

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 39

A Letter to the Public

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Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guarantee and analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold un-mixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent (the manufacturer's profit) cheaper than any mixed and so-called "Complete Fertilizers" on the market. The Only Fertilizer farmers can afford to use, and those who know most about artificial manures will use no other.

AULD BROS.
April 2, 1902.

Notice to Subscribers.

We, the undersigned publishers of Charlottetown, respectfully beg to announce that we have unanimously adopted the cash in advance system for subscriptions. The advisability of pursuing this course has been shown by the fact that for some time past a large proportion of our subscribers have strongly urged us to do so. In yielding to their wishes we are merely falling into line with the leading publishers all over Canada and the United States.

By inaugurating the cash in advance system we shall be enabled to give our subscribers an improved paper for their money—a portion of which is now expended in furnishing papers to those who do not pay.

We cordially believe that the new system will meet with the approval of the general public.

The uniform rate for our weekly papers will be \$1.00 per year. Immediate payment is respectfully requested for all unpaid subscriptions up to the present time, as well as for all unpaid subscriptions expiring between this date and Dec. 31st, 1902, at which date all then unpaid will be discontinued.

Those whose terms expire at any date after January 1st, 1903, will be notified before the date of expiration, and any who fail to renew when their year has expired will have their papers discontinued. No new subscribers can be accepted from this date unless paid in advance.

We respectfully ask that all join cordially with us in making the cash in advance system an unqualified success, as it is in their own interests to do so.

Signed by the publishers of
The Examiner,
The Herald,
The Patriot,
The Guardian,
The Watchman,
The Prince Edward Islander.
July 23, 1902.

America Becoming Paganized.

In the address which he delivered at the recent convention of Catholic societies in Chicago, Bishop McPaul of Trenton, New Jersey, declared that "everyone knows that the American public school system has been one of the chief factors in leaving millions of Americans without the boundaries of any religious organization; in fact, that it has contributed largely to the de-Christianizing of America."

The New York "Independent," a prejudiced Protestant weekly organ, characterizes this statement as "an atrocious calumny, a slander," and affirms that "the country is not becoming de-Christianized by our public schools, (or by any other agency, and it is a slander on our people to say that it is.)"

To this the New York "Freeman," Journal, edited by the Rev. Father Lambert, replies as follows: "The 'Independent' stands alone, we believe, in its statement that the American people are not being de-Christianized, not drifting away from their old standards of faith and from the old close relations to their sectarian organizations."

The Chicago "Chronicle," a secular paper, published some weeks ago an interview with the venerable Judge Moore of Kankakee, Ill. The occasion of it was the resignation of the Rev. D. S. Phillips of the Episcopal Church, in that town, after a service of thirty-three years. The reason was not because of any dissatisfaction with his rectorship, but because the men had ceased to attend church. Commenting on this, Judge Moore said:—

"In a late conversation with D. O. A. Warner, of Chicago, formerly chief of the medical staff of the Kankakee insane hospital, he told me that this question had received much consideration by thoughtful men in his city and that they had taken the census of men that went to church, and the conclusion they reached was that not to exceed 2 per cent of male Protestant Chicago has any church affiliations whatever. I have gone over this matter in Kankakee County as carefully and as thoroughly as I could, and my conclusion is that not over 3 per cent of male Protestant Kankakee attend places of worship."

"In what I say I assume that Kankakee citizens are an average people. And what is true are an average people. And to other intelligent communities. We are no better nor worse than other localities. Our ministry is probably above the average in learning, in fidelity to their work and in personal character, yet men do not go to church."

A few years ago Rev. Thomas Dixon, pastor of the People's Church, New York city, wrote a book entitled "Failure of Protestantism." In it he said of the Baptist sect: "The Baptists increased 975 during seven years. 1885 to 1892. The normal birthrate of the membership, 13,699, should have given an increase of more than 3,500 during that period; their accessions from other Protestant churches more than balancing the death rate. The Baptists therefore managed to hold about one-fourth of the children born in their homes. Is this holding our own?"

The investigation of the membership in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches revealed facts but little less encouraging. "The plain fact is," continues Rev. Mr. Dixon, "Protestantism has little hold on the manhood of New York. The men have deserted the churches and have built clubs and secret societies in their stead. The attendance on the average or, the smaller churches that cannot command preachers of great personal powers, is simply beneath contempt."

The Rev. R. A. Beard, in a speech delivered two years ago and reported in the Boston "Transcript," said: "In Massachusetts, notwithstanding the efforts of 113,000 congregational church members during a period of twelve months, and a cash outlay for 'home expenses' of \$1,650,000, our church membership suffered a net loss in membership of 588, and our Sunday schools suffered a net loss in membership of 5,370."

In one of the New England Sabbath Protective League's annual reports is found the following: "From 50 to 90 per cent. of the population of New England are non-church-goers, and many of them open Sabbath desecrators and scoffers. Over 1000 churches have been closed on the Lord's day in New England, and the rural population is, in many instances, almost without a Sabbath."

Gov. Rollings, of New Hampshire, in his famous Fast Day proclamation, said:—

"The decline of the Christian religion," said this proclamation, "particularly in our rural communities, is a marked feature of the times, and steps should be taken to remedy it. * * * There are towns where no church bell sends forth its solemn call from January to January; there are villages where the children grow to manhood unchristened; there are communities where the dead are laid away without the benediction of the name of Christ, and where marriages are solemnized by justices of the peace."

This proclamation was much discussed, but the Protestant ministers of that State individually and collectively declared that the governor had not overstated the facts. The Zion's "Herald" of Boston, commenting on the proclamation, said:—

"He tells the truth about the religious condition of the rural towns and summons the churches of all denominations to a genuine effort to improve the conditions. There is no reason, however, for selecting New Hampshire as a signal illustration of religious decadence; it is equally and painfully true of the other New England States. The writer has served as pastor in three of them, has critically studied the situation for twenty years, and writes therefore from personal and practical knowledge of the facts and conditions. The rural sections of New England are fast becoming missionary ground."

In view of these facts, and taking the religion, or rather non-religious condition of the places mentioned as indicative of the condition of the whole country, we think the Bishop of Trenton had good grounds for his statement that the American people are being de-Christianized.—True Witness.

"Catholic" and "Roman Catholic"

H. G. Hughes, B. D., in the Ecological Review,

It is a fact to-day that no one, with the exception of a comparatively small section who have a special theory to maintain, will find any ambiguity in the name "Roman Catholic"; by mistake the Catholic Church for anything else than the Church which is in communion with Rome.

It comes to the practical difficulty in which Catholics sometimes find themselves placed when they come into contact with our friends the "Anglo-Catholics" what is the name to be pursued? In the first place, while the name Catholic must be claimed by us as an empty sufficient designation, the equally honorable title of Roman Catholic must in nowise be repudiated. If it is used by the other side for the insinuation of the "branch" theory, an antidote is at hand, first in the unperturbed assumption of the title Catholic by itself as exclusively the proper possession of those Churches which are in union with the Holy See; then in the distinction between "Roman" used of the Church in the Roman diocese and the same name used of the Church Catholic throughout the world. The contention of Anglicans that "Roman" implies partiality and contradicts Catholicity is based purely upon the studied neglect of this obvious distinction and is nothing more nor less than the controversial dust-throwing. If proof is demanded of the identity of the Catholic Church with the Church which is throughout the world also called "Roman" the appeal is to a known, palpable and well-organized fact—the fact that no other than the Church which is known as the Roman Catholic Church, and that Church alone, has the least claim to Catholicity, that is, to worldwide unity, and therefore to the assumption of the simple title "Catholic." In virtue of her Catholicity, promised to her in the beginning, realized from the first by the conversion of multitudes from every part of the civilized world; existing at all times; superabundantly evident now in the actual inclusion within her fold of some two hundred millions of every nation and kindred and people and tongue, and by force of Divine promises never to cease or stop till the whole earth shall have been conquered—in virtue of such Catholicity the Roman Catholic Church alone deserves the Catholic name. She alone may truly look upon the whole world as the theatre of her action, or with any justice proclaim herself free from all limitations of nationality. She alone carries out now and has always carried out the Divine command to go into the whole world and teach all nations. As to our every day manner of speaking of ourselves, the name Catholic, being of itself amply sufficient to indicate our faith, is also for several reasons preferable to any other, and it has the advantage of particularly insisting upon the point at issue with Anglicans, that is, upon the claim to the sole right to that title.

At the same time, if any one please to call us "Roman Catholics," we need not be at pain to correct him, unless it be clearly his intention to imply thereby that he, too, is a "Catholic," though not a "Roman." In that case a gentle insistence into the fact that a Catholic and a Roman Catholic are one and the same and a firm refusal to admit of any difference between the two, together with a just exhibition of pride in all that is included in and signified by the name "Roman" in its proper sense, will be the best and indeed the only means of defense against pertinacious refusal or invincible inability—whichever it may be—to look at the matter from the true point of view. "Roman Catholic" we are neither able nor desirous to repudiate; "Catholic" we must exclusively claim: The former may, indeed be sometimes of necessity to prevent misconception, but the common verdict of all mankind (except a particular class of persons with their own peculiar theory) will bear us out when we say that "Roman" takes nothing away from "Catholic," adds to it no limiting note of partiality, but simply determines it as the exclusive prerogative of that great communion whose Catholicity is one of those ready evident to all but those who will not see it. We can justly make our own and add to both these honorable and venerated titles the words of an unknown writer of antiquity: "The Simonians are named from Simon; the Marcionites from Marcion, the Arians and Arians and the Eusebians from Eusebius. All these are other faiths which bear the names of men are called after them are not of God, nor is God in those faiths. * * * The most glorious of all our glories is the Catholic Church (and we may add, The Roman Catholic) as also that we are called and named Christians, as not being named of men, but enlightened of God."

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Rev. Thomas J. Coghrove, of Ripon, Wis., who has been comparing ancient maps and documents with the historical Indian town sites near Fort Hope, Wis., reports that the long-lost city of Marquette, the most celebrated city in Indian history and the site of the mission of St. James, has been discovered near Governor's Bend, on the Fox river. The city is reported in 1675 to have had 20,000 inhabitants. It was visited by Nicolet in 1634 and by LaSalle and Groslier in 1659. The mission was founded by Allouez in 1669, and was described by DuRoi in 1670 and Marquette on his voyage with Joliet in 1673. Several other fort and village sites have been discovered incidentally in the course of the investigation.

The Bishop of Nevers has obtained damages as the sequel to a curious incident. The Bishop was in the train running between the episcopal city and the Chagny, when he was startled by a sudden torrent of abuse and insult from a passenger. His assailant, whom he did not know, was M. Chaudouet, Deputy for Chateau Chinson, Councillor General and Mayor of Seizy. The Bishop summoned M. Chaudouet before the tribunal, which condemned the Mayor to pay the Bishop a couple of thousand francs indemnity.

Leo XIII. has only delayed the expression of his grief at what is going on in France in order to render his utterances more impressive, and the occasion to pronounce a decisive allocution on the unjust treatment to which the religious congregations are now being subjected in France will be furnished shortly by the presence in Rome of a numerous French pilgrimage, led by M. Harmel. The latter will present an address, in reply to which the Holy Father will deliver an important allocution. It is felt in Vatican circles that as the Omnes Ministri has already violated most of the articles of the existing Concordat, there is a little or nothing further to fear, so far as the Holy See is concerned, from a rupture of diplomatic relations.

A washout on a railway line is one thing and it is quite another on a clothes line.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunnies in the neck, distorts 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. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

The Pope's Position.

Miss Mary B. Carr, whose name is familiar to Review readers as the writer of several instructive and interesting letters from abroad, contributes in last Saturday's Transcript some remarks concerning the Papacy made by that paper's correspondent, Grace Ellery Channing. Miss Carr's statement of the Pope's position is excellent:—

"It is not claimed that the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy is absolutely necessary to its existence, for the Popes have been several times deprived of it; but it is claimed that it is necessary to right existence. The Pope as Sovereign Pontiff must have complete independence: this he can not have, he is a subject of any nation. He can not consent to be supported by any one government, much less can he accept as a present from the Italian government a part of what is really all his own. The right of the Pope to the sovereignty of Rome, Crawford says, 'was for years as undisputed as that of any king or emperor in Europe; and although the usurpation of Rome may be looked upon as an incident in the unification of Italy, it was none the less usurpation—an act of violence and injustice to which the Holy See was forced to submit, but in which it cannot acquiesce. This act of injustice requires firmly and continuously, openly and with dignity; but—the marvel of it!—without violence."

"To observers who realize that there is no personal enmity between Pope and King, the Vatican and Quirinal do not 'conf' at each other grimly; rather do they seem to oppose each other sadly. Rome as the capital of United Italy is not to-day, as the makers of that union so fondly hoped she would be, upholding her historic character of proud 'Mistress of the World.' Far is she from it; her people grow under oppressive taxation, the state tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. Rome, as the place of residence of the head of a Church shorn of all its temporal power, presents the most marvellous spectacle the history of the world has ever afforded. The position of Leo XIII. is a magnificent illustration of the principles of Christianity—one which pagan Rome would have deemed utterly impossible, as opposed to all its laws of power and majesty; there is a sovereign dispossessed, yet holding sway over millions of devoted subjects; a sovereign in bondage, yet commanding the respect of the world; a sovereign deeply wronged, yet raising not one finger to revenge himself, and using all his efforts towards the happiness and well-being of his enemies and of the entire world."—S. H. Review.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Dominion Company to operate in this Province on the gigantic scale of which we have been told by the Government organ, is seeking incorporation under the Dominion Government. The company's capital is placed at a million dollars. If the company is all right and the capital real, why should a guarantee of bonds by the Local Government be required?

As the cold weather approaches the members of the Dominion Cabinet, who have been junketing in Europe all summer are returning home. Blair, Borden and Patterson have already arrived, and Fielding and Laurier are expected in a few days. If the Tarte, Sifton, Fisher row is real, the Government have their fall's work out for them. Better to have stayed home and looked after the business for which they are paid.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the taunts cast at Mr. Tarte by the leading Grit papers in the Dominion, the Minister of Public Works perseveres in his declarations regarding the tariff. He answers these papers quite sharply and practically tells them they don't know what they are talking about. He further claims that he is in accord with the Leader of the Government. If this is so there surely will be some extraordinary lobster acts on the part of these papers when Sir Wilfrid returns, or we may expect a cabinet crisis. Either that or the whole affair is a farce. We shall see what we shall see.

We regret to record the death of Hon. Malcolm McDonald of Georgetown, which took place at the P. E. Island Hospital about 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. McDonald had been in failing health for some time and came to the hospital a few weeks ago for treatment. He was reported to be improving; but yesterday he took an unfavorable turn and rapidly sank till the end came as above noted. Although not agreeing with his politics we have found Mr. McDonald an agreeable and affable gentleman, and we join with his numerous friends in extending our sympathy to his bereaved family in their great loss. It is a curious fact that his predecessor in the representation of the Cardigan district, the late Cyrus Shaw died at the same hospital under very similar circumstances, almost exactly two years ago; on the 27th of September 1900. As in this case, his death took place while the exhibition was going on.

The Provincial Exhibition is now in full swing and with a continuance of the delightful weather that prevails to-day cannot fail to be an eminent success. The entries in all classes of exhibits, live stock, agricultural and dairy products, mechanical and fine arts etc, are far in excess of those of any previous exhibition in this Province. It is not only in the number of entries that this exhibition surpasses all its predecessors, but also in the excellence of the exhibits. Both within and without the building the exhibits are excellent. The fruit exhibit is extremely fine and pronounced by visitors from the other Provinces to far excel that of the Halifax Exhibition. The horses and cattle and other live stock constitute a magnificent show, such as cannot be adequately described, but must be seen to be properly appreciated. The exhibition was formally opened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor made an appropriate speech, pointing out the value of such exhibitions to our agriculturists, as well as others, and expressing the hope that we would hereafter have an annual exhibition. Suitable remarks were also made by Mr. F. L. Hazard, Premier Peters, S. L. Peters, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, Hon. Benjamin Rogers and Mr. E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, representing Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner. The city is full of people, large numbers having arrived by steam boat and trains last night and to-day, consequently the attendance at the exhibition is likely to break the record by long odds. Next week we shall give the prize list and much other information about the show.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

MR. TARTE HELD UP TO SCORN. Since 1896, the Liberal party, by blowing hot and cold in their attitude towards the fiscal policy of Canada, have succeeded in keeping the public in a state of generous tolerance. In their own ranks dissension was rife, and their quarrels in regard to the tariff were bitter. Gradually the breach has widened until they are fighting in the open, and it is generally admitted that there can be only one outcome—the dismemberment of the existing cabinet—and a split in the party.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who is the one active man in the Laurier administration, has taken up the cudgel for the manufacturers and has received the condemnation of almost the entire Liberal press. But it remained for the Toronto Globe, the chief Liberal organ, to practically read Mr. Tarte out of the party. With the utmost venom it held the Minister of Public Works up to public ridicule. It denounced him as a useless busybody, who is endeavoring to assume complete control of the government together with all political patronage. By use of this most remarkable language it hopes to reduce Mr. Tarte to subjection.

Only unemphatic and unromantic people would seek to bind Mr. Tarte by traditions and usages which govern ministers of the crown in British communities. If he is not master of the administration he is an articulate organ thereof. All the King's horses and all the King's men could not restrain his eager enthusiasm and exuberant energy. His action is easy and incessant. He could run for 365 consecutive nights with a change of bill at each performance. If he were ever unhappy it would be when the curtain was down, lights out and audience dispersed for sleep or refreshments. He is his own advance agent, his own bill poster, his own shifter, his own miracle worker; he is always ready for the major part and for half a dozen of the minor parts if any of the performers are ill or missing.

The Globe would hardly dare voice such sentiments without the consent of the Liberal leaders, and it is this feature of the situation that lends weight to its pronouncement on Mr. Tarte's opinions. Evidently Mr. Tarte stands alone in his glory, and consequently his position in the cabinet must of necessity become untenable. It is an utter impossibility for a minister of Mr. Tarte's energy and progressive views to submit to the dictatorial moods of his inferiors, and somebody must give way if harmony is to be maintained in the party. That person is not likely to be Mr. Tarte, nor can it be expected that the entire ministry will back down. To this difficulty there is one solution—and only one—a cabinet crisis and the retirement of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Tarte did not lose much time in replying to the Globe's attack, and endeavored to make light of it. But in doing so he treated it merely as an article of the Globe's own making, and not as it really is, an attack made with the sanction of Mr. Tarte's rivals at Ottawa. The situation is most acute and time is not improving it. Jealous of Mr. Tarte's power in the government, his traducers will leave no stone unturned to defeat him—and his departure from the Laurier cabinet would mean the handing over of the government of Canada to a body of men, who are ill-fitted to discharge the meagre duties now allotted to them by Mr. Tarte. He is a power in parliament, and with his following he will yet bring the Globe and its friends to a realization of his force in the land. The next few months promise to be filled with exciting situations, and Canada should not be surprised to wake up some morning and find a broken government, the result of six years of hypocrisy in the discharge of their duties.

SIR WILFRID BACKS TARTE. Hon. J. Israel Tarte is busily engaged in making a personal canvass of the manufactories of Canada, and has already found that the cotton and iron mills are suffering from lack of protection. Hon. Clifford Sifton, meanwhile, is keeping out of sight. Mr. Tarte, in an article in his paper La Patrie, informs Canada that his views have the sanction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he lectures his opponents thus: "Those of our confederates who think that it is good policy to cover the Minister of Public Works with disloyal and ridiculous attacks, will see very soon in what

kind of a position they have placed themselves."

"Mr. Tarte, we repeat, has the approval of the majority of the country and the Liberal party, and he believes that he is in perfect accord with the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Anyway, his speeches are but the interpretation of the policy adopted in 1897, at the time of the revision of the tariff."

"What then, is the use of talking 'of the political traditions of the Liberal party?' It is insulting common sense to use such language."

Mr. Tarte in his declaration has thrown Liberal traditions to the four winds and has notified his associates that he will not stand any nonsense. Mr. Sifton is told that he is mistaken in his attitude and is reminded that as a friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he must be prepared to "break bread" with Mr. Tarte.

Sir Wilfrid's friendliness to Mr. Tarte should cause a change in the aspect of the ministerial battle. Liberal papers will have to treat their leader with respect, however much they may attack Mr. Tarte, and if it be true that the Premier has turned another trade somewhat, explanations will be in order all round. Liberals must experience difficulty in locating their views those days with the Ministers quarrelling in such an unseemly way. For Mr. Sifton, Sir Wilfrid's sentiments are a black eye, and the Minister of the Interior will be hard pressed when he attempts to force his free-trade opinions against the expressed wishes of his nominal and real leaders.

SIR WILFRID ASSISTED PREMIER BOND.

The Huntington Gleazer, a strong Liberal journal of the old school, inclines to the belief that Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, has the full sanction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the negotiations for closer trade relations between the United States and Newfoundland. And the Gleazer has good grounds for its convictions. The British Government until recently, opposed the conditions of the Bond-Blaine treaty. But at the coronation conference Premier Bond, despite Sir Wilfrid's presence, overcame Mr. Chamberlain's prejudices, and is now in Washington offering the Newfoundland markets to the people of the United States. Apparently Sir Wilfrid did not concern himself with the prospective loss of a market in which Canada sold \$2,805,490 worth of goods in 1901. In the event of the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty, Canada will not only have this trade outlet closed to her, but our fishermen will be placed under great disadvantages. Canada can supply every want in the Newfoundland people, and it is a matter of serious moment that Sir Wilfrid has allowed such a valuable customer to slip away from us.

WHERE I AND OH WHERE!

"Hon. Mr. Tarte says: 'We must have a higher protective tariff.'"

"Hon. Mr. Sifton says: 'We must gradually reduce our protective tariff.'"

"Hon. Mr. Fisher says: 'Let well enough alone.'"

"These are the men who were never heard of when the old time Liberals were fighting their Free Trade battles in opposition."

"It was predicted that these importations and converted Tories who were taken into the Liberal cabinet would cause trouble before many years."

"The time is not far distant from present appearances, when these predictions will be found to have been correct."

"Where is Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. David Mills, Hon. Edward Blake and the other great men in whom the Liberal party had and still have confidence?"

"It seems to be about time for them to crowd over on the bench and push this imported stock to a lower seat."—Vanleek Hill Review, (Liberal).

A GRAVE MATTER.

"It is no secret that certain members of the Ottawa government are becoming suddenly rich. Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, was in such financial straits that friends were obliged to come to his assistance. Since he became a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet he has been keeping up a palatial establishment in Ottawa, living and entertaining on a scale that would scarcely be justified by his salary. He is not engaged in any business as far as known outside of politics, and yet he is credited with having a bank account that would be useful in an emergency. Sir Wilfrid himself is credited with having reached a position of independence if not affluence, though the party organs declared not long ago, that he had his financial worries, and that his salary was not sufficient to maintain him in the dignity of his position.—Moncton Times.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES FELONS.

Three months ago Arthur Brunet, the accredited agent and nephew of Joseph

Brunet, Liberal M. P. for St. James Division, Montreal, was sentenced to sixteen months imprisonment for corrupt practices at an election, encouraging impersonation of voters, and for taking part in the spiriting of witnesses across the border. Brunet was also alleged against Brunet, but the charge was not pressed. To-day this scandal is again at liberty, the Department of Justice having ordered his release. It is impossible to condemn too strongly this latest act of sympathy with a criminal of the Laurier Government. Brunet is a self-confessed felon, and his sentences, which might have aggregated four years and six months on the three respective charges. The judge, exercising deserved clemency, went further and made the terms concurrent, and now the Minister of Justice pardons altogether one with whom it would be original to ask many of the thieves of our penitentiaries to associate. The poor wretch who steals to save his wife and family from starvation receives scant notice in the Justice Department. But Brunet, who offered students (young men to whom Canada is looking for her future development) fifty cents for each and every time they perjured themselves, is taken to bosom by that ideal man, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his cabinet. Brunet stole a seat in parliament, which his uncle now holds, and is commiserated by the men for whom he worked. Others steal a loaf of bread and are deemed desperate characters. The Brunet incident is certainly the worst insult ever offered honest men in this country.

MR. BORDEN FOR THE PEOPLE. Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, is meeting with a warm welcome in the West. His national view of public issues has commended him to the Western electorate. Mr. Borden has not hesitated to tell the great audiences of British Columbia that in his position as leader of the opposition he owes a duty to all Canadians. Conservative and Liberal—and his treatment of Canadian affairs will be on broad and patriotic lines. He has spoken in the strongest terms against Chinese immigration, which has reduced the white working classes of the West to poverty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in dealing with the Oriental octopus, promises to fall in with the wishes of his party followers, ignoring the constitutional fact that he is the representative of all the people. Mr. Borden speaks to the people, irrespective of narrow party lines, and thus places himself in a position to deal intelligently with all leading questions. His patriotism is being praised by papers of both political faiths, and Canadians are beginning to learn that at the head of the great Conservative party, is another of those men whose statesmanlike grasp of the country's needs, made Canada what she is to-day—a nation of ever-increasing importance.

ARCTIC EXPLORER RETURNS.

Peary, the Arctic explorer arrived at North Sydney on Thursday, on the steamer Windward. He did not discover the Pole, but on his last dash made important discoveries. In his last effort he was farther north than 82.27 his previous record. The Peary family and all on board are well.

BAD FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 23.—One fireman was killed, three seriously injured and property valued at fifty thousand dollars was destroyed as a fire in a five-story building on Atlantic Avenue last night. The fire started on the fifth floor, occupied by the Chase, Shammis Co., manufacturers of electrical specialties, and caught from oil stuff. The flames spread down to the third floor, which was occupied by Chas. H. Holden, manufacturer of book binders and printers' machinery. The lower floors were flooded with water. While fighting the flames from a ladder on the rear of the building, fireman Daniel Shea, fell four stories and received injuries which resulted in death. Ladderman Donahue was badly cut by flying glass.

General News.

Another Boxer rising is reported from the Province of Sax China.

Lord Strathcona, according to reports, has been invited to visit the King at Balmoral.

The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer at Lisbon Friday. Nine persons were drowned.

Lord Roberts has issued an order withdrawing British officers to a higher firing standard will be required.

The German foreign office has received a note from Britain inviting action in regard to Roumania's treatment of the Jews.

Cape Town cable to the London Daily Express says unemployed natives in the rebel districts have become a serious problem.

Gen. Botha has requested the citizens of Brussels to refrain from any anti-English demonstration upon the occasion of their visit to that city.

Pavel Lessar, Russian minister at Pekin, announces that Russia intends to restore Southern Manchuria and the New Chang railway to China.

The results of election of members to the landsting are officially given out Friday assure the ultimate sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Bucharest despatch to the London Express says 4,000 Jews have left Roumania within the past three months. On September 14, a party of 850 left for Canada and the United States.

The London Daily Mail says the Government has decided that the South African colonies are to be required to pay \$500,000,000 towards the cost of the South African war. The colonies are to be allowed ample time in which to make payment.

The suffering in New South Wales attendant upon the recent droughts has resulted in the passage through both houses of parliament of a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 a year for five years to be expended in the conservation of water and irrigation of the country districts.

Blaise Dugas of St. Jacques, Que., left for Belgium today under commission from the department of agriculture, in charge of shipments of Canadian tobacco. Mr. Dugas will secure the new tobacco market on the continent and report to the department on the best means for curing and packing tobacco in Canada for the European market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—A woman named Francis Jackson, aged 45, who was on Saturday to walk to Halifax, by the train, was run over and killed by a Grand Trunk train near St. Hyacinthe. The unfortunate woman said she had friends in Nova Scotia, but she had been arrested here as a vagrant and liberated on the condition that she would leave the town.

A Toronto despatch of the 18th says: The Bank of Commerce has received a telegram stating that an unknown man carrying a stick of dynamite and a revolver entered the Skagway branch of the Bank and demanded twenty thousand dollars. Teller Wallace and cashier Pooley refused; and the man started

shooting. The dynamite exploded and the man was killed. Messrs Pooley and Wallace escaped.

Washington, Sept. 23.—No notice of strained diplomatic relations between Britain and Venezuela have reached the State Department. If such be the case, the department officials have no hesitation in ascribing the threatened rupture to a dispute which is raised by the two countries over the ownership of Pava or Goos Island, lying in Dragon's Mouth between Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast.

A London despatch says the Associated Press is in a position to announce that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are on the verge of being suspended. The cause of the crisis consists in various differences which culminated in Venezuela assuming such an angry attitude as to leave Downing Street fully impressed with the belief that the Venezuelan Government intends to force matters to a critical issue.

TOBACCO COMBINE.

At the sitting of the Tobacco Commission on Monday last, one witness in the course of his evidence said he travelled through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick trying to sell goods of the Imperial Cigarette and Tobacco Company, St. John, N. B., but found "hellish" doors barred against them because the American and Empire Tobacco Companies refused to sell goods to those handling the Imperial Tobacco Company's products.

THE HERALD'S SCOOP-NET.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE. A dressmaker may be very delicate, though the seams well.

The theatrical booking agent is a scenter of attractions.

It's funny that girls who don't fancy work do fancy work.

The chorister believes in giving every man his chaunt.

We are now enjoying the happy exhibition days, and the song of "secorcard" is heard in the land.

A man wants a lot of sand to go up in a balloon, but he doesn't need it to come down.

Peary has returned from the North. The North Pole still remains where it was before. We'll have to send Cap. Bernier after it.

There is no bragging quite so offensive as that indulged in by the man who chucked in his next winter's supply of coal last spring.

Some men commit suicide because women won't marry—others take their own lives because they do. Queer world this.

The meanest man up to date is Sir Wilfrid. He said Jones a half interest in a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that Jones owned the front end.

An unsuccessful vocalist went to the poorhouse recently and delighted the inmates with his singing. He said it was a natural thing for him to do, as he had been singing to poor houses ever since he began his career.

A certain English newspaper took a new reporter on trial recently. He went out to hunt for news, and after being away all day returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do:—

"Yesterday we saw a sight which froze our blood with horror. A cabman driving down Market street at a rapid pace, was very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heartrending catastrophes ever recorded, had not the nurse, with wonderful foresight, thought left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a chemist's shop just before the cab passed.

"Then, too, the cabman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and, turning about, drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favorable circumstances, a dotting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters would have been plunged into the deepest and most unutterable funeral expenses."

THE TRAMP.

He came from where he started, And was going where I went, He hadn't had a smell of food, Not even had a scent.

He never even muttered once Till he began to talk, And when he left the kitchen door He took the garden walk.

He said: "There's no one with me, Because I am alone; I might have scintillated once, My clothes have always shone."

"I got here 'fore the other ones Because I started first: The reason I look shabby is— 'Because I'm dressed' the worst."

"Then I asked him where he came from— This was just before we parted— And he muttered indistinctly: "Oh, I come from where I started!"

JUST A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

Do ships have eyes when they go to sea? Are there springs in the ocean's bed? Does a "jolly tar" ooze from a tree? Can a river lose its head?

What kind of food is a watchman's best? Can an old loom sing its lay? Can a poem trip without its feet? What notes does a gambler play?

Will a blacksmith's vice condemn his soul? Can books be white and read? To whom does the church bell pay its toll?

Who whingles a water shed? Is a minstrel boy can sing his lay? Do tipsy girls for grace when they pray? Can a single note come dms?

Is "Father Time" a noted thief, For stealing the hours away? Can you give a window pane relief? Can you mend the break of day?

Is a purchase made when boots are soled? Can an axe the rainbow hue? If I keep on twisting the tale I've told, Pray what will my readers do?

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FALL EXCURSIONS TO MONTREAL!

GOING Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th RETURN TO OCTOBER 9th, 1902. GOING October 8th, 9th, 10th RETURN TO OCTOBER 24th, 1902. ROUND TRIP FROM CHARLOTTETOWN \$13.30.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA Canadian Pacific Short Line.

See nearest Ticket Agent for particulars, or write C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R. St. John, N.B.

Commercial

CAFE, Queen Street.

In store formerly occupied by A. Vincent, next A. E. McEachen's Shoe Store.

YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Hamburg steak and onions. Sirloin steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises.

JAS. LONERGAN, Proprietor. June 25, 1902.—if

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

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ITS Money Saved

TO BUY YOUR Summer Furnishings At D. A. BRUCE'S.

Besides the satisfaction gained in receiving just what you desire in the very latest and most novel styles of Ties, Underwear, Hats, Straw and Felt, the newest patterns for Negligee and Outings. Summer Hosiery in black and stripes. Don't forget we sell

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of our own manufacture for less money than is asked for imported goods. Wool Wanted

D. A. BRUCE.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

With experienced workmen and first-class machinery, we are prepared to supply contractors and others with Doors and Frames, Sashes and Frames, Interior and Exterior Finish, etc., etc.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Gothic Windows, Stairs, Rail Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kilt Dried Clear Spruce, Sheathing and Clapboards.

GIVE US A CALL

Robert Palmer & Co.,

Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. July 2, 1902.—y

Grocery News

Perhaps you are dissatisfied with your Groceries and are paying prices which should secure you better value.

Have you ever purchased goods in our store? if not just begin. You may find reason to become a customer. We have lots of good and tasty things to please any person and sell at "live and let-live" prices.

Cash paid for all the Eggs you bring us.

JAS. KELLY & CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF E. HERDER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued)

On hearing that, a grateful smile passed over her countenance and her eyes rested on me with a kindly expression than before, despite the malediction which Sir Amias could not refrain from uttering. "Oh," she exclaimed, "I never could have dreamt of their sending me a Catholic leech!"—But there remained the military profession open to you; you might have borne arms under the brave Parma.

"Nature endowed me with a pacific disposition, one that finds more pleasure in healing wounds than in inflicting them," I rejoined. "Had I consulted my inclinations, I should have devoted myself to the service of the Muses, and your Majesty knows the saying: 'Inter arma Muses silent.'"

"That cannot be," Paulet interrupted roughly. "All you have to talk about with this Windsor is your health, and that only once a week, and in my presence."

"That last condition cannot be taken literally," replied the Queen, as she rose wearily from her seat. "Mr. Windsor, will you have the goodness to come into the next room with me and my women?"

We returned to the reception room, where we found Sir Amias fuming with impatience. When I mentioned among other means of restoring Her Majesty's health, the necessity of exercise in the open air in fine weather, he became quite abusive, and declared that nothing should induce him to let her go beyond the castle walls.

We were compelled to content ourselves with this concession, and I was about to take my leave, when I perceived that Paulet had something else to say, something that even he felt reluctant to bring out. He had, he said, given his prisoner so much pleasure to-day, by introducing her to her popish physician, that it might serve to sweeten a somewhat bitter pill which he had to administer.

Such were the words I heard Mary Stuart utter, as I followed Sir Amias out of the apartment. When we got downstairs, he sent me away, curtly telling me, I must get a lodging somewhere, for I could not be accommodated with a room in the castle; besides he had already quite enough Papists under his roof.

CHAPTER XXI. Finding myself dismissed in so unceremonious a fashion by the burly knight, I passed out of the castle gates and repaired to the "Mayflower" inn, where I had left my horse that morning. My interview with the captive Queen, her gentleness and Christian patience had profoundly moved me.

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff. "Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

My pleasant task was ended, and my epistle sealed and subscribed, when the host came to tell me dinner was served. After the repast, which I wound up with a tankard of excellent ale, I seated myself in the garden beneath a shady lime tree, and lulled by the humming of the bees among the blossoming fruit trees, I fell asleep.

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Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years. Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

One of these days it will all be over, Sorrow and parting, and loss and gain, Meetings and partings of friends and lover, Joy that was ever so edged with pain.

One of these days will the work be done, Finished the pattern our lives have moulded, Ended our labor beneath the sun.

One of these days we shall know the reason, Happy, of much that perplexes now; One of these days, in the Lord's good season, Light of His peace shall adorn the brow.

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THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$2.25, all druggists. DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

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One of these days it will all be over, Sorrow and parting, and loss and gain, Meetings and partings of friends and lover, Joy that was ever so edged with pain.

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Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic. A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man advertised for the worst dog in the city. His idea was that people are so fond of their own dogs that they wouldn't bring a single animal to him. But he lost his bet.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe. Elderly Gent.—I am eighty years old, young man, and I don't ever recollect telling a lie.

The young Man.—Well, you can't expect your memory to be reliable at that age.

British Troop Oil Liniment is good for man or beast. Relieves pain, reduces swelling, allays inflammation, cures cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints, bites of insects, rheumatism, etc.

The person who never meddles with another's business deserves a medal.

Mrs. C. C. Richards & Co. Gentlemen,—In June 98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse.

I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal, until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using, and the effect was magical.

In five hours the pain had ceased, and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly, A. E. ROY, Carriage maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

Charity covers the sins of a multitude of so called sacred concerts.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia. Treat your wife like an angel if you expect her to act like one.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc.

Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

If the average married man wants to run business his own way at home he should make his wife think he does not want the things he wants.

Milburn's Laxative Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and all affections of the organs of digestion.

A learned professor says that some day the entire solar system is going to smash. If that is so let us enjoy ourselves while we can.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Whatever you lose by doing your duty is not worth having.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. Truth never dodges up an alley, no diffidence whom it meets.

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Calendar for Sept., 1902.

MOON'S CHANGES. New Moon, 2nd day, 0h., 55m., m. First Quarter, 9th day, 0h., 51m., a. m. Full Moon, 17th day, 2h., 0m., p. m. Last Quarter, 24th day, 0h., 7m., m.

Calendar table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, High Water, and Low Water.

Suits.

WE KEEP Right to the Front IN THE Tailoring Trade; Mens felt hats at Week's & Co. We are having a splendid sale of our Christy Hats this year beating all other year's hollow.

Tweed & Worsted Suits FROM \$14 UP. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Merchant Tailor.

New Fruit Syrups.

We have just received a new lot of Fruit Syrups. The varieties include: Lemon, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lime Fruit, Raspberry, Vinegar, Lemon Ginger-ette.

HALL'S FLY OIL!

Recommended by Professor Robertson, of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S. FOR SALE BY Fennell & Chandler

It Will Pay You TO INVESTIGATE OUR PRICES ON OUR

Made-to-Order Suits,

Overcoats, Trousers, Fancy Vests, etc., White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Silk front Shirts, Underclothing, Bathing Suits, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tennis Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Light Summer Coats and Vests, Caps, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Tie Clips, etc. Everything New and Up-to-date. GORDON & MACLELLAN, Men's Outfitters.

But we do not charge high prices for our Goods—just enough to make you feel satisfied that you are getting the best value in town.

Mens felt hats at Week's & Co. We are having a splendid sale of our Christy Hats this year beating all other year's hollow.

We have just received a new lot of Fruit Syrups. The varieties include: Lemon, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lime Fruit, Raspberry, Vinegar, Lemon Ginger-ette.

Recommended by Professor Robertson, of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S. FOR SALE BY Fennell & Chandler

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Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS. IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM. RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

The Renewal a Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon, again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged.



MILBURN'S HEART & NERVE PILLS. HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves untinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.