

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 45

GOOD Groceries



Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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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.

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Eureka Grocery.

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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,

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

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

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

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Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

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of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 20, 1906—tf

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SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For FALL WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings, Vicunas, Serges, Tweeds, Trowserings, And Fancy Vest Cloths.

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We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and be lieve we will be able to suit you.

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Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

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E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1906.

A. L. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

How To Express One's Thoughts.

FROM "A. GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

The writing for newspapers is a good introduction to the profession of literature, if the aspirant can study, can read good books when not at work, can still take pains in spite of haste, and cultivate accuracy by practice. The best way to learn to write is to write. One engaged in supplying newspaper with "copy" must write. If he can keep a strict eye on his style—if he can avoid slang, "isms," colloquialisms, he will find that the necessity for conciseness and the little time allowed for hunting for the right word for the right place will help him in attaining ease and aptness of expression.

The first difficulty the unpractised writer has to overcome is a lack of right words. Words are repeated, and other words that are wanted to express some nice distinction of meaning will not come. Constant reference to a good dictionary or book of synonyms is the surest remedy for this; and if the writer will refuse to use any word that does not express exactly what he means, he will make steady advance in the power of expression. Words that burn do not come at first. They are sought and found. Tennyson, old as he was, polished his early poems, hoping to make them perfect before he died. Pope's lines, which seem so easy so smooth, which seem to say in three or four words what we have been trying to say all our lives in ten or eleven were turned and returned, carved and re-carved, out and re-cut with all the scrupulousness of a sculptor carving a Grecian nose on his statue:—"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

That is easy reading. It seems as easy as making an egg stand on end, or as putting an apple into a dumpling—when you know how. It is easy because it is so hard; it is easy because Pope took infinite pains to make it so. Had he put less labor into it, he would have failed to make it live. It is true that a thing is worth just as much as we put into it.

Action of the French Bishops.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

The Second Assembly of French Bishops convened for the purpose of considering a plan of action in conformity with the instructions of the recent Synodical has issued a letter to the Catholics of France in which are set forth the reasons why the Church of France cannot consent to have herself bound by the shackles forged for her by her open and avowed enemies. The letter, which is signed by all the Bishops, was sent to Rome for approval before it was published. Tomorrow it will be read from every pulpit in France so that the laity will know exactly the nature of the contest a government dominated by professed atheists has precipitated upon a nation, which in the days of its greatest glory prided itself on the title of "the eldest daughter of the Church."

The Bishops give a brief resume of the struggle between Church and State since the passage of the so-called Separation law. They dwell especially upon the impossibility of complying with article IV of that law which would establish an imperium in imperio within the Church by handing over to what are designated "Associations for religious worship" powers which rightfully belong to the divinely appointed pastors of the Church. These Associations or secularized Boards of Trustees, were conceived and brought forth with the purpose of eventually disorganizing and disrupting all Church government. They were intended to be the thin edge of the wedge which each year was to be driven further home. Never there was an occasion on which the old maxim of "resist the beginnings" was applicable it was when M. Briand and his fellow architects of the notorious Separation Law initiated their campaign against the Church by thrusting upon her a form of government which would menace her existence more and more every day as tamely submitted to it. The French politician whose name we have just mentioned is at present Minister of Education and Worship. He will have more to do with the enforcement of the details of the new law than any other person in France. As chairman of the legislative committee that prepared the bill which

has been enacted into law, he did all he could to inject the greatest possible amount of anti-Catholic virus into a measure which he and his fellow atheists hoped would prepare the way for de-Christianising France. The animus of this man towards a religion which his official position will enable him to attack in many ways may be judged by the sentiments he gave expression to in the course of an address recently delivered at Amiens before a congress of teachers. In speaking of the way in which the minds of the young should be moulded, he said: "The time has come to root out from the minds of French children the religious and patriotic ideas which have been the strength of France. It is time to get rid of the Christian idea."

That is the keynote struck by Briand and his fellow atheists who would strangle the Church. "Get rid of the Christian idea" is their slogan. They would transform a nation that was led on by the Church from the olivian darkness of barbarism and idolatry into the pure light of Christianity and civilization—they would transform this nation, we say, into an envied enemy of its greatest benefactor.

But the Briands will not have it all their own way. They have thrown down the gauntlet to a Church that has braved successfully a thousand storms compared with which the one now brewing in France is but a summer squall. The character of the work these enemies of the Church have undertaken, and the impossibility of their bringing their plans to a successful issue are set forth in the translation of an article which appeared in the Paris Figaro that will be found on another page. The writer of the article writes not as a Catholic, but as a Frenchman who sees and dreads the peril his native land is exposed to by the efforts of a small, compact, minority to force their anti-Christian views upon the French people. He points out that whilst they profess a desire of bringing about a separation of State and Church they are still acting as if the power of interference conceded by the repealed Concordat still existed. A thorough knowledge of his country's past and of the French temperament convinces him that if the contest precipitated by the enactment of the so-called Separation Law be prolonged it will inevitably end in the ruin of France. His suggestion that negotiations with the Holy See be reopened to avert the grave dangers already looming up, in all probability will not be acted on. The enemies of the Church who just now have the upper hand are too much blinded by hatred to listen to reason. They will go as far as their tether will permit them. One might as well try to argue with a mad dog as endeavor to reason with the Briands who in their insensate hatred of religion are prepared to go to any lengths in their attacks upon the Church.

The French Bishops called upon their flocks to take measures to meet these attacks by uniting with the Hierarchy and the clergy to defend their religion without sedition or violence but with perseverance and energy." The letter of the Bishops concludes with these words: "Your pastors are resolved to submit to spoliation and poverty rather than betray their trust. You understand that all the faithful have an obligation on their consciences to come to their aid and contribute according to their means to keep up the holy faith and its ministers." The way in which these appeals will be answered will furnish a measure by which to judge of the staff of which French Catholics are made.

Items of Interest.

At a time when we are threatened with the introduction of a common denominator Christianity into the schools, says the London "Catholic Times" it is well to note how such a system fared in Holland. Like Mr. Birrell's bill, it had been brought forward, powerful advocates. The fundamental idea of this law, which was enacted in Holland in 1807, was that all the children of the State should be educated in the same schools. The Oriental and social virtues were to be imparted by the teachers without trespassing on dogmas, and the schools were called neutral schools. The Catholic Bishops of Holland issued a pastoral in which they proclaimed their refusal to accept the law. A struggle ensued, which was continued for years. In the end many who had been favorable to the "neutral" schools recognized that they were injurious to the State and in 1889 a law was passed on the initiative of Premier Kuyper giving to the de-

nominalists the rights for which they had been contending. They now arrange their own school hours and select their own school books and are responsible for their own teachers. All the Government asks for in making grants is secular efficiency. Mr. Birrell should study what has taken place in Holland.

Amongst the many cunning tricks to which the French Government has resorted in order to make it appear that public opinion is in its favor on the matter of the law of separation, none, writes a well-informed correspondent, has been more successful than the use it has made of the so-called "Councils of Conscience" or "Councils of Conscience." The secular press has represented that "the French Government, availing itself of the election of the new Councils of Conscience, obtained their views, or rather through them the views of their constituents, upon the law of separation, and these almost unanimously urged the Government to apply it in its integrity." The facts are otherwise. Sixteen of their councils only out of eighty-nine were re-elected last month. M. Clemenceau, violating the law in this and many other things, wrote to the heads of these newly elected bodies and asked them to send him their views on the important subject in question. Nine advised the Government to apply the law rigorously and without delay. Five were dead against it, and two were indefinite. Now, the statutes regulating these councils strictly prohibit them from expressing either religious or political opinions. M. Clemenceau acted illegally in asking for their views on a subject which did not concern them and they violated their own constitutions by answering them. Their opinion did not therefore represent that of their electors, who were never consulted.

The "Osservatore Romano" warns the faithful against collections being made for the Patriarch of Babylon by persons representing themselves as Chaldee priests. The Patriarch has given no permission for such collections.

The death at Valetta, Malta, is announced of a Bishop who led a devoted and most strenuous life, and had a most eventful career. Right Rev. Mgr. Pio Vidi was an Italian by birth. He was ordained at twenty-three years of age, and going forth with to China ministered for twenty-three years. He returned to Malta to prepare for death. At sixty-five the Bishop was in the Province of Shensi and during the awful time of the Boxer rising he witnessed his brethren massacred and had himself many hairbreadth and miraculous escapes from death.

The "Current Misconceptions of the Philippines," about which Willard French writes in Lippincott's, are of various sorts. The friendliness of the Filipinos to strangers is in his view one of their striking traits, as one anecdote illustrates:—

"I was walking on a country road with Aguielers, one of the rather prominent ex-insurrectionists of Batangas. Our carromata had broken down, and while waiting for it to be repaired we were wading, when it began to rain in tropical torrents. We hurried toward a nipa farm house on stilts. Climbing the ladder I noticed the beautifully polished floor, a white-haired grandmother and two or three women and children sitting upon it or trotting about in their bare feet, preparing a place for me to sit on a bamboo bed frame. Thinking of my muddied boots and dripping clothes, I retreated, saying I would wait under shelter of the porch. The old mother called and a man appeared, his feet and legs loaded with mud, from the rice patch. He hurried up the ladder, stepped in the centre of the room, stamped his feet and begged me to come in, assuring me that I could not make the floor worse than it was. I wondered what American farmer's wife would have carried hospitality to such extremity."

Preschooling at Lancaster, England, the other day, Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., declared that England's great sin was apostasy from God. The Government, intoxicated with success, was attempting to turn Christ out of the schools. Christianity without dogma being Christianity without Christ. Was this part of the entente cordiale, or a lesson learned from infidel France? To turn Christ out of the souls of the little ones was nothing short of spiritual murder.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Baltimore school teacher was telling one day of how often the instructor of "the young idea" is astonished by the quickness of wit exhibited by the pupil who is otherwise deficient.

One day, said the teacher, she had encountered such a degree of ignorance and mental obtuseness on the part of one of her boys that she became disheartened. So it was with considerable sarcasm that she said to the youngster:—

"I wonder if you could tell me whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," was his reply.

"How do you know?" asked the weary teacher.

"Because I seen the picture of him crossin' the Delaware," explained the boy. "Any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in a boat."

Beware Of Worms.

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

Here is an effective piece of dramatic criticism, said to have been printed in a rural paper in Indiana. A raw company of the "heroic circuit" played "Hamlet," and the next day the editor wrote: "Mr. So-and-so and his company played 'Hamlet' in the town hall last night. It was a great social event. There has been a long discussion as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the play commonly attributed to Shakespeare. It can be easily settled now. Let the graves of the two writers be opened. The one who turned over last night is the author."—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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

It is not often that His Holiness the Pope makes a joke, but he made one recently in order to put the Right Rev. Herr Schneider, the bishop of Paderborn, at his ease. The bishop had just been introduced to the Pope, and was fearfully nervous.

"Monsignore," said the Pope, with a laugh. "We are brothers. Don't you understand?"

The bishop evidently did not, so the Pope continued:—

"We both belong to the tailor family, Schneider as well as Sarto!" Schneider is the German for tailor, and Sarto is the Italian.

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

"That man looked at the bill I handed him for fully three minutes," said the clerk. "I wonder if he thinks I tried to cheat him?"

"No," exclaimed the floor walker, "he's a bacteriologist, and was looking for germs."

I can fit any Man or Boy out with everything he wants to wear excepting his boots. Don't buy your Fall Overcoat until you see what I am showing.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

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, OCT. 3, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES McISAAC

Editor & Proprietor.

As our subscribers have been furnished with statements and envelopes, we certainly expect to hear from a great number of them without delay. The responses so far have not been as numerous as we expected. We trust this will be improved upon at once. Exhibition week will afford an opportunity to those who shall not have remitted by letter before then. We expect to have the pleasure of a visit from a large number of our friends during the continuance of the exhibition, next week. In order to afford every opportunity to those desirous of paying their subscriptions, our office will be open and ready for business at eight o'clock every morning of exhibition week. This will enable our friends to dispose of this little matter before entering upon their other engagements. We hope to see a number of our friends from all parts of the Province during exhibition week.

The Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, which opened on Sept. 22nd, and continues until Friday next, the 5th inst., has been eminently successful. The show is grand, the weather has been exceptionally fine and the attendance has been very large. Up to Monday night of this week the total paid admissions were a little over one hundred and three thousand. The largest attendance on any one day was on Wednesday last, when almost twenty-five thousand paid admissions were registered. A number of Islanders have been and are in attendance, many of them exhibitors, and a large percentage of the prizes have been won by Island Exhibitors. The trotting has been a very interesting feature of each day's programme. Gloria, a Boston mare was the winner in all the fastest races last week. Her time was 2.12. The winner this week in her class is Lady Bingen of Springhill Stables. Her best time is 2.14.

Matters political in the State of New York are pretty well mixed up just now, and are likely to be extremely hot by the time the State elections are on. The difficulty is in connection with the Governorship. The term of the Governor is two years and the salary is \$10,000 a year. New York is the most populous State in the Union, and in a Presidential election is the pivoted State; that is to say, on whichever side its Presidential electors cast their ballots that side is likely to have the President. Besides this, the man who carries the State for the Governorship is in the running as the Presidential nominee of his party. These facts will enable our readers to appreciate, to some extent, the interest that attaches to the present condition of affairs when something of the candidates is known. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties held their conventions last week; but by far the greatest interest centred round the Democratic convention. Tammany has been for many years the great Democratic organization, and has been most powerful in bringing out the party candidates, and frequently electing them. This year there is a split in the ranks of the Tammanites, and a kind of independent Democratic party has obtained control of the parent organization. This wing was controlled by William Randolph Hearst, and by means of his money and his manipulations he secured the nomination for Governor, and now he is in the fire. Hearst is a millionaire, a socialist, the proprietor of several yellow journals in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco. He is ambitious to become President of the United States, and now he has got, he thinks, his foot firmly planted on the ladder thereto. The better wing of the Democratic party is now joining with the Republicans to defeat Hearst. The Republicans have nominated Mr. C. E. Hughes, who has been prosecuting the enquiry into the operations of the Insurance Companies. It looks now as if New York had on its hands the hottest State elections it ever had.

It looks as if the days of Cuban independence were at an end. Her position as an independent Republic did not last very long. For some months past the country has been in a state of turmoil. The Liberal party, in consequence of their defeat in the elections last year, have been giving the Government much trouble. They have

been in rebellion and are carrying on a civil war. The Government forces were in conflict with them and apparently keeping them fairly in check. It was not a very desirable condition of things; but the most of those engaged in this rebellion appear to be quite in their element when at this kind of work. Raiding plantations, stealing and capturing booty seem much more congenial employment to those lazy half breeds than honest labor. These are the same scoundrels that caused so much trouble when the Island was under the Government of Spain. We were told in those days by the press of the United States and other countries that these people were struggling for liberty and emancipation from the tyranny of Spain. The utmost sympathy was poured out upon these poor down trodden natives in their aspirations for freedom. This feigned regard for the Cuban people was made the pretext for war on Spain by the United States. Cuba was made a Republic under a United States protectorate. The right of intervention by the United States which hung over the Cuban Republic from the beginning has now been actualized. The Cubans, who were patted on the back when they were giving Spain a lot of trouble, were considered very bad men when they began to engage in rebellion against the Republic set up by the United States. Uncle Sam let them carry on their depredations for a while, then he considered it was time to close up the whole business and complete the subjugation of Cuba. President Roosevelt sent his Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, and his assistant Secretary of State, Bacon, down to Havana, as commissioners, ostensibly, to investigate matters and bring about peace. President Palma, of Cuba, called Congress together and unqualifiedly submitted his resignation. When things reached this stage, Secretary Taft proclaimed himself provisional Governor of Cuba. This is as far as the play has got. What will be the next act in the drama of Cuba liber?

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Mysterious Companies.

With Which the Government Does Business—Eastern Supply Company Is One—Got \$40,000 Last Year on Favored Terms—But the Men in the Corporation Say They Have No Interest In It.

SENATE REFORM.

Government Standard-Bearer Proclaims a Doctrine That Defeated Candidates Should Not Go to the Senate—Some Who Are in That Class.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

How Hyman's By-Election Was Won—Deputy Returning Officer Makes Astonishing Confession—Paid Voters Ten Dollars Each and Examined Ballots to See How They Voted—Organizer Who Furnished the Money Now on Trial in Toronto.

Ottawa, Sept. 29, 1906.

During the last session some inquiry was made into the transactions of the Intercolonial Railway with the concern calling itself the Eastern Railway & Supply Co. This is one of several mysterious corporations and firms with which the government chooses to do business. Others are the North Atlantic Trading Co., which has received \$300,000 of Canadian money, and the Conservative members of the House have been unable to obtain from the government the names of the men who got the cash and who compose the alleged company. Then there is the Arundel Printing Co. of London, England, to which \$60,000 was paid, apparently for \$20,000 worth of printing. The firm is not a company at all but comprises a single person, the son of a former Liberal member of parliament, who was found by Immigration Commissioner Preston acting as the London agent for Buttrick's Fashion Magazine, E. L. Brooks & Co., is another concern which the Public Accounts Committee found it impossible to resolve into its original elements. The Canadian Fog-Signal Co., is another sample of concerns from which the gov-

FOUR EASTERN SUPPLY CONTRACTS.

The Intercolonial in the course of a few months paid out over \$40,000 on four contracts awarded to the Eastern Railway & Supply Co. The only one of these which was given to the lowest tenderer and carried through by the party obtaining the contract was the undertaking to supply wheel-barrows. The amount paid under this contract, which is said to have been unprofitable, was only \$150. One of the others was a contract for oil. This was taken in the name of the Eastern Supply Co. and immediately transferred to the Imperial Oil Co. which did not tender, though it had supplied the railway the previous year. A third contract was for steel, which was given to the Eastern Supply Co. without competition at its own price. The fourth order was one for leather belting which went to the Eastern Supply Co. though a lower tender for the same goods, by the same maker, was before the Government. This last contract has been continued for a second year on the same terms.

WHO ARE THEY?

Considering the favor which the Minister of Railways shows to the Eastern Supply Co. it is natural to ask who compose the corporation. But the answer is not at hand. The company's charter was obtained in Newfoundland, though all its business appears to be done at Moncton, and its only customer seems to be the Minister of Railways. Three names of incorporators have been given and they are all connected with one firm, Mr. B. F. Pearson of Halifax, M. P. P., and owner of three government newspapers, his son and law partner, G. Fred Pearson, and Mr. B. F. Pearson's confidential clerk and relative, E. J. Lordley. All the contracts obtained by the firm were secured by Matthew Lodge, political and personal associate of Mr. Emerson, and former director with him in the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. which also has carried on business with the Intercolonial. Mr. Lodge obtained the oil contract, which he had previously arranged to transfer to the Imperial Oil Co. He obtained the steel contract at his own offer without a call for tenders. He obtained the belting contract, with the assistance of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Railways. He transacted all the business. But in his evidence before the committee Mr. Lodge states that he referred these matters to the office of the Supply Co. in Halifax No 45 Sackville street and that he himself was only assistant secretary with power of attorney. Now 45 Sackville street is the office of the Pearson firm, but both Pearsons, father and son, have written to the papers saying that they have no financial interest in the Supply Co. or in the government contracts.

HOW ARE THE PROFITS DIVIDED.

Evidently there is a mystery here that ought to be cleared up. Who are the parties to this contract? What is the secret of their influence with the Minister of Railways and his Department? What becomes of the profit made out of this business? Does it go into the same pockets that contain the profits of \$8,000 made on an investment of \$5,000 in the Moncton land deal, which was also arranged by Mr. Lodge? It is commonly believed by those who have the best chance to know that Mr. Lodge got for himself very little of the proceeds of the Moncton land deal. If one could know how that \$8,000 was divided, he might be able to trace the profits on the four contracts made by the Eastern Supply Co. and set forth in the Auditor General's report for 1905.

ANOTHER SENATE REFORM.

Mr. Thomas Murray, government candidate in North Renfrew condemns the appointment to the Senate of defeated candidates for the House of Commons. He claims vigorously against the practice of filling up that legislative assembly with men in whom the electors have expressed their want of confidence. The North Renfrew Liberal doctrine is not likely to be popular in the Senate as now reformed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Among the senators appointed within the last few years, who are likely to object to Mr. Murray's view, are the following:
MR. MURRAY'S BLACK LIST.
Senator Cloran, defeated in 1887, 1896, 1900, never elected,

and appointed to the Senate in 1903.

Senator David, defeated in 1867, 1875, 1878, 1891, never elected to the House of Commons, appointed to the Senate in 1903.

Senators Domville, Frost, Gibson, McHugh, McMullen, all members of former parliaments, who were defeated in 1900, and were appointed to the Senate within the next three years.

Senators J. K. Korr and William Kerr, the former defeated in 1891, the latter in 1878 and 1882, and both appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Senate.

Senators Robertson and Thompson, both from the Maritime Provinces, each defeated in 1891, both called to the Senate 1902.

Senators Watson and Young, of Manitoba, the former a member of the late Greenway government the latter Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature in his last term, both defeated in 1899 and both called to the Senate in 1900.

These are only a few of the defeated candidates who from their present position in the Senate may criticize Mr. Murray's observations, and will probably smile if he shall be defeated and become an applicant for a seat beside them.

A SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

A criminal prosecution of grave political import, seriously affecting the position of the Minister of Public Works is now going on before the Police Magistrate of Toronto. It concerns the by-election which took place in London Ont. in June 1906. When Hon. C. S. Hyman became Minister of Public Works he had to go back to his constituency for re-election. At that time the North-west Anatomy Bill was a burning question and was one of the issues in the contest. Mr. Hyman had been elected by a majority of only 23 the year before, and the government boasted that his return in 1906 by a majority well up in the hundreds was a vindication of the ministerial policy on this and other questions.

BRIBERY AND FRAUD.

But if the testimony given on Friday by Jeremiah Collins, who was one of the deputy returning officers in London, is true the majority is easily explained. The disclosures recall the West Flin Flin fraud, with the title roll assigned to John O'Gorman, now on trial. He is charged with the following offences—
For that he unlawfully and wilfully conspired to give and promise money for voters to induce such voters to vote; that he advanced and paid money to be expended in bribery, attempted to obtain at polling places information as to the candidate for whom voters voted and to communicate information so obtained at polling places.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

The chief witness at the preliminary hearing was Jeremiah Collins. He swore that he was deputy at sub-division 82, which has 301 voters. He was given \$1,000 for bribery, and bought 104 votes with \$750. Collins swore that he met O'Gorman in Mr. Hyman's committee rooms, O'Gorman arranged with him and one Malloy to pay for the votes after the election. The money was deposited in an envelope, and voters were told if they did not vote right they would not be paid. The regular price was ten dollars, but some voters were paid five. O'Gorman gave Collins his instructions at the house of one Griggs on Thursday before polling, and received \$1,000 there. O'Gorman showed him how to fold the ballot so that when he tore the counter-foil off he could see the mark. The government scrutineer was a Toronto lawyer named Pearson. He had a book and took notes when returning officers Collins held up his right hand, which meant a vote for Hyman. The list of voters who had been bought was kept by Pearson with the price marked. When the officers indicated that the ballot was marked for Hyman the money was forthwith paid.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH.

According to this testimony two others were carrying on the same business in another division. One of them told Collins that \$1,100 or \$1,200 was spent at that polling place. O'Gorman furnished the money. When the arrangement was made with the voters the money that he was to receive was placed in an envelope and left with Malloy, who handed it to the voters after returning officer was satisfied as to his vote. Collins produced in court a book containing the names of many who were bribed. He swore that O'Gorman worked all the time during a session in Hyman's central committee room where he had an office. Collins states that one Wiley, was present at the payment of money and assisted in checking the receipts. When money ran short on one occasion Wiley went out and returned with \$120 more.

Such are the statements made on oath by a man who admits he was a party to the transaction. A much larger majority than Mr. Hyman received can thus be accounted for. It is obvious that if this evidence is found to be true Mr. Hyman cannot retain the seat. In the face of such facts a minister so elected could hardly venture to sit as a representative of the people. It is true that the evidence discloses nothing worse than has taken place in many elections which the Liberal machine in Ontario has managed in other days, but it shows that there has been no change and no improvement in the conditions which brought the Ross government to a disgraceful end.

I can fit any Man or Boy out with everything he wants to wear excepting his boots. Don't buy your Fall Overcoat until you see what I am showing.

H. H. BROWN,
The Young Men's Man.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

STANLEY BROS.

Ladies' Showerproof Coats

Just came to us from the makers. Light, medium and dark colors—very latest styles and perfection in

Quality, Fit, Finish and Workmanship.

Prices from \$8.95 To \$12.00 Each.

Stanley Bros

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Prowse Bros., Ltd.

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.



New Neckwear

Freshen Up Your Appearance With Some of Our Snappy Neckwear.

OPENED a lot of Snappy Neckwear novelties yesterday—things especially for the up-to-date young men who want what's newest.

There are too many different kinds to give detailed descriptions of them here. The lot include four-in-hands in broad and narrow widths, puffs, ascots, bows and tecks.

One of the novelties—a hook-on ready-tie scarf which is reversible—really two ties in one. Price is only 25 cents, and there are lots of colorings to choose from.

Plain colors are very popular in fashionable circles in large cities. Yesterday's lot included a lot of plain all gold, brown, blue, red, purple, bottle green and other shades in long four-in-hands. These are of excellent quality, very dressy and only 40 cents.

There are thousands here to choose from; the choicest patterns from the best neckwear makers in Canada. We show by far the largest and most complete neckwear stock in P. E. Island. Drop in and see—buy now or later as you like.

The "Money Back" Store.



"Quality" Coats.

Every coat we show bears the undisputable mark of "Quality" writ large on every part. In every particular our showing of ladies' high-class jackets is complete—without a doubt the finest collection ever shown in Charlottetown.

Most styles are shown in but two garments—there's an important item for consideration, for ladies who desire exclusiveness and individuality. Elegant Coats \$6.00 to \$25.00.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Children's School Skirts

A SPECIAL BARGAIN

At 98 cents worth \$1.50. A specially attractive offer to mothers with romping girls to clothe. We secured some sixty of these skirts—would like to have had double the quantity, the price was so low—and offer them at the remarkably low price of 98c. They're worth every cent of \$1.50 or more. Made of dark myrtle green vicuna cloth stitched around hem—some are plain white, others have double rows of cording in panel effect. Sizes to fit girls of 8 to 14 years. Remember the price and don't delay. Mail orders should add 12 cents for postage. **98c**

\$2.95 Ladies' Skirts at \$1.98

Ladies' eight gore skirts in dark teal, navy with broken stripe effect, made with lap seams extending with pleats at hem. Three rows stitching. Brand new stock secured at a specially low price. Regular \$2.65, special at **\$1.98**

\$3.50 Ladies' Skirts at \$2.79

Nine gore skirts of good quality black vicuna. Pretty style, groups of plaiting surrounded with inverted box plaits, tab, and fancy buttons, secured at a low figure—quantity is limited. Worth \$3.50, special at **\$2.79**

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Fierce Hurricane Sweeps the South — Millions Worth of Property Destroyed — Many Lives Lost

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27.—The tropical hurricane which for twenty-four hours has been churning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and doing much damage on the coast and far inland was last night whipping through North Alabama in a north easterly direction at a velocity but slightly less than 39 miles an hour. Reports received by the press do not indicate any loss of life but the damage to property is enormous. All wire communications are interrupted, and in some instances resulted in cutting off cities completely. Mobile not having been heard from for twenty-four hours. Numerous washouts have occurred, the interruption from this cause in one case extending thirty miles. Pensacola where the maximum velocity of the wind was probably felt early yesterday reports a property loss of \$3,500,000 and a rumor of loss of life, which it is impossible to confirm as the uncertain wires which were held long enough to glean this information, failed with the coming of night. New Orleans forbidding numerous wild rumors during the day but later reports from there indicate that while there was considerable damage to property there has been no loss of life. The wires between New Orleans and the Gulf are down, and it may be several days before anything can be heard from the territory between Crescent City and the Gulf, or from the shipping, which is riding out the storm in the open Gulf. Hixson, Mississippi City, and Moss Point have not yet been heard from for 24 hours. Moss Point reports the water four feet deep in the street. There was heavy rain and high wind at Montgomery, Ala., but no serious damage. A gale was blowing at Birmingham after the day's steady rain and at Memphis rain and high winds have been continuous for 37 hours. Atlanta began to feel the storm at noon but up to 8 o'clock its force had not been increased to an extent portending serious results. Damage to the railroads is heavy. Reports to the officials of the Louisville and Nashville road from the Superintendent of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad say their loss will approximate \$1,000,000. The tracks between Flomator, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., have been obstructed and badly torn up by falling trees. The section between Georgia and Grayville, Fla., suffered similarly at Pensacola. Louisville and Nashville grain elevators have been destroyed and the trackage to Escambia Bay ruined. The railroad

wharf at Pensacola, is reported a total loss and 30 cars of coal washed into the Bay. Further reports indicate that the roadbed between Bay Minette, Alabama and Mobile, a distance of 30 miles, has been washed away, and New Orleans and Northeastern Railway report tracks under water in several places in the vicinity of New Orleans. No word has come from the other railroads having their terminal at Mobile. Louisville and Nashville have also suffered washouts near New Orleans, no trains being run over certain sections. Bay Minette, Ala., Sept. 28.—At least fifty lives are lost and \$3,000,000 damage has resulted from the tornado that struck Mobile Wednesday night and devastated the business section of Mobile. River boats are sunk at wharves, the business section, a quarter of a mile wide, through the whole length of the city, is inundated, and the city Thursday night was in darkness. Militia guarded the streets with orders to shoot to kill, pillagers are reported in the business section, one negro was caught and nearly beaten to death. Buildings have been raised. A river steamer turned turtle, but her crew escaped. A revenue cutter is lost. Surrounding towns have been devastated. Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29, via Meridian, Miss.—Loss of life variously estimated at from five to fifty persons, many people injured, five thousand houses damaged, the business quarter devastated and a property loss of fully \$3,000,000, is the effect of a tropical hurricane of the last 48 hours in the city of Mobile. The storm struck Mobile Wednesday midnight and raged for many hours, the wind reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour. Water from Mobile Bay was blown into the city by the gale, and for a time the sea stood seven feet deep in the wholesale quarter of Mobile, which includes that part of the city from Royal street to the Alabama River. The loss of life is believed to be mainly among negroes although conditions are so chaotic that information is indefinite. Shipping suffered severely. Among the steamers sunk were the J. H. Schub, the Mary E. Staples, the Mary B. Blee, the Camo, Overton, the Hattie B. Moore, City of Camden, the U. S. revenue cutter Alert, and many other smaller craft. It is feared that the crews of these boats were lost, but nothing of a confirmatory nature can be given at this time. Pensacola, Fla., 28, via Flomator, Ala.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here furiously all last night and this morning and today with a gale still blowing, the city presents a wrecked appearance and the damage is estimated at five million dollars. The loss of life will be heavy among the mariners but so far only one body has been recovered, a man named George Morgan, a fisherman. Other bodies are reported along the shore, but have not been recovered.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The building permits in the city of Winnipeg for the nine months ended on Saturday total eleven million dollars. Wedlock Brock, store at Stanley Bridge was consumed by fire on Thursday morning last. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, partly covered by insurance. The New York express for Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday night crashed into a stalled express at Edgington, killing two and injuring forty. The steamer Columbia was burned near Five Fingers on the Yukon river the other day. The chief mate, Joseph Welch, is missing. Fourteen buildings were wholly destroyed at St. Louis de Mile Eod, Montreal, Thursday evening. Thirty families are rendered homeless, and the loss is \$100,000. It is reported from Hamburg that Germany now refuses to admit American pork, because of the lack of a certificate of microscopical inspection, which has been discontinued by the United States authorities. Rev. Father Allen McDonnell, S. J., of Jersey City, New Jersey, is spending some time on the island. He is staying at the Charlotteville Hospital. Rev. John Alister McDonnell, S. J., of Guelph, Ont., is also here at present for a short while. Lieutenant Colonel Vidal, adjutant general of Canada, Ottawa, may lose his sight as the result of a serious mistake which he made last Thursday evening. Col. Vidal applied carbolic acid to his eyes, under the impression that it was an eye wash. His eyes are very badly burned. In a practice game of football at Lawrencetown, N. J., Friday, John P. Kanasz, captain and right half back of the Lawrence eleven, was kicked in the head. He walked off the field apparently unhurt, but died an hour later. He was 21 years old and his home was at Troy, N. Y. The government of Ontario has instructed the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to convey free of charge all the lumber and tools required for the rebuilding of the Hartley Barry New Ontario Town which was recently destroyed by fire. The question of free conveyance of other materials and supplies needed for the same purpose will be decided upon later. Rev. Father Devlin, S. J., who has been giving missions in this Province during this summer and last summer, has been called to the assistant Rectorship of the Jesuit house at Port Arthur, and left for there last week. Rev. Father Targeon, who accompanied Father Devlin in the Island missions last year in filling an office at St. Mary's, Montreal. Lentz Avenue Park, Toronto, was sold Friday to the Dominion Park Co. of Montreal for \$165,000. The deal was put through by Fred Richardson, and the contract was signed by H. A. Dorsey, president of the Park Co., who had been in the city since Monday. The park will be made an amusement resort like Coney Island, and an entrance fee will likely be charged. A large amount of money will be spent in fitting it up. Despatches of the last night from Revelstoke, B. C., to Winnipeg, say the Columbia River has washed away twenty-five acres of the top in the past two months, and where once were flourishing fields, prosperous industries and many homes is now a rushing turbulent flood. The town which has a population of five thousand, is threatened with grave danger unless immediate steps are taken to prevent further destruction of the river bank. The steamer Maude, of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, plying between Montreal and points on the Ottawa River, was run into and sunk by the steamer Mattawan, opposite Hudson, early Friday morning. Three people were drowned. They were Miss Benson, the engineer and an unknown passenger. The captain ordered all hands on deck, but so rapidly did the Maude settle that the engineer could not get out. Several horses and a number of cattle were rescued. Within a few yards of Memramook Station, N. B., Saturday night, thirteen year old William Belliveau was run down and killed by a train on which his father was a passenger. The lad's father was the first to alight, and was horrified to find that the victim of the accident was his own son. The lad was driving to the station to meet his father, and did not see the approaching train, which struck him, instantly killing the horse and throwing the boy to one side with fatal injuries. Mrs. Anna Irvin was burned to death in her cottage at Sullivan Township, twelve miles from Owen Sound, Ontario, early last Wednesday morning. The fire was not noticed by the neighbors, and a charred skull and a few bones were all the remains found among the smoldering ruins. Mrs. Irvin was over eighty years of age and her husband died about fifteen years ago. She lived with her son Andrew Irvin on the homestead till eight years ago. She and her son's wife did not agree so he built his mother a cottage on another part of the farm. The Empress of Ireland arrived at Quebec Friday morning at 3.15, bringing the Oriental Mail which left in the Overseas mail train for Vancouver at 9 o'clock. The Empress of Ireland left Liverpool at 8.45 Friday night, 21st, and experienced heavy head winds all the way across, notwithstanding which she made an average of 17.13 knots per hour, her actual sailing time being five days, 14 hours and 45 minutes. She brought over 900 first class, 341 second and 611 third-class passengers. There were twelve through passengers to the Orient who will be augmented by a number picked up by the overseas mail en route to the Orient. The mail consisted of 223 sacks of letters, and 117 packages of parcel post. On Wednesday morning of last week the steamer Amelia on her way from the Magdalen Islands to Souris collided with the Gloucester fishing schooner Diana, 87 tons, was before daylight, and the steamer's officers claim the Diana showed no light on her starboard bow. The schooner had her anchor hanging over the bow, and this was struck by the Amelia. This saved her from very serious damage, but caused very severe damage to the steamer, punching a hole right into her. The Amelia went to Pictou for repairs, and took the schooner in tow to Souris. The Diana has about a hundred barrels of mackerel on board. On Friday F. W. Hyndman, Esq., marshal of the Admiralty Court, went to Souris and labelled the Diana for \$11,000, about the value of the vessel and cargo.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The dwelling house of Mrs. Alex. McFadyen, Blue Point, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning and most of the furniture was consumed by the flames. A fire in Boston on Thursday morning destroyed the rear barn of the Boston Northern Railway Company, with eight cars. The loss is \$300,000. The body of an aged woman named McPhee, a resident of the neighborhood was found in Big Pond on Friday morning last. She had been drowned for some time, and managed to elude the vigilance of those watching her. A shooting murder story comes to Toronto from Alberta. It states that two prominent ranchers residing near Cochrane were stabbed to death by workers on the C. P. Railway. A number of arrests have been made by the mounted police. There was a fair attendance at the market yesterday, and prices of staples were much the same as last week. Hay was in considerable supply and sold at 42 to 60 cents per cwt. Oats were a shade higher, changing hands at 37 to 38 cents. Green brought from \$1.00 to \$1.25, and wild geese sold at a dollar. A large bull moose was seen on the streets of Montreal the other day. He came from the direction of the Moncton and Buctouche railway depot. A crowd of people soon congregated and followed him. He showed no excitement until he saw the water, then with a bellow he made for the water and swam to the Albert County shore, and started for the woods. The citizens generally, and especially his friends, were shocked on Friday morning by the news of the sudden death of Dr. Thomas C. Robins, dentist. He had lately been living alone at his residence on Prince Street. Thursday evening he retired early, and about 10.30 Mr. Norman Stewart, a relative, called to see him. Mr. Stewart was in the Dr. room and found him in bed dead. Dr. Warburton was summoned and said that death was due to heart failure. Dr. Robins was a son of the late John Robins, for many years assistant Provincial Treasurer, and afterwards employed in the Dominion Savings Bank here and at Ottawa. His mother, two brothers and a sister survive. Deceased was 49 years of age, a widower, and was a well-known citizen of Charlottetown. F. L. HASZARD, President. C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y. Treas. August 21—61

The Prince Edward Island Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION.

Open to All Canada —AT— CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1906. This will be the greatest Fair ever held on P. E. Island. \$14,000 in Exhibition Prizes. Grand Display of Exhibits. Entries in Live Stock, except Poultry and all classes in manufactures, close 23rd September. Poultry and all other entries close 2nd October. Positively no entries will be taken after the above dates. Three days' Horse Racing, open to the world, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. \$2,350.00 in Race Prizes. Entries for Races close 24th September, 1906. The fastest classes ever advertised on the Island. Magnificent attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Lowest Rates on Steamers and Railways. For Entry Forms, Prize Lists, Race Programmes and all information write the Secretary. M. TRAINOR & CO., The Fur Kings of P. E. Island.

Unquestionably the Largest and Finest Stock of Furs!

In the Maritime Provinces, is here for your selection. We have made radical changes in our Fur department in order to accommodate our large and superior stock of Furs. There are Men's Coon Coats which we have no hesitation in asserting to be the finest lot ever brought here. Ladies' Fur Jackets of all grades of the famous "Corstine" and other makes. Fur Neck Pieces and Sets which claim the admiration of all beholders at prices to suit every purse. The public are invited to view this magnificent showing, when you will readily agree with us that there has never been anything here to equal it either in quantities or qualities. We have surpassed even our own previous records, encouraged by the fact that last year we sold down to the very last coat, something unprecedented in our history. Our trade is rapidly growing and we are determined to be in the forefront. Come in and see the magnificent showing we have here for you.

M. TRAINOR & CO., The Fur Kings of P. E. Island.

Learning is a Good Thing

Advertisement for Invictus Boot featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and hat. Text includes: 'When you learn how to dress well and where to buy the correct clothing at correct prices. Our Name Is Our Guarantee. Students' Suits \$5, \$10, \$15. Students' Overcoats \$8, \$10, \$12. Students' Hats \$1, \$2 and \$2.50. Football Jerseys and Sweaters. Give us a call, boys. Jas. Paton & Co.'

C. Maclellan, Sixtus Maclellan.

Maclellan Bros., SUCCESSORS TO GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Make their bow to the public, and in doing so wish to say that they are now prepared to turn out everything in the line of High-Class Tailoring. With two expert cutters and a staff of first-class workmen they feel confident of pleasing the most fastidious.

Your Careful Examination

Before and after the suit is made will assure you that you get the best that can be furnished.

Your Next Suit!

May we make it and prove our assertions.

Maclellan Bros., Successors to Gordon & Maclellan.

QUEEN STREET. October 3, 1906.

Are You Satisfied With Your Present Position.

Do you want to earn more money? If so you want to secure a practical business education—a sound training that will fit you for business life. By attending the

Union Commercial College

You will fit yourself for a better position. Remember there is no waste time, no unnecessary delays, the only college on P. E. Island giving final examinations the last three days of every month. Write for prospectus and full particulars.

W. MORAN, Principal.

Ch'town, P. E. I., July 11th, 1906.

The Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices: Butter (fresh) 0.22 to 0.24, Butter (salt) 0.08 to 0.20, Eggs per doz 0.18 to 0.20, Flour (per cwt) 2.30 to 2.40, etc.

For Overalls, Working Shirts, Underclothing, Sweaters, etc., come to H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man.

Read H. H. Brown's Ad. in this issue. When you want Stanfield's Underclothing call and see him.

The Most Nutritious and Economical

VOOOO

EPSS

John A. Mathieson, K. C. —Eneas A. McDonald Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. May 10, 1906—7y.

E. F. RYAN, B. A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1906. A. A. McLean, K. C. —Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

FIRE INSURANCE. OAK BRAND TEA.

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1905.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

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

McKenna's Grocery, Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper. (Sign full name) (And Address)

The Kings.

By LOUISE IMAGEN GUINEY.

A man said unto his angel;
'My spirits are fallen thro',
And I cannot carry this battle;
O brother! what shall I do?
'The terrible Kings are on me,
With spears that are deadly bright;
Against me from the cradle
Do fate and my father's fight.'
Then said to the man his angel:
'Thou wavering, foolish soul,
Back to the ranks! What matter
To win or to lose the whole.
'As judged by the little judges
Who hearken not well, nor see!
Not thus, by the outer issue,
The Wise shall interpret these.
'Thy will is the very, the only
The solemn event of things;
The weakest of hearts deying
Is stronger than all these kings.
'Thou' out of the past they gather,
Mind's Doubt and Bodily Pain,
And pallid Thirst of the Spirit
That is kin to the other twin.
'And grief, in a cloud of banners,
And ringleted Vain Desires,
And Vice, with the spoils upon him
Of thee and thy beaten sire.
'While Kings of eternal evil
Yet darken the hills about,
Thy part is with broken sabre
To rise on the last redoubt.
To fear not sensible failure,
Nor covet the game at all,
But fighting, fighting, fighting,
Die, driven against the wall!"

St. Peter's, Rome.

On Wednesday, four hundred years ago, April 18, 1506, was laid the foundation stone of St. Peter's in Rome, writes a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.
When St. Peter's body was taken down from the cross on which he had given up his life for Christ, it was laid to rest in a simple grave just beside the place of his martyrdom, on the other side of the Via Cornelia, which flanked the Circus of Nero.
The first years of infant Christianity were such as left but scant opportunity of adorning the burial places of the martyred dead, and more than a generation had passed before any monument decked the last resting place of the Prince of the Apostles. But about the end of the first century Pope Anacleus was able to erect a little oratory over the tomb of Peter, and for more than two centuries this was the only memorial that marked the grave of the first Vicar of Christ. Around and near this lowly monument the successors of Peter were buried, down to the year 202, when, owing to causes that have never been satisfactorily explained, the Popes began to be laid to rest in the Catacomb of St. Calixtus, outside the city, on the old Appian Way.
The years that followed were big with mighty changes. Persecution raged long and terribly. But persecution could not last forever. The battle of the Milvian Bridge was fought, and Maxentius, the last of the persecuting emperors, was defeated and lost his life in the Tiber. Constantine unfurled the standard of the cross over the conquering Roman legions, and the Catholic Church stood forth at last in the full light of day and liberty. One of the Emperor's first cares was to erect suitable temples to the God of Battles, in whose name victory had crowned his career. Foremost amongst these was the Basilica of St. Peter, which he raised over the lowly tomb where the Fisherman of Galilee had been buried.
In the years and centuries that followed no place was more venerated than this. From the ends of the earth pilgrims thronged unceasingly to visit the tomb of the apostle enshrined in the centre of the basilica of Constantine. Once more it became customary for the Popes to be buried there, and of all the successors of St. Peter, 134 Pontiffs have been laid to rest within the precincts of the temple that was erected to his memory, martyrdom and ashes. Writing in the fourth century, St. John Chrysostom exclaimed at the sight of that temple: "Here, as one stands, the view of the shrine strikes on his heart—he is affected as if they that lie there were present, and he quite the place almost another man. I admire the city of Rome, not for its columns or any other vain display, but because of these two glorious pillars of the Church—St. Peter and Paul."

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—so ugly as ever since time immemorial. It comes bunches 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. McQuinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

In the consecrated clay round about. These old days ended with the election of Pope Martin V., who at once devoted 20,000 gold florins to the erection of a new roof over the venerable temple, which he repaired with unstinted labor and unwearied hand. But the sacred pile was old. It had stood the brunt of twelve hundred years. Time had laid a heavy hand on its walls, so much so that in many places of some years it was found that these walls were unsound and repairs but temporary.

Under the inspiring influence of the Renaissance Nicholas V., in 1450, conceived the design of demolishing the old edifice and rebuilding it from the foundations. His idea was taken up by Paul II. and Sixtus IV.; but the project languished for the want of funds, and little had been done towards its accomplishment when Julius II. became Pope.

For a time it was the intention of Julius merely to carry on the work of restoration begun by his predecessors, and to extend the old edifice. It was, in fact, an accident which led him to change his plans. He was a man of great deeds and magnificent projects, and among other plans he proposed to erect a stately monument to deck his grave in St. Peter's when he should be called away to join those who had gone before him. For this purpose he invited Michael Angelo, who was then a young man, to come to Rome and take charge of the undertaking.

Michael Angelo consented, and in accordance with the Pope's wish drew the design of a monument, which was, however, of such colossal proportions that if it was to be carried into effect a new and vast edifice should be erected to contain it. The great Architect Bramante was then in Rome, the right-hand man of the Pope. Julius consulted him on his project. Bramante's answer was to plan a new and glorious basilica that was to surpass all other existing structures in size, beauty and magnificence, and was to "embody the grandness of the present and the future." Pastor thus expresses the idea that dominated the minds of the Pope and the architect: "The mausoleum of the poor Fisherman of the Lake of Genesareth was to represent the dignity and significance of the office which he had bequeathed to his successors. The idea of the Universal Church demanded a colossal edifice, that of the Papacy an imposing centre; therefore, its main feature must be a central dome of such proportions as to dominate the whole structure. This Bramante thought, could be best attained by a ground plan in the form of a Greek cross, with the great dome in the centre, over the tomb of the apostles. His contemporaries were enthusiastic in their admiration of his design, and the poets of the day sang of it as the ninth wonder of the world."

Julius was a man of action. He set no time once he had made up his mind. Accordingly he had made rapid preparation for a beginning, and was able to lay the foundation stone on Low Sunday, April 18, 1506. Accompanied by Cardinals and prelates, he went in solemn procession to the excavation that had been prepared for the foundation, twenty-five feet deep. Into this he descended along with two Cardinals and a few masons and fitted into its place the foundation stone of white marble, which was in readiness, with a suitable inscription recording the contemplated work. Underneath the foundation stone were placed

twelve medals specially struck for the occasion. Will the evolutions of time ever bring them to light? The progress of the undertaking was as swift as the beginning had been prompt. Julius had 2,500 men employed, and he personally superintended much of the work. But his was not a long life, and he was out of ere he was able to see anything more than the erection of the four gigantic pillars that were to support the dome. But his project was eagerly taken up by Leo X. and Clement VII., and the huge structure continued to grow inch by inch and year by year.

Bramante, too, died while yet the work was in its infancy, and his place was taken by Raphael, Varro and Sangallo, who made some alterations in the original designs. These were in turn succeeded by Baldassar, Peruzzi and Michael Angelo, who made further changes in Bramante's plan, and who, during the Pontificate of Paul III., Julius III. and Marcellus II. and Paul IV., labored with all his boundless energy down to his death, in 1564. Pius V. and Sixtus V. continued his work to the archbishops Della Porta and Fontana, who, under Gregory IV., completed the dome, which later on was adorned with mosaics by Clement VIII. At the suggestion of the architect Madero, Paul V. consented to change the final plans prepared by Michael Angelo, and lengthened the structure considerably—a change that, like most of the ideas of Madero, has met with little favor ever since. The basilica was finally dedicated to Urban VIII., in 1626.

Thus, after one hundred and twenty years incessant labor, under the direction of the most brilliant architects the world has yet seen, at an expenditure of twelve millions sterling, the glittering pile was complete, and men could gaze in wonder on the

Rich marbles, richer paintings, shrouds where flame The lamps of gold, and haughty dome which vies In air with earth's chief structures, though their frame Sits on the firm-set ground, and this the clouds must claim.

It is a common thing to hear visitors at the first sight of St. Peter's, complain that it falls short of their expectations; that it seems much smaller than they had imagined. Such is, indeed, the case. But this impression arises not because the building is small, but because of its perfect proportions—each part is so well adapted to all the rest that the gigantic dimensions of the structure are toned and mellowed into harmonious appearance. In reality it is difficult to imagine that the measurements of St. Peter's reach the following immense figures: It is 614 feet in length, 445 in breadth, 152 in height. The distance from the floor to the cross surmounting the dome is 448 feet, while the dome itself is 139 feet in diameter and 443 in circumference. All this, added to the glittering ornamentation that decks every inch of St. Peter's, fully justifies the enthusiastic language of a writer of sixty years ago: "We have before us a scene which no earthly edifice ever presented, which no imagination can picture, no pen describe. The vastness, the solitude, the symmetry, the richness, the beauty, the grandeur, the gorgeous magnificence, in a word, that surrounds us on every side enchants the eye, expands the mind, warms the heart, lifts the soul to the lofty objects of eternity and prompts us to fall down in spontaneous and grateful acknowledgment to God, who has gifted man with such sublime conceptions, and enabled him to call forth such wondrous creations."

The stupendous monument designed for the tomb of Julius II, was never carried out. An obscure memorial in a deserted corner of St. Peter's marks his resting place. Nothing could have better pleased the Pope. In him there was nothing selfish or mean. His one object was the glory of God and the exaltation of the Church, and assuredly, had he lived to see it, he would have been well content with the glorious pile that, out of a plan for his own tomb, was raised above the resting place of the Prince of Apostles. None could say with better reason than Julius: "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice"—if you seek a monument to my name, gaze on the mighty dome of St. Peter's."

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Father Bernard Vaughan on the Smart Set.

Father Bernard Vaughan preached again in London on Sunday on the Sins of Smart Society. After telling the life story of the Prodigal, as given in the parable by St. Luke, Father Vaughan went on to say how marvelously this picture from the Master's hand had represented the life of today. Do you not, by brethren, seem to recognize the prodigal; have you not repeatedly met this young man in Mayfair or Belgrave? I myself have met more than one man resembling so accurately the prodigal that it is difficult to believe he is not actually living in club land today. A genial, giddy youth, with great expectations, has not such chance of holding his own when set upon by fast, smart women. Some women of the set to which I refer seem to combine the savagery of the animal with the cunning of the devil. Of one thing, any man who ventures into the society of the fast, smart set,

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may be sure, and that is, if he goes into it with any money he will come out of it without any.

But, said the preacher, there is a worse crime than that of rooking young men, and that is of rooking the gambling table young women. What a pitiful series of pictures I might put up for your gaze depicting the fall and ruin of innocent and beautiful English girls over the card table. It is this cursed gambling which is a millstone about society's neck, dragging it down into the depths of this sewer of putrid filthiness. Would that the practice were confined to the smart set. Unfortunately it has spread like an infection, like a plague over the land, and its virulent poison penetrates and permeates the social organism so deeply that they are blessed indeed who have escaped its demoralizing influence.

What a sight is that to be seen any day in the East End streets when the newsboys whip about with the latest edition giving the last tip for the next race, or the winner's name of the last race, or with some score or some event upon which the very urubins in the alleys have been taught to lay their coppers.

Father Vaughan proceeded to explain what was legitimate and illegitimate gambling. He had been told through the pages of the Press that he wanted to stop, not bridge only, but everything that put meriment into life—for instance, elegance in dress, dainties in food, all diversions in the week, with all recreation on Sunday. I state emphatically, said Father Vaughan, I want to do nothing of the sort. On the contrary, I like elegance in dress, but not extravagance, I like delicacies in food but not dainties only. I like amusement in the week, but not till work has earned it, and I like relaxation on Sunday, but not till God is worshipped. In fact, so strongly do I feel about that, in spite of what some will say, as soon as my sermon ends, I am going to take some 200 coppers with other poor brother friends to spend the afternoon in the country. But this is very different from spending one's life in a riot of pleasure—gone mad. You can no more live a human life on mere pleasure than you can on whipped cream, and the so-called smart people who spend their time and money picking pleasure out of it would in my judgment be better employed picking oakum. They form our worst class of tramps. Father Vaughan exhorted his hearers to tear out of their being, no matter what it might cost, that special evil thing, be it betting, be it drugs, or be it sensuality, which was spoiling if not ruining life.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

An Ohio young woman read at her graduation an essay on Hawthorne. The young woman said:—"At the age of thirty-nine, Hawthorne married, and took his wife to the old manse."

The day after the commencement one of the village maidens called on Miss K. and remarked, "Wasn't it mean that Maud should say such a thing in her essay?"

"To what do you refer?"

"Why, she said, at the age of thirty-nine, Hawthorne married, and took his wife to the old man's. Why didn't she say to his father-in-law's?"

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."

Do you think that music is of any practical benefit?"

"Well," replied the cynic, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

Bill Jones is a country store keeper down in Louisiana, and last spring he went to New Orleans to purchase a stock of goods. The goods were shipped immediately, and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered at his store by the drayman his wife happened to look at the largest. She uttered a loud cry and called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the screams, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. The wife, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box, which read as follows: "Bill inside."

Sprained Arm.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Uncle Jerry Peebles was looking over the list of "amended spellings" recommended by the reformers. "Good land!" he exclaimed. "I don't see anything strange in them words. That's the way I've allus spelled 'em."

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

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

Sadie was eleven and Alice was seven. At lunch Sadie said:—"I wonder what part of an animal a chop is. Is it a leg?"

"Of course not," replied Alice, "it's the jawbone. Haven't you ever heard of animals licking their chops?"

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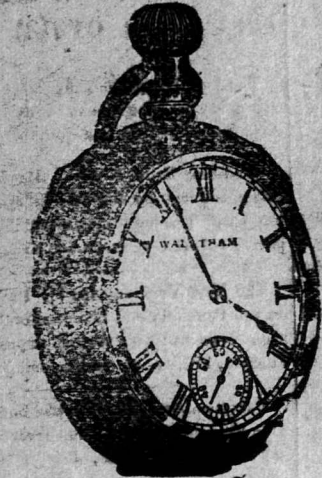
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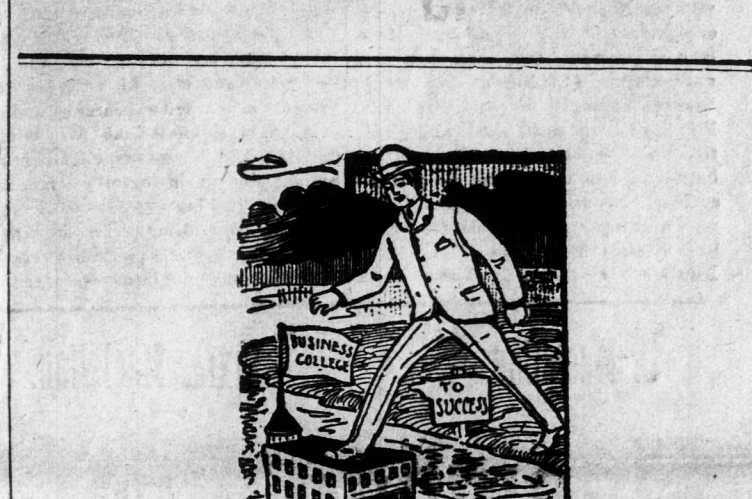
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