

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 33

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Solution of French Problems Rests With Workingmen.

Paris, June 28.—A very remarkable man is M. Soulange-Bodin, curé of the Church of Notre Dame du Travail. Yesterday morning I sat for an hour, one of a strange and varied company, in the dingy little office behind the sacristy where he holds daily receptions from 9 to 11. We were of all sorts and conditions of men, the gentlemen in the frock coat and silk hat seated next to the peasant woman with her tray basket of greens, the veiled lady in rustling morning ruffling elbows with an ancient boulevardier somewhat the worse for much wine and little water. A young man opposite me flourished a diamond ring and a veiled handkerchief with an expression suggestive of a revolting neighbor slunk behind the open door in a pitiable effort to conceal deformities too painful for the light. Every third or fourth person in the line was laden with floral offerings of smiling girls and variety of color and for a good half hour we all occupied ourselves in taking covert stock of each other and watching the door.

I had some curiosity to see the man I had heard of as doing more work than any ten priests in Paris. He has spiritual jurisdiction over no less than 40,000 souls and has transformed one of the worst districts of the city into one of the best. His parish organization would be wonderful even in the United States, where the parochial system has renobed its perfection, and in France it is altogether unique. He has 4,000 workingmen organized into a Christian labor union, night schools for the boys and young men, domestic science classes for the girls, conferences on hygienic and economical modes of living for fathers and mothers of families, gymnasiums, debating clubs, reading rooms, baths, a choral society, English classes, a family club where the families from the crowded buildings for blocks around congregate in the evenings for reunion, instruction and recreation. He has an employment bureau, a committee of men engaged in refuting Socialism and propagating Catholic ideals and beliefs in the wine rooms of the quarter, a parish insurance society, a society for supplying marriage portions to poor girls, a parish paper, a parish theatre, a free dispensary, a day nursery, besides innumerable religious confraternities and sodalities and charitable circles for visiting the sick, burying the dead, caring for infants and the aged, for providing, in short, for every possible spiritual and temporal need.

When he came in—the originator and active heart and soul and head of this vast organization—he looked like a man without a care in the world. He is big and bluff and florid in appearance, more like a Teuton than a Frenchman, with a resonant voice and a ready and infectious laugh. His entry caused a curious stimulation to thrill the waiting circle. Weary-looking women smiled and nodded to each other, the bibulous gentleman straightened up, and the dandy withdrew his fragrant handkerchief from general circulation.

We had all given our names to the sacristan and the curé retired into a box of an inner office and received each in the order of his coming. I was the last arrival and had the opportunity of observing how quickly and agreeably he disposed of his numerous and conglomerate clientele. Every one came out smiling, and when my turn came at last I found the curé smiling too, in the midst of the floral tributes that had accumulated on all sides of him. He does not speak English, but manifested his genius for making the best of things by adapting himself to my French, a medium of communication which, like the telegraph, was meant to serve for crises, but never for conversation.

The solution of the present religious and political problems in France, in the opinion of this man who has solved many problems, rests primarily with the workingman. The religious crisis is at root a social revolution and certainly the forerunner of some social reconstruction. The work of M. Soulange-Bodin is so notable and interesting just now because it represents three things that have been more or less neglected by the Church in France, in the first place, organization; in the second, personal contact between priest and people; in the third, care and education of the laboring classes.

It is in the laboring classes that there exists the great disaffection that has made possible the absolute dispossession of the Church in a nominally Catholic country. Father Tanqueray, the Superior of Sulpician Seminary at Issy, a few miles

out of Paris, first told me of the curé of Notre Dame du Travail in speaking of the large losses of the Church among the laborers congregated in the large cities and the reasons for these losses. The clergy in France, he pointed out, unlike that of other countries, have not been drawn from the laboring classes. Their petty titles and honors, the priest hood, the nobility and bourgeoisie, are the sons of the small proprietors in the country districts. They have had little knowledge of the needs and conditions of life of the city laborer and they have been, for the most part, pious and single-minded men occupied only with their spiritual ministrations, uninterested in social problems and unacquainted with the needs of the large numbers of workingmen.

The detachment process was only too easy. It has always been something to mislead ignorant and discontented men with vain and utopian promises, and in this case the representation that the Church had no concern for the welfare of the laborer and that the eternal preaching of reward in another world was only to delude him into submitting to injustice in this had a certain speciousness that made it impressive. It was Socialism, of course—France is full of Socialism—and not even sincere Socialism. It was merely a ruse of clever politicians to gain friends for themselves and weaken the power of the Church. Its success was so complete because until very recently the French laborer did practically no thinking for himself.

In the meantime, however, the Church has realized the situation and the curé of Notre Dame du Travail, as he hastened to assure me, is only one of many pastors in Paris who have adopted his methods to reclaim the workingman. "It is a slow process," he said, "but the only practical one."

"But how do you bear the present uncertainty of your position? I asked. "Do you feel secure here in this great plant you have established?"

"We are secure only for the day. But we must keep on doing the best we can for the day. It is only thus that we strengthen ourselves for whatever may come tomorrow."

"And what do you think will come tomorrow? What of the future?"

The curé is an unconquerable optimist, but he looked very grave for a moment. "The future—ah, who knows?"

I put the same question to every one I met—priest and laymen, clerical and anti-clerical—and I receive invariably the same answer. Who knows? The atmosphere is quiet enough now, but there is something portentous in this strange quiet and great uncertainties. Everybody seems to be waiting, taking what comes with a curious stoicism and awaiting the horizon for a storm with an odd mingling of hope and fear.

The Sulpicians have been driven to Issy by the seizure of their house in Paris and they know not the day or the hour when the Issy seminary may also be declared to be fettered to the state. "I have a little private library," said Father Tanqueray, "much of it collected during my residence in Baltimore, and I actually do not know what to do with it during the vacation. If I leave it here, the house may be confiscated and I shall never see a book again."

"But how do you suffer such injustice?" I asked, as we in America are always asking. "Is there no spirit among French Catholics?"

"You must not forget that in France we have a long history. We are bound by a dozen different allegiances according to our traditions and our class. We are politically and socially disoriented and we have no religious organization."

There are indications, however, of a strong and general movement in the way of organization. In this movement, it is encouraging to learn, the leaders are the young men. "L'Union is a comparatively new organization with a membership of about 75,000 young men through France. It works on a kind of 'allie' which will gradually influence the masses to substitute religious for irreligious principles and Christian hopes for Socialist dreams. "L'Union is a young man's movement, its methods are less radical and direct than those of the 'Sillon' and its membership being drawn from the more conservative classes and its opportunities for influencing the laborer being therefore less prominent. Both are doing effective work in different ways. In the meantime, also, there is a general effort to profit by the mistakes of the past. Courses in economics and sociology are being introduced and the students for the priest hood are being impressed with the necessity of

social as well as spiritual zeal. Father Tanqueray has a thorough knowledge of the needs of the Church in France and he is an exceptionally well-informed Church official in America. It is therefore not without significance that he declares that what has happened to the Church in France may some day apply to the Church in the United States if she neglects the social apostolate.

The Abbé Klein, professor at the Catholic University of Paris, and a member of the Republican party, takes a somewhat different view of the situation. When I saw him the other day at his pleasant villa at Bellerive, up the Seine, he was engaged in preparing the two lectures on the subject which he is to deliver in July at the Chicago University and was naturally full of his theme. He believes that the cause of the present crisis are purely historic and political, that it could have been foreseen at any time within the past fifty years, and was foreseen by the far-sighted. He laughed at the suggestion, made and received seriously enough by others, that a radical and violent change, perhaps even the violence of revolution, might be the only way out of the present intolerable and apparently hopeless position.

"Men don't fight for ideas nowadays in France," he said. "They fight for food and drink, as they are fighting now in the south, but not for principles. The Government will never go to the extreme of provocation," he added. "It is wise enough to know that so long as the great bulk of the people feel no difference they will be content."

A French marine officer, asked if he thought there was any possibility of serious outbreak even in case the government closed all the churches, answered in the negative. "I very much fear that the majority of Frenchmen are too indifferent," he said, "to care to come to the point of revolt."

From an observer's point of view, on the other hand, French Catholics appear far from indifferent. I visited churches in different parts of the city Sunday morning and found all crowded except the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the only one of the number likely to be frequented by tourists. The congregations were reverent and devout and there was quite a large proportion of men among them as could be found in the United States. I have never chanced into any church in Paris any day in the week at any hour without finding not only women but men engaged in absorbed and earnest prayer. At the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre, where the Blessed Sacrament is perpetually exposed, one finds priests and religious, men and women, all night long. At noon today, at the pilgrimage Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, there was a fair-sized congregation occupied in private devotions. There is twice as much apparent piety in France as in Italy, even when one judges France by Paris, the stronghold of all the forces that was against the spirit.

The situation is full of contradictions. It is as enigmatic and extreme to a foreigner as the French character. There is appalling indifference and there is beautiful piety, there is profound social unrest and there are powers working in silence, both for good and evil, that one can feel rather than hear or see. Whether it will come suddenly, as by revolution, or slowly, by the gradual processes of education, it is inevitable that there will be a great change in France. Just now there is calm without tranquillity and peace without security, is France perhaps being prepared to serve as the battle ground for the fiercest approaching conflict, universal in its influence, between the Church and the World?—Anne Elizabeth O'Hare, in Catholic Universe.

The investigation into a recent railway accident in the United States proved that the disaster which killed thirty-one persons and injured a hundred others could have been averted, if a certain telegraph operator had been at his post. The operator was not there was no fault of his, for he had to shift his tracks, look after the freight and baggage, and carry the mail to and from the post office. It was the last named occupation he was engaged in at the moment when his presence at the telegraph key would have prevented this frightful slaughter. There were coroner's juries during the Irish famine who brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Lord John Russell. The coroner's jury in the case we are considering would have been abundantly justified in bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, at least a sine die, of the Père Marquette Railway.—Casket.

We shall esteem it a favor if you remit now your subscription for 1907.

Kidney Disease And Its Danger.

Kidney disease comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years, before you suspected the real cause of your trouble. There may have been backaches, neuritis, edema, rheumatism, etc. Perhaps you did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease, so the trouble kept on growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel or retention of urine, or some such sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong; they strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly—help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes: "I feel it my duty to say a word about Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered dreadfully from kidney trouble, but I could not sleep or bend. After having used two boxes I now feel most completely cured. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

MISCELLANEOUS.
"Does your husband play the races as much as he used to?"
"No," answered young Mrs. Torbins; "he hasn't as much money as he used to have."

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."

The Optimist—Surely it is worth something to a man to live in a country where he dare call his soul his own.
The Pessimist—Well, yes. I suppose he can get more for it when he comes to sell it.—Puck.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
First stranger—Excuse me, but you are a physician, I believe?
Second stranger—You are mistaken in your assumption.
First stranger—But I overheard you say you followed the medical profession.
Second stranger—And so I do. I'm an undertaker.—Detroit Tribune.

Muscular Rheumatism.
Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"I suffered 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.

"The Parkers have all gone into deep mourning for a very distant relative. Don't you think it's a sign they're rich?"
"No. It's a sign that the distant relative was rich."—New York Life.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c cents, all dealers.

Mother-in-law—Has the young man who saved my life yesterday called upon you yet?
Son-in-law—Yes, indeed, he has already made his apologies.—Translated For Transatlantic Tales From Pilegende Blatter.

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.

"So poor old Bill's gone, 'as?'
'Ow was he killed?"
"Three ton of cement fell on his chest."
"Ah, poor feller! 'E allus said as 'e was weak there."—Tattler.

Was Weak and Run Down WOULD FEEL ANYTHING FAINT AWAY
Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefited me. I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away. In fact, my doctor said that sometimes I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, for in me they have effected a perfect cure."
Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.

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

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

New York advices of the 15th, indicate that shipping men are very much interested in the race of two great ocean steamers. The steamers are the new Turbine steamer Lusitania, and the fast Lusitania, now the holder of the trans-Atlantic westward record holder. They are scheduled to start from Queenstown practically together on September 7th. The declared object is to determine how the two vessels compare in speed under exactly similar conditions. The test will be watched from the decks of each by crowds of people representing not only the shipping world, but many financial and social leaders, who have paid high premiums for their cabins for the voyage. The record now is five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes.

Mr. Bowser recently appointed Attorney-General in the British Columbia Ministry, on appealing to the people of Vancouver for re-election, was returned by a majority of 1843. When Mr. Bowser was called to the Cabinet by Mr. McBride, it was announced that he would be opposed by Mr. Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin evidently discovered that his task would be worse than useless; so he withdrew from the field. The opposing candidate was Mr. Kingsley, the nominee of the Socialists. The vote stood 2,964 for Bowser to 521 for Kingsley. The people of Vancouver appreciate the manner of government given them by Premier McBride and are not to be carried away by any facts their opponents may think well of espousing in the hope of deceiving the public.

His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by the Countess Grey and their daughters, Ladies Evelyn and Sybil Grey, together with their suite, arrived here from Point de Chene by the steamer Minto shortly after ten o'clock Monday evening. Immense crowds had assembled at the Government wharf; a guard of honor was drawn up on the wharf and the 82nd Regiment Band was in attendance. His Hon. the Lieut. Governor and his aid as well as his Worship the Mayor and councillors were at the landing awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The enthusiasm of the assembled multitude and every thing in connection with the arrangement betokened the joy of the people and their desire to accord a most hearty welcome to His Majesty's representative and his family. After the Minto had come to anchor his Excellency accompanied his A. D. C. and Secretary landed at the wharf, where he was heartily welcomed. It then became known that, in consequence of the late hour, Lady Grey would not land until the morning. After inspecting the guard of honor, his Excellency returned to the steamer. Yesterday at half-past ten their Excellencies and suites landed and proceeded to Government House. They afterwards drove to the McMillan Consolidated School at Hillsboro. In the afternoon the distinguished visitors were driven about the city and its environs, by his Worship Mayor Paton. In the evening a dinner party was held at Government House, and today his Excellency and suite are attending the Scottish games at Georgetown. The people of Prince Edward Island extend a cordial welcome to their Excellencies and wish them a most pleasant visit.

It is announced from Ottawa that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone fishing. Generally speaking this is an agreeable manner of recreation, that may be enjoyed in haunts somewhat remote from the hurly burly of political strenuousness. Under such conditions the chief Liberal cabinet maker may have sufficient undisturbed leisure to evolve a solution of the problems that confront him in connection with his proposed cabinet reconstruction. The two departments without heads, the Public Works and Railways, hold out greater inducements than any others in the administration. Immense amounts of money are annually spent by these departments and any member of Parliament aspiring to one or other of

them is sure to have a strong backing from his friends and followers who will not be slow to conjure up for themselves scoops and rakes off. The vacant portfolios have last been held by Ontario and New Brunswick men respectively; and naturally the Government members from these Provinces are now hot foot after them. Archie Campbell, Speaker Sutherland, Mr. Calvin and Mr. Pardee, are said to be the Ontario members hottest in pursuit of the Public Works Department, while Mr. Carvell, Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Turgeon and Senator Ellis are seated as the New Brunswick aspirants for the ministry of railway. To select one of these respective groups for each of the vacant portfolios and prevent all the others from kicking is the task that confronts the Premier. If he succeeds during his fishing expedition in straightening out this cabinet tangle to his own satisfaction and the satisfaction of all his aspiring supporters, he may certainly claim more than the ordinary fisherman's luck.

Why Blake Left Canada.

The retirement of Hon. Edward Blake from imperial politics has temporarily revived the discussion of the reasons why a public man of his recognized ability and high standing should have abandoned a leading place in the political life of Canada for a relatively inconspicuous role in the imperial parliament. We say inconspicuous advisedly, for while the member for South Longford espoused the Irish cause whole heartedly he never rose to prominence among the leaders of the Irish party, nor yet did he shine in debate on so called colonial issues where his former high standing as leader of the Liberal party in Canada might have given weight to his utterances and enabled him to do the Dominion good service in the imperial councils.

A new generation has grown up in Canada since the eventful period when Hon. Edward Blake cast off the mantle of Liberal leadership in the Dominion, resigned all his interests here and was next heard of as the representative of the Irish constituency in the imperial house. The historic election of 1891 was approaching and the leaders of the Liberal party, overwhelmingly defeated in 1882 and 1887 on the free trade platform, had resolved to go to the country on what was known as the policy of commercial union with the United States. Future historians will regard this as one of the crises in Canada's political destiny. The Conservatives had inaugurated the national policy of protection; the United States had attempted to crush us with its fiscal exactions; Great Britain seemed indifferent to our future; we had spent great sums in developing our railways and canal systems and, as Mr. Blake said, we had "a Northwest empty still." Canada was in the critical position of a land corporation that has a great block of real estate on which it has spent large sums in laying down streets and water mains and other improvements, but the lot purchasers do not arrive. Our well populated neighbor to the south of us was antagonistic to the enterprise under British auspices and the protective tariff. Sir John McDonald and the Conservative leaders had absolute faith in the future of the country but for the time being it cannot be denied that things looked blue. Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright and others of the leading men of the Liberal party honestly did not share in the optimism which characterized the Conservative leaders. In this crisis the Liberal party decided to knock under to the United States and to appeal to the less sanguine element among the Canadian people by going to the country with the policy of commercial union with the United States. The Conservative leaders declared that this policy would inevitably commit the country to political union. Hon. Edward Blake was then leader of the opposition and, as subsequently transpired, his view coincided with that of Sir John McDonald as to the inevitable result of commercial union. Then came the crisis in Mr. Blake's political career. If he had had the courage of his convictions and taken a patriotic stand before the people of Canada his political destiny would eventually have placed him in the position of prime minister of Canada. But he temporized and finally adopted the colorless middle course. He resigned the leadership of the Liberal party but concealed his reasons pending the outcome of the approaching general election out of regard for the interests of his party. Had he maintained his

position and set his face against the policy of commercial union it is doubtful if the Liberal party would have persisted in a course which led to its crushing defeat in 1891. As that election showed while the people of Canada regarded the national prosperity with anxiety, they were neither discouraged nor had they lost faith in its future as an integral portion of the British empire independent of fiscal friendship or aggression of the United States.

It was only after commercial union had gone down to defeat at the hands of the electors that a letter written by Mr. Blake before the election was made public, revealing his attitude towards that policy and announcing his retirement from Canadian politics. His usefulness was gone. The letter revealed him as a man whose political integrity would not allow him to lead a party on the line of policy which he believed would result in severing Canada from the British crown, but his patriotism had not been strong enough to impel him to make any effort to prevent what his political foresight discerned. Then Hon. Edward Blake severed his connection with Canadian politics and crossed the ocean to represent an Irish constituency in the imperial parliament.—Ottawa Citizen.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA, August 17th, 1907. The summer passes and Sir Wilfrid appears to be making little progress with the repairs of his shattered Cabinet. Having spent two or three weeks in conferences and disputations on the subject, the Premier has concluded to go off in the woods for a week's fishing and reflection. Mean while the impression grows that two or three ministers now in the Cabinet must disappear. They are a source of weakness rather than strength.

A CAMPAIGN THAT FAILED.

As predicted the rotten egg argument applied to Mr. Bourassa has been more than a failure. It has given the Nationalist leader a strength and prestige that he did not have before, and widens the gap between him and the machine Liberals of Quebec. Since the Quebec meeting was broken up by Mr. Bourassa has addressed one large and attentive audience in another part of the Province, and has arranged to speak at a number of meetings soon to be held. Several prominent men in the Liberal party have cast in their lot with him and will speak at his meetings. In his attacks upon corruption, graft, immorality and extravagance in Government circles at Ottawa and Quebec Mr. Bourassa is doing a good public service. Whatever difference there may be between him and the Conservatives the opposition party must have some respect for him on account of the enemies he has made. Mr. Bourassa remains and will remain a Liberal, but the dominant Liberalism has greatly departed from the standard to which he still adheres.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

The return of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to active political campaigning in Eastern Canada is an event of political interest. Sir Charles Hibbert is one of the best stump speakers in the country. His own political life has been free from any kind of stain or reproach and his ability and experience qualify him for useful service. Leaving public life much poorer than when he entered it, as did most of his colleagues, Sir Charles Hibbert has recently given his whole time to professional work. He has established a large and profitable practice in British Columbia. This is where he differs from several members and ex-members of the Laurier Government who were poor when they took office and are now in a position to live high without earning anything. In his recent addresses to his former constituents in Pictou and to his friends at Halifax Sir Charles Hibbert strongly commended Mr. Borden's leadership and announced that in the coming election he would himself be prepared to take the platform in Nova Scotia as one of his supporters.

MR. SIFTON'S FLOATING PALACE.

Speaking of public men who have become opulent in office, the newspapers of Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto give glowing descriptions of a remarkable new yacht which Mr. Sifton has had built for himself. This is described as about the finest and most costly boat to be found on the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In size, speed, splendor of its appointments, luxury of its accommodation, the Sifton yacht has few, if any, superiors in this part of North America. No expense has been spared in providing skilled officers and a professional cook

Last year the news columns of the papers were eloquent in their descriptions of Mr. Sifton's \$400,000 summer home near Brockville and how the ex-minister has provided them with a new sensation.

THE POWER BEHIND.

It is hardly accurate to speak of Mr. Sifton as a retired Minister. He is still a member of parliament, though he is not often seen in the House. He is in effect the minister from the West though there are two nominal ministers to carry out his programme. Western members of parliament supporting the government do not trouble themselves about Mr. Oliver or Mr. Templeman. If they want anything they go straight to Mr. Sifton. While Mr. Oliver put up a frail defence of the Western land deals carried through since he became a minister it was easy to see that they were not his deals and that several of them were made without his consent. It is also well understood that Mr. Oliver would soon cease to be a member of the government and would not long have the support of the Turfitts, Adamsons and Burrows if he refused to wear the Sifton yoke. When one considers these western transactions, the Yukon record, Mr. Sifton's connection with the railway history of the country, and the condition of his own personal fortunes the point will easily be seen of certain observations made in Parliament in 1906 by Mr. Bourassa.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

There remains the last but not the least, Hon. Clifford Sifton. I do not know what his financial circumstances are, but I do not think he comes under the heading of those self sacrificing heroes who have lost everything they earned in their private capacity by serving the country. Everyone knows that the Hon. Member for Brandon arrived in Ottawa a few years ago in very modest circumstances. I do not claim until it is proved that the Hon. Member for Brandon has built up his fortune at the expense of the people of Canada; but he was at the head of one of the largest Departments of this Government and if he could, out of his salary of \$7,000 and his indemnity, build up a large fortune this proves that he did not sacrifice himself for the country. It is sometimes observed that politics act in a strange way toward some people. When I entered politics I had four horses and a country house. Now I have no horses and no country house. But I have seen members of Government who when they entered it had no horse and no house at all, and now they have several horses and several houses.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON HIM.

Seeing that Mr. Sifton is liable to return to Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet in the coming reconstruction, and that even if the Western representation in the Government shall remain as it is he will still be the dominant influence in that part of Canada, considering further that Mr. Sifton is one of the promoters of a great steamship enterprise now under consideration by the Government, the reflections of the Member for Labelle are not yet out of date. AN EXPENSIVE ENTERPRISE. In a few weeks the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint will be ready for business. The building as completed with the grounds and the walls, will have cost close upon \$400,000. The equipment, furnishings and machinery will probably bring the bill to considerably over half a million. Four of the officers have already been engaged. The Canadian master of the mint, Mr. Bonar, starts out with a salary of \$5,500, and the contract provides for increases to \$6,500. Mr. Cleve, the superintendent, is now paid \$3,500, but will later receive \$4,500. Two foremen have salaries of \$1,200 to start with and promise of increase. These four officers will thus draw some \$12,500 a year, with certain expenses additional.

PROSPECTIVE EARNINGS.

Now, it may surprise the reader to know that 12,500 a year is more than the average amount paid by the Dominion for the manufacture of all its coins silver and bronze during the last twelve years. By arrangement with the Royal Mint in England Canadian silver coins are manufactured at 3 per cent, of the face value. As the average quantity obtained has been about \$200,000 a year the cost of their service was \$6,000. During the last three years the quantity of silver coins has been much larger, averaging about \$600,000 in consequence of the exportation of United States coins and the return to the Treasury of worn money. But even in these years the average yearly outlay was only \$18,000, to which may be added \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year for cents. At most the average cost of coining the silver, bronze or nickel required in Canada for many years to come would not be more than \$30,000 to \$50,000—or about twice as much as the Country will pay in salaries to four officials of the Mint.

THE ANNUAL CHARGE.

The interest charge on the cost of this Mint at the present rate, will be \$20,000 a year. Maintenance and repairs, heat, light and motive power will amount to a large sum, as those matters are managed in public buildings at Ottawa. A force of mechanics, mostly brought from abroad will be employed. There will be the usual large army of secretaries, stenographers, clerks, porters, and doorkeepers. Altogether the annual charge, without the sinking fund, will probably run over \$100,000. All for the performance of a service which has heretofore cost the country less than \$10,000 a year. "HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE." It is true that Mr. Fielding supported the mint proposition by pointing out that there was only fifty cents worth of

silver in coin of a dollar face value, making \$50,000 per cent. It is \$200,000 cents. But this does not affect the question, because the profit has been received without a Canadian mint. If the \$100,000 of profit has gone to the mint in England the minister's argument would have been sound. But the mint in England took only its 3 per cent, and the Canadian Government has always had the rest. As the country only pays the 3 per cent, so the total earnings of the Canadian Mint must come out of that.

THESE CRIMINALS ARE SAFE.

Several interesting immigrants, or rather repatriated Canadians, have recently arrived in this country. These are the group of Prince Albert politicians who some two years ago held the bogus poll north of the Saskatchewan town. It will be remembered that in the Saskatchewan elections, parties of officials, some of them Dominion officers, were sent to the unorganized districts to conduct the elections. They returned with ballot boxes and poll books in excellent order, and a unanimous vote of 140 to 0 for the Government candidate. It was discovered afterward by the opposition party that the polls were never held, and that the bogus officials did not go within hundreds of miles of their designated district. They sat down in a camp on the prairie by themselves, manufactured a vote's list, inventing the names, put in a ballot for each name, marking all for the Government candidate and writing the names on the poll book. Then they cheerfully swore to everything as regular and received their reward. It was a beautiful arrangement, and gave the Government candidate a majority, though he was behind in the remainder of his constituency.

READY FOR MORE.

When the plot was discovered the local representative of the Department of Justice took no action. He seems to have been satisfied. But private parties prosecuted and then the local representative of the Dominion Ministry of Justice appeared for the defence. Some of the parties on his advice pleaded guilty and were mildly fined, the machine supplying the money. Several others departed to the United States. These perpetrators of frauds perjuries and forgeries have now returned to their old resorts, and are doubtless prepared to render further service to their party in the approaching Dominion elections.

EXPENSIVE BOOK KEEPERS.

The Marine and Fisheries Department is struggling with its bookkeeping. It has a good many high priced bookkeepers and clerks but they seem to have got things into a bad jumble. About a year ago the Minister engaged Mr. Kenneth Falconer, a professional accountant, to supervise the work of putting the books in shape. He was paid \$40 a day for this service, and by April of this year had received \$3,871. He had not nearly finished his work. The Department sent to New York for two other experts paying each of them \$75 a day. Still more expert work was required and Mr. W. F. Russell was paid \$50 a day for 404 days, \$20,200. A day for 8 days, two other gentlemen \$20 a day each for 70 days work, still two others at \$25 a day one at \$20 a day and 10 at the rate of \$15 a day each. The total bills incurred in this bookkeeping school down to April of this year was \$23,000 and the Minister at that time stated that the whole work would cost \$30,000 to \$35,000.

WORSE THAN BAD BOOKKEEPING.

The real trouble with the Marine Department has not been so much in keeping the books straight as in keeping straight the transactions of the Department. It was not bad bookkeeping that loaded down the Arctic with her grotesque Hudson Bay outfit, and supplied the Montcalm's breakers, with thousands of dollars worth of table silver and cut glass. The bookkeepers knew better than to pay the American middleman Merwin two or three times the right price for steam engines, pumps and other machinery made in Canada. It is his ignorance or stupidity that has made the Marine Department the hunting ground for plunderers of all sorts, and has swelled the expenditure in ten years from a little over one million to about five million dollars. The departmental books may be made right, but something more than expert accountants is required to keep out the grafter.

Wanted 100 subscribers to remit \$1.00 for subscriptions for 1907. Who will be the first?

DIED.

At Cardigan Bridge, on the 18th, inst., after a long illness Captain Joseph McDonald, a well known and highly respected master mariner, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of Orwell, and went to sea at an early age. He soon won promotion and success. He for many years, commanded ships for Walsh & Owen of Charlottetown and for other Island firms and was from time to time interested in vessels and steamers which he sailed. He leaves to mourn a widow, four daughters and one son. One daughter is Mrs. Stone, New York, another the wife of Mr. John A. McDonald merchant Cardigan. May his soul rest in peace.

At Rolla Bay, on July 28th, Catherine, wife of the late John McKinnon, Soudry, aged 79 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Please do us the favor of remitting your subscription for 1907.

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

A dollar pays your subscription for 1907. Please send it along.

A Great Legal Issue.

The conflict of federal and state laws on the United States has cropped up in another phase. The Legislature of Arkansas, at its last session, enacted a law to the effect that any corporation of another state which should either begin a suit against a citizen of Arkansas in a federal court, or should remove into a federal court a suit begun against it in an Arkansas court by a citizen of that state, should forfeit all right to do business in that state, and should be liable to a penalty of \$1,000 a day for each day it should thereafter continue to do business in the state. The spirit of this runs through the enactments in respect to corporations of many of the states across the border, and underlies the law which the Ontario Legislature passed at its last session, taking away the rights of any provincially incorporated company which seeks a federal charter. The fundamental federal law ordains that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Another provision forbids a state to make any law to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The statutes of the United States provide that a citizen of one state may, when sued in another, under certain circumstances, have his case tried in a United States court. When a resident of Arkansas brought suit in a state court against the Rock Island Railway, which is a Iowa corporation controlling lines in Arkansas, the agents of the company, under their interpretation of the law, applied to have it transferred for trial to a federal court. This was a defiance of the state enactment. The Secretary of State of Arkansas as directed by the law, was about to declare the Rock Island's right to do business in the state forfeited, when application was made to Judge Devanter in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to prevent the intended action. Practically the same point, that of whether a state can take from a citizen his right to sue in a United States law, has been raised in the case of the Southern Railway, both in Alabama and North Carolina. In the latter state the railway partially surrendered, while in the former the governor threatens to call out the state troops to enforce the local law. Such violent proceedings, however, are unlikely to have no permanent effect. The courts will in the end decide what law is supreme, and, incidentally, whether property can depend on effective protection against the vagaries of amateur law makers, who, in striving to secure one object, disregard the principles of justice and the constitution, and endanger more than they seek to promote. The case is both generally and legally interesting. The years "before the war" have to be gone back to in order to get the record of a conflict of such importance.—Montreal Gazette.

Please don't forget to send in your subscription for 1907.

Old Orchard Burned.

Seventeen summer hotels, sixty cottages and a score of buildings occupied by stores were burned last Thursday night in a fire which swept the eastern section of Old Orchard, Maine, along the shore, causing a loss estimated at half a million dollars. All the buildings were of wooden construction and were therefore of easy prey to the flames, which spread with remarkable swiftness, reducing to ashes a section of half a hundred acres within three hours. The burned area extends from Old Orchard avenue eastward between Milliken Street and the great houses and private residences of this popular resort. The fire started in the annex of the Olympia House on Milliken Street, and had gained such headway when discovered that the Old Orchard fire department, consisting only of a small steamer and a hose wagon, manned by volunteer fire, was unable to stay its progress. Fanned by a brisk southwest wind, the fire communicated to a block of wooden buildings occupied as stores along the board walk bordering the Boston and Maine railroad tracks, and thence across the tracks, devastating a large district crowded with hotels, boarding houses and cottages. The fire was extinguished from Portland, Biddeford and Saco arrived within an hour after the start of the fire, but the firemen from those cities were hampered for a time in rendering efficient aid by difficulties with their couplings, which were not adapted to the Old Orchard hydrants. It was not until some buildings had been blown up by dynamite creating a gap in the path of the flames, that the conflagration was blocked. Shortly before midnight, however, the blaze was declared to be under control. The Boston and Maine railroad station situated just at the west of the limit of the burned area, was damaged to some extent, but was not completely burned. The explosion of a soda tank in Horgan's drug store on Old Orchard avenue, opposite the railroad station, caused a instant death of one man and serious injuries to two others. When the explosion occurred a crowd of people stood on the opposite side of Old Orchard avenue from the drug store watching the fire. Mr. Morrill and others were standing on a veranda in front of Parter's block. The force of the explosion sent the tank across the wide street and into the crowd, decapitating one man, while two others were thrown violently against the building. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, who was passing along Old Orchard avenue at the time, had a narrow escape from injury. He was slightly scratched by flying fragments of a post which the tank struck in its course, but was otherwise unharmed.

Please send in your subscription for 1907.

You can save from 20 to 30 dollars on an organ if you buy it from us. No middlemen's profits to pay. Write to-day.—Miller Bros., the P. E. I. Music House.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd. | PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

12 Days of Wonderful Bargains

DESPITE the late spring and backward weather the season now about to close has been the most successful in this store's history. We are going to wind it up with a rush—with a short season of the swiftest sort of selling! Commencing Monday, August 12th, and ending Aug. 24th, we will give discounts of 20 to 50 per cent. throughout every department of this great store. When it is remembered that a wonderful variety of goods are carried here it will be clearly seen that the present sale affords a splendid opportunity for saving on purchases of almost every sort.

20 to 50 p. c. Discounts.

This sale is all the more important to thrifty housekeepers as it embraces goods in every department—this notwithstanding the fact that on many lines prices are steadily advancing. This fact should show plainly how in earnest we are—how determined to wind the season up with a rush!

Sale will positively end August 24th. Fall goods will be at hand then and must be attended to. So do not delay in attending.

During this sale we cannot book any accounts. All discounts are for cash only. However, goods returned promptly in good condition may be exchanged or money will be refunded.

33 1-3 p. c. Off

- All Ribbons, All Trimmings, All Velvets, Side Combs, All Table Covers, All Flowers, All Feathers, Tweeds & Worsteds, Men's Bain Coats, Men's Top Coats, Ladies' Whitewear, Ladies' Belts, All Dress Fabrics, All Black Silks, All Colored Silks, All Dress Cloths, All Velvetens, All Satens, All Hosiery, All Buttons, Black & Colored Tips, Men's Tweed Suits, Men's Worsteds Suits, Hats and Caps, Ladies' Neckwear, Ladies' Waists, Ladies' Shirts, Children's Dresses

25 p. c. Off

- Ladies' Corsets, Children's Waists, Kid Gloves, Trunks and Bags, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Matting, Men's Goods, Sweaters, Cardigans, Umbrellas, Gloves and Belts, Art Satens, Table Linens, Towels & Towelings, Bedspreads, Boy's Clothing, Men's Hosiery, Suspenders, Underwear, Carpets, Rugs, Squares, Draperies, White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Neckwear, White Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Altonnes, Flannellettes, Art Muslins, Dress Ducks, Butcher's Linens

All Footwear - - - 20 p. c. Off
All Ladies' Hats - - 50 p. c. Off

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

Calendar for August, 1907.

Moon's PHASES. New Moon 9.1. 2h. 36m. a. m. First Quarter 16.1. 5h. 6m. p. m. Full moon 23.1. 8h. 15m. a. m. Last Quarter 30.1. 4h. 28m. p. m.

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

All Stuffed Up

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

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and bearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Hoes Rowley, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

So we watch sadly the friendly impatience of our generation with every degree and sort of personal suffering and likewise its mad rush after whatever promises cure or alleviation, no matter from whence it comes or at what cost it is obtained.

be purchased more than 12,000 acres of fertile timber lands, comprising the western half of a township in Anrook county. There he began to build up an ideal community of temperance residents.

In the course of five years thirty families were sent to Maine. They were taken 125 miles into the woods beyond Bangor. Agricultural implements were provided for them and seeds furnished. Then they were told to get busy and they did.

The men cut logs, cleared the land and planted it and then harvested the crops. They raised cattle and horses and sheep. They put up saw mills and frame houses and built new roads.

Though many of the younger generations have gone to cities for work leaving their elders on farms, the census of 1900 showed that the colony numbered 350 persons.

Benedicta got its charter as a town in 1874, the name being bestowed in honor of its founder.

The nearest place where any liquor can be bought in Houlton, forty four miles away through the woods to the east, and the nearest point of railway communication is Bangor, more than 100 miles to the south.—From the Chicago Tribune.

Domestic Service Pays Better.

Of the women who work, the domestic servant, or "hired help," as she used to be called more democratically, is at the same time the most numerous and the most puzzling.

This is not a time to go into a discussion of the interminable servant question. It is merely possible to give a birdseye view of the condition of these workers among the women who are distinctively employed as servants and waitresses. They form nearly a quarter of all the wage working women of the United States, and yet, as every woman knows, the demand for servants, both in the city and in the country, is never satisfied.

They come and go from one place to another, and are much more unstable in this regard than their sisters in the shops and factories.

The number of servants does not grow at all relatively with the needs of the country. Instead of there being a congestion of the supply, as is true in every other line of work, except during periods of the greatest prosperity, the competent woman servant is always sure of a place at wages which, all things considered, are far above anything she would be able to earn in any other occupation.

It scarcely needs a personal study of the woman at work to discover the fact that the domestic servant, so far as wages and healthful occupation are concerned, is better paid than those engaged in anything except the preferred professional and office occupations.

A woman servant can earn more absolutely without previous training than skilled mechanics in many lines of work. Yet there are always plenty of women applying for work in the factories and shops, while the employers of domestic labor generally have to go hunting for their servants.

It is true, of course, that about 25 per cent of all the women bread winners are engaged in what is called domestic service. It is equally apparent, however, that the number of domestic servants in the United States does not increase at all in proportion to the increase in population and in the demand for such service. Including children, the servants and waitresses 10 years of age and over in the whole of the United States increased from 1800 to 1900 only 67,124, which is an average of 53 per cent, whereas in other lines of work, particularly in the stores, the factories, and the offices, the increase of the number of women employees was infinitely greater.

There is no doubt of the fact that there is a prejudice among women against domestic service. They have carried this prejudice to the extent of branching out into other unfamiliar occupations, for some of which they were more or less unfitted. Women have gone into the stores and the factories in preference to the domestic service, and have accepted gladly much smaller wages because of the independence of their employment.

Almost all domestic service is based upon a wage system involving not only the payment for the actual service in cash but the inclusion as well of board and lodging. A competent waitress readily can secure \$5 a week and her board and lodging in a good family. A good cook ranks even better. Even in the country towns wages of from \$3 to 4 a week, with board and lodging, are common. In the cities, where the demand for domestic service never is satisfied, and where most mistresses of houses have not time nor inclination to do

work for themselves, the actual wages of skilled domestic help amount up to figures which, when associated with the superior kind of board and lodging given in first-class houses, puts the compensation of the superior domestic servant on a par with the bookkeeper, the stenographer and the lower grade of teachers.—Raymond in Chicago Tribune.

What the Butes Have Done for Cardiff.

They found Cardiff a small fishing and market town, and it is to-day the capital city of Wales and one of the most important in the Empire.

The second Marquis did not live to realize his ambition to see Cardiff a second Liverpool, but his son and grandson ably took up the work left unfinished on his untimely death; and with the present Marquis imbued with the spirit of his ancestors and guided by able advisers, one cannot set a limit to the future of the port.

The history of the Cardiff docks is a kind of commercial romance. The West Bute dock was one of the earliest (if not the earliest) enterprises of its kind ever undertaken by one man at his sole risk and expense.

Lord Bute (the second Marquis) restricted his personal expenses to build the dock, which cost \$5,000,000. The Bute Estates were not then producing the great revenue of today, and he sold land which he possessed in the Vale of Glamorgan in order to provide money for the construction of the dock. He also bought properties in the Rhonda and Aberdare Valleys underneath which was a wealth of minerals, which nobody at that time considered of much value. In this, as in many other matters, the Marquis showed wonderful foresight.

The third Marquis (happily for Cardiff) inherited not only the immense wealth of the House of Bute, but his father's energy, talent, and disposition to develop Cardiff.

The present Marquis gives every promise of being a worthy successor of his ancestors. He is giving his closest attention, not only to the development of the Cardiff docks, but also to his other possessions both in Glamorganshire and other parts of the country. He is a young man of great ability, and he is weaving himself into the life of the people and the development of Cardiff in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the Bute family. It may here be mentioned that altogether \$5,500,000 has been expended on the Bute Docks.—Glasgow Observer

Beware Of Worms.

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

Before I engage you I must tell you my husband is very particular and very cross.

"Don't fear. Between us we'll manage him." —Fliegende Blatter.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc

It is always best to know a person thoroughly before marrying him or her. This is an absolute preventive.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED, GENTLEMEN.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

OAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Sch. "Stork", St. Andre, Kamouraska.

"A poor tramp stopped at the door today," said Mrs. Subbubs, "and I gave him a good meal."

"Well, well," sneered her husband, "why did you do that, softly?"

"I just couldn't help it. He reminded me so of you. I asked him if he'd saw some wood for me, and he said he was too tired"—Catholic Standard and Times.

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

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

GOOD BLOOD WILL QUALIFY, SO WILL BAD BLOOD.

The one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill-health, blotches, pimples, boils and sores, and frequently in insidious forms as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

Every organ of the body depends on the blood for force and vitality, and is but so long as the blood is pure and healthy. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store; Charlottetown.

A Grand Cure FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT AND CRAMPS

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

It is nature's specific for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, etc.

Rapid and reliable in its action. Its effects are marvellous, and it is pleasant and harmless to take.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Be sure substitutes. They are dangerous.

Mrs. Wm. Fawcett, Arthur, Ont., writes: "I find it much pleasure to recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a grand cure for Summer Complaint. My little boy, now six years old, was very bad with it, and a few doses cured him. I also used it on my other six children for cramps and will have half the bottle left. I cannot praise it too much."

MINERAL WATERS.

The lanky tramp removed his tattered hat and displayed his intellectual brow.

"Ah, lady," he confided, "I have brains to burn. There is nothing I like better than to tackle knotty problems."

The busy housewife reached for the ax.

"Indeed!" she said "Well, go down to the wood pile. You will find that last load the most knotted problem you ever tackled during your career."—Houston Post.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Two honorable members discovered that in the hurry of getting away after a protracted sitting each had grabbed and put on the other's coat. So they repaired to a quiet part of the lobby to make an exchange.

Watching the two as they pulled off their coats, a policeman saw shirt sleeved assault at hand, and with all a speaker's authority he cried: "Not here, gentlemen! Not here, please!"—Tartan.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Before I engage you I must tell you my husband is very particular and very cross.

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"Well, well," sneered her husband, "why did you do that, softly?"

"I just couldn't help it. He reminded me so of you. I asked him if he'd saw some wood for me, and he said he was too tired"—Catholic Standard and Times.

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Minard's Liniment cures everything.

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The one in a healthy body and ruddy complexion, the other in ill-health, blotches, pimples, boils and sores, and frequently in insidious forms as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

Every organ of the body depends on the blood for force and vitality, and is but so long as the blood is pure and healthy. No remedy is so potent as a blood purifier or more rapidly produces new and healthy blood than

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

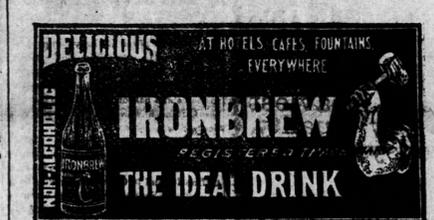
which neutralizes the various poisons and restores the vitalizing power of this all important fluid.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Tea Party Supplies.

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

SODA DRINKS,



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

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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

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For sale by all druggists and dealers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBRACHERN, AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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The Question of Healing

We have been much interested in a series of articles in the Catholic World on The Recent Results of Psychological Research, by the Rev. George Searle, C. S. P. It should be a subject for much thankfulness that the critical and scientific method is now being brought to bear not merely upon the phenomena of Spiritism but upon the forces behind such manifestations. St. John tells us "to try the spirits whether they be of God" (1st John iv. 1). Dr. Lippson's recent work, "Hypnotism and Spiritism" (Longmans, Green & Co.) should be sufficient to lift the veil from the eyes of those persons who are blindly trusting to the supposed identity with their dead of the spirits with whom they hold real or fancied communications. We believe there are signs of a dawning consciousness outside the Church that diabolical agencies may be the factors in the case and would that such consciousness might extend to the full realization that the Holy Scriptures contain many assertions and many warnings upon this subject, and also that the Catholic Church continues as in the past to hold up her danger signals in the region of quackeries and hidden rocks.

Closely allied, we believe, with the above subject is that so-called Divine Healing, a direction of thought upon which Eddyism has thrown a powerful light. We know from the teaching and example of our Lord that the physical sufferer is not to be passed by unheeded and unhelped. When on earth His ears were never closed to the cries of such as were sick and in pain. Likewise the Church has been engaged from her earliest days in building hospitals and ministering to all forms of disease, and it is coming to be recognized that the science of medicine has been fostered by her and owes many of its fundamental principles to the discoveries and studies of her sons, many of whom were members of religious congregations as notably the Jesuits. She has ever blessed the skill of the physician and encouraged the use of natural means of healing as among the good gifts of God to His children, but beyond such she has committed to her a supernatural method of healing—Holy or Extreme Unction, a Sacrament administered by her priests, not in the place of natural means, but in the hour when they have failed. This Sacrament affords the hope of physical restoration if God wills such, and it offers beside, what is more to be desired, the certainty of a spiritual restoration and preparation for eternity.

There are other agencies of healing in the Church, not dogmatically authorized, but certainly encouraged, as for instance the famous pilgrimages to Lourdes, and from age to age God has seen fit to pour forth upon certain great imitators of our Lord, such as St. Bernard, St. Francis and St. Anthony, the Spirit of healing to such a degree, that the miraculous scenes of the New Testament for the time being have been witnessed again. But when men seek healing outside the well-beaten paths of the Catholic Church, and according to the novel theories now coming more and more into vogue, they are in great peril of falling into the pitfalls of the devil and purchasing temporary release from bodily pain at the price of terrible loss hereafter.

But also, one of the bitter fruits of Protestantism has been to make men forget these things, they have lost the old legitimate ways of gaining release from suffering when such is God's will, and they have utterly renounced the old truth of the sanctifying influence of piety, of its gracious work and its power to unite the soul with God. The Cross is refused by our generation, it is no longer considered the medicine of the world, handed in hand with the effort to banish God from His creation and to deny the Incarnation and the Atonement, goes likewise the desire to bury the Cross far out of sight and

The line of division is very closely marked between the teaching of the Church upon the subject of healing and the many humanitarian schemes of relief from pain. In the latter we find sin the greatest ill and the root of it ignored, or faintly alluded to as something to be put out of sight—some way or other—it doesn't matter how—least per chance it retard the patient's recovery of physical well-being. On the other hand the Church's method takes sin into consideration first and foremost and never departs from the formula heralded by Christ and reiterated by the blessed Apostles: "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Sin must be purged away first, that the blessings of the kingdom of Heaven may enter in. And this emphasis on repentance is due to the fact that sin is the destroyer of Eternal health, and our Mother, the Church, considers that of far greater moment than the condition of the body physically, for though we shall rise again in the body yet this vesture of the soul is now but the garment soon to be folded and faded away.

Do not the two systems clearly portray their origin and their end? The one bearing the stamp and endorsement of the prince of this world, whose subjects crumble to dust when touched by the finger of God, the other divine in its origin and having Eternity for its end. Revelation gives no guarantee of immunity from pain on the earth, which it describes as "the valley and shadow of death," but it does guarantee to those who follow our Lord in the way of the Cross, everlasting citizenship in a new and better country, "where there shall be no more curse, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things have passed away." Rev. XXI, 4.—The Lamp.

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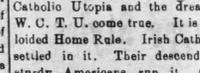
When Fenwick started his colony

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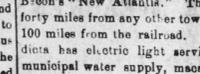


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