unanimously. This surrender was greeted with loud and long applause from the opposition benches and confusion on the government side.

HAD TO BE FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

But it was one thing to force the government to accept the principle and another to get the papers. On Tuesday the right of Parliament to information was admitted, on Thursday following the papers were again refused. Mr. Borden asked whether the application for leases would be produced and was told that Mr. Ames might renew his motion and it would be considered. But a member cannot repeat a motion that has been rejected, while the government had authority to bring down the records without a motion. So when Mr. Fielding moved the House into committee of supply at four o'clock he found the Opposition determined to keep him waiting till the question was settled. Until long after midnight no other business was done. Some fifteen opposition members and one independent Liberal affirmed that the government policy of concealment could not be tolerated. Against this Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding pleaded that the right of the House to information meant the right of the whole House and not of the opposition alone and that the majority was not seeking this information. Their other plea was that Mr. Ames should have stated his reasons and made a mild request instead of demanding records as a right and giving later on reasons that the Premier admitted to be sound.

IMPOSSIBLE DOCTRINES

There can be no publicity so long as a government persuade its followers to refuse motions for papers. The doctrine that individual members have no right to inspect records is contrary to all constitutional principles. As Mr. Lancaster said members will not crawl before ministers and beg as a favor what they ought to

132 Richmond Street.

Stanley Bros.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

We have decided that our stock is too large and as a consequence we are offering you all kinds and classes of materials at never before heard of prices.

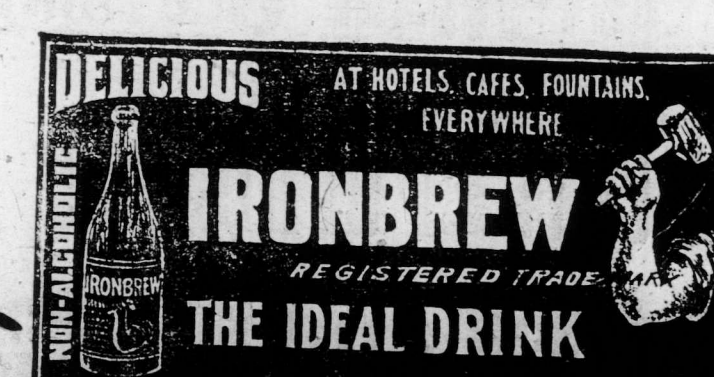
1-3 OFF	SHOP BY MAIL	1-40 OFF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fancy Belts Fancy Collars Dress Trimmings Fancy Combs All Furs Dressing Jackets White Lawn Shirtwaists Laces Millinery Trimmings Lace Scarves Ladies' Cloth Coats Curtains Handbags and Purses Fancy Linens Men's Winter Caps Jaeger Underwear 	<p>And enjoy all the privileges which this great sale affords, even though you cannot come to the store.</p> <p>Our Mail Order Department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received, and there is positively no reason why you should not participate and enjoy the advantages and economies of this memorable sale.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Velvets Velvetees Silks Skirts, Towelings Suit Cases, Trunks Stockings, Underwear Veilings Gloves Knitted Goods, Blankets Umbrellas, Dress Goods Silk Shirtwaists White Underwear Golf Jerseys, Corsets Aprons, Table Covers Men's Shirts, Men's Collars Men's Ties Men's Cuffs, Men's Underwear Men's Flannel Shirts Men's Hose Men's Winter Gloves Men's Braces Men's Pyjamas Men's Handkerchiefs Men's Fur Lined Coats
Stanley Bros.	Stanley Bros.	Stanley Bros.

GROCERIES.

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

SODA DRINKS

DELICIOUS AT HOTELS, CAFES, FOUNTAINS, EVERYWHERE



IRON BREW
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
THE IDEAL DRINK

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

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION

Second District of King's. A Convention of the Liberal-Conservative electors of the Second District of King's County, for the purpose of Nominating Two Candidates to contest the district in opposition to the Government, at the next Provincial elections, will be held in the hall At Morell, on Thursday, Feb. 6, BEGINNING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Chairmen of the respective polling divisions will call meetings and arrange that each poll shall be represented at the Convention by ten delegates. A full attendance is requested.

A. LEWIS, Convener. Head St. Peter's Bay, Jan. 22, 1908-2i

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 4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

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

Oct 9, 1907.—1f \$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.

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

G. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907-3i

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

General Statement St. Dunstan's Cathedral Building Fund, Year 1907.

Table with columns for EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS. Includes items like To Expenses—Grading, Interest, Insurance, Contractor, etc.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS. Includes items like By Private Subscriptions, Sunday Collections, Dedication Cathedral, etc.

Table with columns for STATEMENT CATHEDRAL DEBT. Includes items like Loans, 1906, 1907, etc.

Assassination in Portugal. King Charles of Portugal and the Crown Prince Louis Philippe were assassinated in Lisbon on Sunday last.

King Charles of Portugal and the Crown Prince Louis Philippe were assassinated in Lisbon on Sunday last. They were shot to death while seated in the Royal carriage, just after their return from Villa Viscontes, where they had been enjoying, by a band of men who fired a volley from carbines.

Mr. Alcorn, conservative member for Prince Edward, Ontario, has introduced a measure which embodies most of the election reform features of his party platform. The bill limits closely the legitimate expenditure of a candidate and prohibits more strictly the free transport of electors, punishing all concerned in it.

To The Electors of the City of Charlottetown. Ladies and Gentlemen—Having been nominated at a meeting of Electors of Ward 5 and also requested by a number of voters not at that meeting to nominate for the Mayorship I have decided to do so and will be a candidate for that office at the Civic election in February.

Questions in the House of Commons. On January 21st Mr. A. A. McLEAN asked: 1. Has any dredging been done in Sorris Harbor, Prince Edward Island, on the east side of the railway wharf, in order to utilize its new block now being built, to connect with said railway wharf?

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

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Six persons were killed by a tornado, which laid waste a narrow strip of farming country near Wesson, Michigan on the last inst. By an explosion which wrecked a mine in the lower Bow colliery, nine miners met sudden death near Charleston. Fifteen others escaped with slight injuries.

Cold weather has been the order of the day all along the line since Friday last. Ottawa and Montreal have shown 22 below. Here we have had 11 below.

Hon. F. L. Hazard succeeds the late Mr. Peters as Leader of the Government and the vacancy in the Executive has been filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. James D. McInnis.

A violent hurricane destroyed the schooner at Lunenburg, N.S. on the 2nd, and did great damage to the schooners in the harbor. The whole shore is strewn with wreckage.

A band of female robbers has been untraced at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. They were well armed and usually made their attacks upon unaccompanied men and women.

James Collings and alphonse Brodeur lost their way in a snowstorm, while crossing the Penobscot river, near Old Town Maine, the other day and were drowned. They walked into the open water.

At Liverpool, N.S., on Saturday, a terrific South east gale did enormous property damage. A new uncoupled horse blow down and was reduced to kindling wood. A schooner was driven ashore, a total wreck.

On Friday last, the three masted schooner Percy O. from Portmouth to Parrsboro, N.S. was wrecked on Duck Island, and went to pieces. The crew were rescued after a hard struggle by life savers and are sheltered by the people along the coast.

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DIED

At Church Road Lot 40, on January 29th, John McIntyre, aged 89 years. Deceased immigrated to this Province, from County Inverness, Scotland, in 1848. He leaves to mourn a widow, four sons and four daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 1st inst. Bridget Ranaghan, aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, Sunday, Feb. 2nd, Mrs. Moses Connors, in the 70th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

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 a box 50c.

CARD. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. I will be a candidate for re-election at the forthcoming civic election for the office of Water Commissioner. As it is impossible for me to make a personal canvass I take this means of soliciting your support.

CARD. TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD FIVE. At the request of a large number of the electors of Ward Five, I have consented to offer as a candidate for the City Council at the forthcoming election, and I take this opportunity of soliciting the votes of the electors. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability, endeavor to work in the interests of Ward Five and the city in general.

CARD. TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD FOUR. At the request of a large number of the electors of Ward Four, I have consented to offer as a candidate for the City Council at the forthcoming election, and I take this opportunity of soliciting the votes of the electors. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability, endeavor to work in the interests of Ward Four and the city in general.

CARD. TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD TWO. At the request of a large number of the electors of Ward Two, I have consented to offer as a candidate for the City Council at the forthcoming election, and I take this opportunity of soliciting the votes of the electors. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability, endeavor to work in the interests of Ward Two and the city in general.

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

Advertisement for Prowse Bros., Ltd. featuring a man in a long overcoat. Text includes 'Goods Exchanged If Desired', 'Money Back When Wanted', and 'Three quarter RAGLANS With Ulster Collar'.

OVERCOATS!

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

Our claim to the greatest Overcoat stock in P. E. Island will bear investigating, and every garment of this immense stock will bear investigating both the hidden portions as well as those that are visible—inside as well as outside.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat

Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had. Canada's best Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

"Fit Reform," "Progress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing

For sale at this store but not elsewhere. Just compare overcoats bearing this brand with inferior makes and equal prices. Then it won't be hard to decide.

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

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from

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

Jewelry advertisement for E. W. Taylor. Lists various items like Parlor Clocks, Ladies Chains and Bracelets, Solid Gold Scarf Pins, etc. Includes contact information for Mathieson & MacDonald.

The Rear Guard.

He strolls in to Mass at the "Sanctus." Or may be a moment before, And, lest he should bother his neighbors, He drops on one knee at the door, Good seats near the altar are vacant, In fact, there is room and to spare, But why should he push himself forward? He'd be so conspicuous there. He does not look up at the altar, But keeps his gaze bent on the floor; We notice him yawning a little, As though it were rather a bore. He squats for the last benediction, And then, ere the service is through, We look for him there in the back-ground, And find he has melted from view. So strange! Now, we fancied we saw him Last night at the vaudeville show; It seemed to us that he was fighting To get in the very front row. He must have been there before seven— Oh, surely some minutes before— He headed the line that was waiting Outside of the gallery door; And when the door opened, good gracious! How active he was in the race. Upstairs and then over the benches And down to the very front place, My! How he applauded the singing And laughed at the jokes that were cracked, His eyes never leaving the foot-lights— Transfixed till the very last act. This can't be the same man this morning— This slowest and dullest of chaps, We must have seen some other fellow Last evening—his brother, perhaps. —T. A. Daley, in Catholic Standard and Times.

The Life of a Locomotive Engineer.

of the Brother Magazine.

If a man is late three times he is out and another engineer takes his place. This silent, but relentless, threat is over him right and day if he licks his job. There are plenty of good engineers who would not take a fast train if they could get out of it. They are not afraid, but they don't enjoy the work. Allen Tyler, who was chosen to run over the division out of Cleveland with the eighteen hour New York and Chicago special, came to me the day before he was killed and told me how proud and happy he was for the chance. The brotherhood of locomotive engineers is growing at the rate of 4,900 engineers a year. The freight traffic in this country doubles every decade, and it requires a good many new men to meet the natural expansion of the business. Three hundred and eighty-one engineers were killed on duty during the last two years. Notwithstanding our growth, we haven't enough men to supply the demands of the railroads. Information which has been obtained carefully shows that the average life of the engineer is but ten years. In that time he either dies on duty or from natural causes or is disabled totally. The average age of our members is 41 years, yet there are engineers of 70 who are running fast trains. When you see an old man in a cab, however, you can wager your last dollar that he is delivering the goods. It must be remembered that engineers suffer more from exposure than does any other class of workers. This especially is so in the West. When the front window of his cab is covered with snow or frost the only thing the engineer can do is to bang his head out of the side window. He may be running forty or fifty miles an hour and the wind may be coming right into his face at the same velocity. Flash and blood give way under such terrible conditions and hundreds of engineers go to pieces every winter. Some of them recover and some don't. A fireman must serve from two and a half to three years before he gets an engine, but in the meantime he must be a man of iron and willing to work like a horse. Firemen on modern freight trains shoveled from eighteen to twenty-five tons of coal every trip. The limit of human endurance has been reached with them. It is no longer a question of larger and stronger engines, but the problem is to stoke the engines steadily in ice. It seems to me that a machine will have to do it. Two firemen are sometimes employed on a single engine, but the arrangement is hardly practical. One man works on the outside, sits down, and takes cold. The other man

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption. "Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. Moore, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

when his turn comes has the same experience. The best figures we can get, and they cover ten years, show that only seventeen per cent. of the firemen on American railroads become engineers, and that only six per cent. get passenger trains. Some of them, having little stamina, give up, but more of them lose their health. Nowadays a fireman doesn't straighten up from the time his engine gets under way until his run is over. Furthermore, the door of the firebox on a modern engine is about face high and the intense heat often ruins the fireman's eyes. At least 15 per cent. of the firemen who serve their time fail to get engines because of defective sight. Even if the eyes can be made normal with spectacles the fireman cannot become an engineer, although he may have grown up on the road and been a steady and competent man. After he runs an engine for a while he may be permitted to wear glasses, but he is barred from certain trains and from all employment as an engineer on other lines. Then the age limit is discouraging to young men. I am forty-six years old, but no more than six roads in the United States would give me an engine if I should want one; all of the others now refuse to hire new men if they pass the age of 45. In fact, the limit is forty on many roads, and the Pennsylvania company has lowered it to 35. The brotherhood is opposing a theory that an engineer of 45 or 50 is on the down grade. A general manager said to me recently: "Well, Stone, you must admit that you can't get into an engine as easily as you could twenty years ago." Such talk is rubbish and so I said: "I am not an acrobat, but an engineer." The fireman who has served his time goes gaily about his business, and at the end of two years is ordered to headquarters for another examination. Biennial performance which once long he lives. He is compelled to know his engine and how to get it to the next station if it breaks down, and must understand the electric dynamo, which often is in front of his cab. He must be familiar with mechanism of air brakes and pumps. Consequently an engineer not only runs his engine but beats his train and frequently lights it. A tenth of the engineers in this country are not in our organization. We give them no trouble and make no effort to deprive them of their places. All that we do is to insist that they be paid brotherhood wages, work brotherhood hours, and be given all of our own conditions and privileges. These matters we arrange with the railroads and not with the men themselves. Some of those who are out would be welcome and some would not be occupied by us under any circumstances. In Canada where wages are the lowest an engineer gets \$2.80 a hundred miles. I would say that the pay of an American engineer is from \$120 to \$100 a month. Firemen are paid from \$2 to \$3.10 per hundred miles, and usually a hundred miles is a day's work. The policy of the brotherhood has been to mind its own business. We are condemned for our lack of sympathy and so on, but we reply: "Look at our results." We should be in trouble all the time if, for instance, we should refuse to haul "unfair goods," or the products which come from factories, mines, etc., where there are strikes. We constantly are bettering our wages and conditions and, therefore, point to our achievements as a justification for our policy. We live up to all our contracts. In the fall of 1904 the engineers on the elevated roads and in the subway of

New York had trouble with August Belmont, their employer. I got a settlement which gave the men \$3.50 for nine hours on the elevated lines and ten hours with a fifteen minute lay-over in the subway. In the five months the engineers, some 400 in all, quit without saying a word to the brotherhood. They violated their contract, and I suspended all of them. Now they are working ten hours for \$3. This incident illustrates our business principles and methods of discipline as well as the advantages of our organization.

The Late Archbishop Murphy.

Speaking of His Grace the late Archbishop Murphy, of Tasmania, a writer in the Freeman's Journal says: It was my privilege to be a guest at the Episcopal Diamond Jubilee celebrated at Hobart during October, 1906. One of the prominent features of the celebration was a reception held in the spacious Cathedral Hall on the evening of the anniversary which recalled for the fifty-ninth time the consecration of Archbishop Murphy at Kinsale, Ireland, on October 11, 1846. The venerable host of the evening drove down to the hall without any apparent difficulty or fatigue, and walked unassisted to his appointed place on the platform. There was none of the tottering of old age in his quiet, firm step, and none of its nervous haste in his movements as he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments to the immense audience. He looked every year of his ninety years. Their increasing burden had left his form still erect, but had slightly bowed the venerable head, white as snow, with lining of nearly a hundred winters. The face looked paler and thinner than I had seen it eleven years before, otherwise the features retained their old-time expression of placidity and calm. The presentation speeches of the Governor of the State, Senator Mulcahy, Sir Adye Douglas, and others, though eloquent, lasted interminably long, and during all the length of their continuance the Archbishop, as the recipient of the presentation and his compliments, remained politely standing by his fauteuil. It was in vain that friends who thought they might presume to do so, begged the Archbishop to resume his seat, respectfully submitting that, at least in this instance, the strictness of etiquette never suffered such an exception from his declining strength. But no, the correctness of the ceremony demanded it, and he would stand. The incident unimportant though it may have seemed to strangers, was not so to those who knew him best, and longest. To them it was so admirably expressive of a well known characteristic—his rigid adherence in every possible circumstance of polite life. There was another incident of the celebration which was also singularly characteristic of the Archbishop. Another Tasmanian nonagenarian, Sir Adye Douglas, in the course of his speech walked across the platform to the spot where the Archbishop was standing and warmly grasped his hand, saying his words to the dramatic action by his professions of lifelong admiration and esteem, and by recalling some of the historic happenings of the last century, which both had witnessed. It was truly a scene to be remembered—those two patriarchs, equally venerable in age, but vastly different in many things beside, standing there in the presence of generations which had come upon the world's scene since they had ceased to be men of middle age. Their speeches presented a striking contrast. The man of the world looked back upon the scenes where he had lived so vigorously and so long. He recalled the march of the world's progress, which he had witnessed for nearly a hundred years, and the great things that had been done for Tasmania, in which he had been privileged to bear a part. Evidently it was the past and not the future which engrossed his thoughts, and he looked longingly backward upon it. What has been the secret of that marvelous longevity and unimpaired vitality? No doubt a life of absolute regularity has been a powerful factor among the causes of such wonderful results. "Qui regule vivit Deo vivit." Now, as ever, this is and has been the theory and the practice of the Archbishop's life. From early

morning until to at night every hour of his daily routine has its allotted duties—those of recreation as well as those of prayer and toil; and the program is always adhered to with scrupulous exactness. Until recently the hour succeeding lunch and the hour succeeding dinner were set apart for billiards, which at the age of eighty-five he played with the skill and dexterity of a master hand. The billiards have now ceded place to another form of recreation, and to this he invariably devotes its appointed time. He no doubt owes much to the vim-giving elixir of the Tasmanian climate; but more to the strenuous physical vitality transmitted to him through long successions of Irish chiefs reaching backward in unbroken lineage for seven hundred years. Our Irish genealogies place the name of Archbishop Murphy in such a lineage, and give fact and name and date, century after century, in proof of his perfect right and title to the clan of O'Morohoe motto, "Portis et hospitalis," which is seen on his episcopal seal today. The story of the family, of its magnificent devotedness to faith and fatherland for seven hundred years, must be reserved for another article. It is the indomitable vitality which has enabled the clan to survive the persecutions and the Irish battlefields of many a century that has given to the grand old mired chieftain of Hobart his marvellous longevity. It is that self-same spirit of sacrifice transmitted to him by those who willingly forfeited for their faith the richest lands of Leinster and of Cork, it is that same spirit which animated him at twenty-five to make the sacrifice of a life which Providence has prolonged to ninety.

Death of Poet-Journalist.

James Ryder Randall, one of the oldest Catholic journalists of the United States, died at Augusta, Georgia, on the 14th ult., after a few days illness. Mr. Randall was born in Baltimore in 1843, and first won fame as the author of the poem, "Maryland, My Maryland." He was for many years connected with Catholic journals in the United States, and was editor of the Morning Star, published at New Orleans. Quite recently he retired from active newspaper work, on which occasion he was honored in an especial manner by the Catholics of the South; a banquet was given in his honor and he was attended by distinguished Catholics from all parts of the United States. On this occasion the deed of a handsome residence, purchased by volunteer subscriptions, was presented to the poet-journalist. Despite his assertions that he had retired from newspaper work, Mr. Randall could not so easily cast aside the habit of nearly fifty years, but still continued his interesting contributions to various periodicals, among those favored being the Catholic Columbian, of Columbus, Ohio. The latest edition of that valued exchange, which reached us on the very day the daily press recorded Mr. Randall's death, contained a couple of columns of matter over the well-known signature. We clip from the article the following reference to prayer, which seemed almost prophetic: "Somebody has purloined my old prayer book from my pew in church. It was the one in honor of the 'Little Jesus of Prague,' almost dilapidated, but cherished from long use and some special enclosures. A much more costly and attractive book, right along side, was not touched, or, at any rate, appropriated. I am getting in the mood of Hon. Frank Hurd, whom I knew well during his Congressional career and admired intensely. He was a noble character and one of the most truly earnest of mortals. When his public career had ended and he felt that his days were to be not long in the land, he wisely turned his attention very seriously to a preparation for his eternal home, disregarding the vanities of this existence. His pastor remarked that he never used a prayer book or very casually. Asked about it, he substantially replied, 'My professional training has fitted me for meditation and my religious habit to aspiration. We are apt, depending upon prayer books, to become perfunctory and given to lip service. So, I have virtually discarded them and call upon the spirituality of my heart, soul and intellect.' Besides he had his rosary at hand. Dear, noble Frank Hurd! The ambitious world neglected you, as it has so many gifted spirits, but it was for you an everlasting gain, and I feel confident that you met with unspeakable reward in the Better Land." May he rest in peace.

WOMEN AND THE THEATRE.

The first aim of the modern playwright is to please the women in the audience. The second thought is for the female characters in the play. If a play finds favor with the women it is bound to be a success. The men will go if only because she is there or to act as her escort. The publishers of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

HAD TO KEEP IDEALS.

"Why don't you get married?" "Oh, it would be absolutely fatal to my literary work." "What do you write?" "Love stories."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Knicker—My son, this hurts me more than you. Johnny—Well, yes, why don't you take chloroform before you begin? There is nothing harsh about Lax Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c. Jobs are not the property of the rich alone. Beware of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Law's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c. Minard's Liniment cures everything.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

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

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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES Dyspepsia, Bile, Flatulency, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

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MISCELLANEOUS

A LA MODE. "Which is the first and most important sacrament?" asked the Sunday school teacher of a girl preparing for confirmation. "Marriage," was the prompt response. "No! baptism is the first and most important sacrament," the teacher corrected. "Not in our family," said the pupil haughtily. "We are respectable."

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 a box 50c.

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Bargains In Boots. We have secured a large shipment of Boots and Shoes (about 40 cases) at extremely low prices. We are going to give our customers the benefit of this purchase. Come in And look Them over. You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75. ALLEY & CO. October 20, 1907.

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For New Buildings Hardware. We carry the finest line of Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability. Also a full line of pumps and piping. Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.

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