

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 5

Carter's Big Holiday Bazaar

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Old and young are cordially welcome.

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

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

COME ONE COME ALL.

CARTER & CO.,

Santa Claus Headquarters.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

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

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

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

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

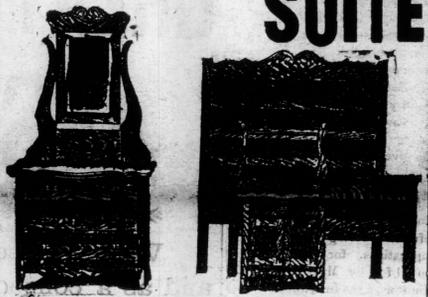
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The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom

SUITE



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

We are headquarters for everything in

Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you

Better Goods for Less Money

Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors and

Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

St. Peter's at Rome.

The Basilica of St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace together form by far the greatest continuous mass of buildings in the world. The Colosseum is 295 yards long by 156 broad, including the thickness of the walls. St. Peter's Church alone is 205 yards long and 156 broad, so that the whole Colosseum would easily stand upon the ground-plan of the church, while the Vatican Palace is more than half as long again.

The central cathedral of Christendom is so far beyond any familiar proportions that at first sight all details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazzled and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonnades run curving out like giant arms, almost open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The dome broods over all, like a giant's head motionless in meditation. The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street by which he has come from Sant' Angelo. In the open space, in the square, and in the ellipse between the colonnades, and on the steps, 200,000 men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse and foot and gun. Excepting it be on some special occasion, there are rarely more than 200 or 300 persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise, and human eyes seem too small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before, and all the height above. Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unawildly in the cramped brain. A building almost 500 feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind. Set down in words, a description of it conveys no clear conception; seen for the first time, the impression produced by it cannot be put into language. It is something like a shock to the intelligence, perhaps, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carried beyond the limits of a mere mistake, exaggeration by its common measures, it may acquire an element approaching to terror. The awe-striking giants of mythology were but magnified men. The first sight of St. Peter's affects one as though, in the everyday streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man forty feet high.

It is all very big. The longest ship that crosses the ocean could lie in the nave between the door and the apse, and her masts from deck to trunk would scarcely top the canopy of the high altar, which looks so small under the supercilious vastness of the immense dome. A man may well cast detail of history to the winds and let his mind stand free for the tremendous traditions of the place, since so much of them is truth beyond all question. Standing where Charles the Great was crowned 1,100 years ago, he stands not a hundred yards from the grave where the Chief Apostle was first buried. This was the place of Nero's circus long before the Colosseum was dreamed of, and the foundation of Christendom's cathedral are laid in earth wet with blood of many thousand martyrs. During 350 years every Bishop of Rome died a martyr, to the number of thirty consecutive Popes. It is really and truly holy ground, and it is meet that the air, once rent by the death cries of Christ's innocent folk, should be enclosed in the world's most sacred place, and be ever musical with holy song and sweet with incense.

To feel one's smallness and realize it, one need only go and stand beside the marble cherubs that support the holy-water basins against the first pillar. They look small, if not graceful; but they are of heroic size, and the bowls are as big as bathe. Everything in the place is vast; all the statues are colossal, all the pictures enormous; the smallest details of the ornamentation would dwarf any other building in the world, and anywhere else even the chapels would be churches. The eye strains at everything, and at first the mind is shocked out of its power of comparison.

But the strangest, most extravagant, most incomprehensible, most disturbing sight of all is to be seen from the upper gallery in the cupola looking down to the church below. Hanging in mid-air, with nothing under one's feet, one sees the church projected in perspective within a huge circle. It is as though one saw it upside down and inside out. Few men could bear to stand there without that little desk in front of the stage, and a brisk fusillade of clapping broke out, when they saw it occupied by the slight figure in the plain black

head feels may make one doubt for a moment whether what is really a ceiling above, and whether one's sense of gravitation be not inverted in an extraordinary dream. At that distance human beings look no bigger than flies, and the canopy of the high altar might be an ordinary table.

And thence, climbing up between the double domes, one may emerge from the most terrible perspective to the open air, and suddenly see all Rome at one's feet, and all the Roman mountains stretched out to south and east, in perfect grace of resplendent outline, shoulder to shoulder, like shadowy women lying side by side and holding hands.

And the broken symmetry of the streets and squares ranges below out by the winding ribbon of the yellow Tiber; to the right the low Argentine, with the dark cypresses of the Protestant cemetery beyond, and the Palatine, crested with trees and ruins; the Pincian on the left, with its high gardens, and the mass of foliage of the Villa Medici behind it; the lofty tower of the Capitol in the midst of the city; and the sun clasping all to its heart of gold, the new and the old alike, past and present, youth, age, and decay—generous as only the sun can be in the world and miserly world, where bread is but another name for blood, and a root of growing corn means a pound of human flesh.

It is worth the effort of climbing so high. Four hundred feet in the air, you look down on what ruled half the world by force for ages, and on what rules the other half to-day by faith—the greatest centre of conquest and of disorder and of religion which the world has ever seen. A thousand volumes have been written about it by a thousand wise men. A word will tell what it has been—the heart of the world.

The church is not only a real landmark. Astronomers say that if there were a building of the same dimension on the moon we could easily see it with our modern telescopes. It is also, in a manner, one of Time's great milestones of which some trace will probably remain till the very end of the world's life.

Its mere name associates it forever with the existence of Christianity from the earliest times. It has stamped itself upon the minds of millions of men as the most vast monument of the ages. Its very details are destined to be as lasting as its beauties, and its mighty faults are more imposing than the small perfection of the Greeks. Between it and the Parthenon, between the Roman empire and the Athenian commonwealth, one may choose but one does not make comparison.—Maurice Crawford to Ave Roma Immortalis.

Rome, December 21, 1907.

The formal prohibition of the Holy Father against Jubilee pilgrimages, which has lasted since last August, has been removed for the new year, but not in a very encouraging way, says "Rome," as will be seen from the following letter addressed by Mgr. Bialesti to Count d'Ursel, Honorary President of the Committee of Belgian Pilgrimages:—

"In your letter of November 18 you asked me for instructions concerning the organization of the pilgrimage which were to come to Rome to celebrate the Sacred Jubilee of the Holy Father, and especially with regard to the National Belgian Pilgrimage announced for next March. As you may easily imagine, the present state of society is not a joyful one and is anything but propitious for the demonstrations of the faith, even in this city of Rome. Hence His Holiness would prefer his children to celebrate the happy event at home, by praying and by working for the moral and material betterment of their brethren.

"Still if, notwithstanding the unhappy conditions of the times, they wish to come here in pilgrimage to lay at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff the homage of their piety and filial affection, His Holiness will receive them with all the welcome of His Fatherly heart. But in this case the organizers and directors of these pious manifestations must be careful to take all the necessary measures to ensure tranquility and respect. Accept, etc."

At Wednesday afternoon you could have heard the proverbial pin drop in the new and beautiful Sala Pia across the Tiber. It was filled to its utmost capacity with as brilliant an audience as even Rome could afford, and all at once a thousand pairs of eyes were turned to the little desk in front of the stage, and a brisk fusillade of clapping broke out, when they saw it occupied by the slight figure in the plain black

casock which clothes the greatest living genius of music. For a moment he looked a different Person from the Person who appeared last a few years ago before the public. Then he seemed a rosy seminarian, almost too young for ordination—now he looked tired and care-worn, and almost old. But only for a moment. The applause ceased suddenly when he raised his arms towards the great orchestra, and then intense silence fell upon the audience while the first strains of the symphonic suite "Rome" streamed forth. All the papers have pronounced long eulogiums and given beautiful descriptions of the first items of the programme; the suite "Rome" and "Verona" and the "Our Father" in Dante's terms—all three of them now heard for the first time. But to enjoy Puccini's music thoroughly last Wednesday one should have been in a position to observe the Maestro—to see the tired eyes light up with the light of genius and the drawn face become transfigured, to watch him as he bends forward gradually with his arms stretched out and beating softly and more softly while the music dies away under them, and then behold him suddenly erect with a new expression of his easy triumph on his features and the rich full melody of his creation flowing on majestically again.

But you forget even Puccini from beginning to end of "The Passing of the Soul," the latest and the greatest and the shortest of these wonderful O-steries of his which have made his name famous all over the world. Here you follow the Christian soul through its agony, you hear it cry aloud: "I am all trembling and I fear the judgment * * * my heart is disturbed and the horror of death assails me," but above the fear and the horror soon rises the confidence of the Soul in the prayers of the just and the mercy of God; there is a harsh dissonance for a moment, representing the moment of the passing from life, the soul goes forth with the words: "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit," while the choir breathes forth a soft hymn of invocation to Paradise as the Soul is borne away to paradise by the Angels. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Cardinal Paulin Pierre Andrieu.

Cardinal Andrieu was fifty-eight years of age on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. He was ordained a priest of the archdiocese of Toulouse thirty-three years ago, and at the age of thirty-one he became Vicar-General, and continued to hold this office under Cardinal Desprez, Cardinal Mathieu and Mgr. Germain, for eleven years, after which he was appointed Bishop of Marseilles on April 5, 1891. He was nominated while the Concordat was still in force, but at a time when the French Government had already well begun that period of violence and plunder which has lasted ever since. During these six years Mgr. Andrieu has never lost an opportunity for defending the rights of the Church. In 1903 M. Combes suspended his allowance from the government on account of an address in which the Bishop protested against the outrages heaped on the French Episcopate by an anti-clerical government. He was also condemned to pay a fine that same year for having raised his voice in defense of the plundered religious congregations. At the close of last year he was violently driven from his episcopal residence by the police and soldiery at the orders of Clemenceau, but the popular demonstration for the valiant prelate that took place on that occasion proved one of the most striking episodes of the war on religion in France.

Cardinal Andrieu could hardly have been different. He comes of a family noted for its piety and loyalty to the Church, and he most often, when a boy, have heard from his father and mother, how in the days of the Terror his great grandfather, at the risk of his own life and property had given shelter to two priests who were afterwards to become Bishop of Tarbes and Bishop of Verdun. In honoring him with the Purple, Pius X has honored the whole French Church.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price. THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOL AND CALCULATING.

"I suppose you heard of Miss Koy's behavior during the fire. Why, when the first fireman came up the ladder for her she wouldn't go with him."

"What was the matter with her—out of her mind?"

"Not at all. She saw that the second fireman who was coming up was handsome."

Sprained Arm.

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

NOT A CONSISTENT PERFORMER.

"It must be some encouragement to learn that your European socialism is disposed to be very economical." "H'm!" rejoined Mr. Cumrex thoughtfully. "He makes distinctions. He is not as economical with my money as he is with his own."

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.

AND CHARGED FOR ACCORDINGLY.

The steeplejack was climbing the flagstaff arming the clock tower. "This is what I call working overtime," he chuckled.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

PROGRESS.

Towne—Old Skinner declares he does all he can to further the natural progress of all men.

Brown—Yes, his idea of natural progress is for rich men to get richer and poor men poorer.

COMPLIMENTARY.

"All my friends say I made a mistake in marrying you!" cried the ebullient beauty. "We were never meant for each other, for you're just as different from me as you can be."

"Ah," retorted her husband, "you flatter me."

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?

As Though It Would Crack Open?

As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?

Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?

Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches so matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause. Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes:—"Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case so I bought and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may see my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1908
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Please don't delay your subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

Fighting for a Principle.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, last week, the greater part of the time was occupied in a strenuous and spirited debate between the Government and Opposition on a question of constitutional right. Early in the week, or during the previous week, Mr. Ames, member for one of the divisions of Montreal, a Conservative, was discussing the matter of the sale of timber leases in Ontario or some other western part of the Dominion. He had previously asked for certain papers bearing on the question, from the department of the Interior; but now he said the copies of the documents furnished were not satisfactory and he asked that the original documents be produced, in order, as he said, that omissions in the copies might be supplied. This request was resisted by Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, in whose department the required papers were filed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier backed up the Minister of the Interior, and the Government supporters were asked to vote against the motion for the production

of the documents. The Government refused to supply the documents, and the Opposition argued that the Government was acting unconstitutionally in refusing to supply the documents.

The Leader of the Opposition and his followers were quite alive to the rights of the peoples representatives in this matter and decidedly convinced of the arbitrary and unconstitutional attitude assumed by the Government; and the sequel proved that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a rude awakening as to his untenable position. When the motion to go into supply was made on the day following the debate above referred to, Mr. Borden moved an amendment, to the effect that the peoples representatives in Parliament are entitled to all documents hearing on the Government's policy and the administration of Government departments, except in particular cases, arising from time to time, and intimating that no supply should be voted until this right was vindicated. Mr. Borden backed up his resolution with a powerful arraignment of the Government for their arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct in this matter. He pointed out in the plainest and most positive manner that the Government's course was untenable, according to all procedure and precedent. In scathing language he informed the Leader of the Government that no supply would be voted until the Government receded from their arbitrarily assumed position. Mr. Borden was followed by Mr. Foster who rubbed the salt into the wounds in the Government ranks, opened by his Leader. Sir Wilfrid scarcely expected this bombshell and he at once assumed an attitude directly opposite to his first position, and declared that he accepted the

late Friday night. Sir Wilfrid said he would make a statement on the question when the House would meet on Monday.

In this matter the Opposition are fighting for the peoples rights; they are doing battle for a constitutional principle and they have the hearty support and applause of all honest and independent men throughout the Dominion, in their struggle for constitutional liberty and against oppression. The attitude assumed by the Government in this particular, shows the spirit that creeps into a Government, when permitted to have their own way for a number of years. They then begin to arrogate to themselves rights and powers that belong to the peoples representatives in Parliament. They come to act as though they believed they ruled instead of being responsible to Parliament. The great constitutional principle that the cabinet is responsible to Parliament, and thus to the people, should never be lost sight of and the Opposition, in this instance, are engaged in a noble work in emphasizing this great constitutional principle. The Government papers, of course, raise the question of obstruction. That comes with a very bad grace from the organs of a party that gained power on a policy of

obstruction. Let the Opposition in Parliament bear in mind the conduct of the Liberal Opposition in 1896, when their whole policy was obstruction for obstruction sake. In the present case the Opposition are resisting the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of the Government and refusing to vote supply on a constitutional question of the most vital importance touching the rights and liberties of the people. While the Opposition continue to hold up Parliament on such questions as this they may be sure they are doing the work for which the people elected them, and they will have the approval of all honest and independent electors.

In the House of Commons a few days ago, Sir Wilfrid, in answer to Mr. A. A. Lafurgy said that \$1,388,085.57 had already been paid by the Dominion Government on account of the construction of the big bridge across the Hillsborough. This amount, he said, includes substructure and superstructure of the bridge, the approaches and completion of roadway and floor for highway purposes. But, more than that, there are still claims outstanding. Mr. M. J. Haney has a claim for \$393,821.04 on substructure and approaches, and Mr. Hugh McDonald a claim of \$16,081.04 on account of the superstructure. The Government is arbitrating the claim of Mr. Haney, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber being the sole arbitrator.

It only provides that if the tariff should be reduced in favour of other countries Canada would be included. But Mr. Monk showed that Mr. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, introducing the treaty at home, declared that he had carefully guarded the French protection on grain and that the tariff which was now prohibitive against Canada would not be reduced. Mr. Foster and Mr. Ames made a careful analysis of the schedules, showing that on nearly all articles of Canadian export the French duty remained prohibitive, and that in the most of them which we do ship to France the duty was unchanged. Mr. Ames had communications from some forty importers of Montreal, three out of every four of whom reported that they could find little advantage in the treaty. The bill was given the first reading.

MORE CONCEALMENT.
 A new departure was made on Monday when the Government refused to bring down original applications for timber leases moved for by Mr. Ames. The Minister of the Interior held that copies were good enough and asked the House to vote down the motion. The whole party majority was cut down to thirty-five because a member of Liberals shirked the vote rather than commit themselves to the programme of concealment.

Up to this time the right of Parliament to examine all records of Government has not been questioned though the House always allows the Government to keep secret state documents of confidential character. That exception does not apply to such ordinary business as applications for timber leases, and Mr. Oliver did not claim that these papers were confidential. In fact he offered to bring down copies of them. It happened that Mr. Ames did not want copies. His experience of the past had shown him that the originals were better, and other members have learned the same thing. Take the following instances:

THE VALUE OF ORIGINAL RECORDS.
 The famous Galway land deal whereby a closed grazing lease of

132 Richmond Street.

Stanley Bros.

GREAT CLEARANCE - SALE!

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

1-3 OFF	SHOP BY MAIL	1-4 OFF
Fancy Belts Fancy Collars Dress Trimmings Fancy Combs All Furs Dressing Jackets White Lawn Shirtwaists Laces Millinery Trimmings Lace Scarves Ladies' Cloth Coats Curtains Handbags and Purses	And enjoy all the privileges which this great sale affords, even though you cannot come to the store. Our Mail Order Department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received, and there is positively no reason why you should not participate and enjoy the advantages and economies of this memorable sale.	Velvets Velvetenees Silks Skirts, Towelings Suit Cases, Trunks Stockings, Underwear Veilings Gloves Knitted Goods, Blankets Umbrellas, Dress Goods Silk Shirtwaists White Underwear Golf Jerseys, Corsets Aprons, Table Covers Men's Shirts, Men's Collars Men's Ties Men's Cuffs, Men's Underwear Men's Flannel Shirts Men's Hose Men's Winter Gloves Men's Brasces Men's Pyjamas Men's Handkerchiefs Men's Fur Lined Coats
Stanley Bros.	Stanley Bros.	Stanley Bros.

THE FRENCH TREATY!

Not a Great Achievement After All.—Reciprocity With Many Other Countries Made Impossible.

POLICY OF CONCEALMENT

Carried to a New and Unheard of Length.—Members Not Allowed to See Original Government Records.—First Mr. Oliver Invites Members to Examine Official Papers.—Second He Advises Them to First—Obtain Order of House.—Third He Induces the House to Re-

A ROSS RIFLE SCANDAL

This Time the Charge Is Made by the Company Itself.

COST OF MINT

Grows from first Estimate of \$300,000 to 509,000 Admitted and more to follow.—Will be \$600,000 in the end.—Including a \$20,000 residence for the Master.—Wall estimated at \$14,000 cost over \$50,000.—Two Faced Policy of Immigration.—Opposition Resolution against Bonuses.

Ottawa, Jan 18, 1908
 In this week's discussion it was easily shown that the boast of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Brodeur and other Ministers that they had for the first time in Canadian history negotiated a treaty without Imperial assistance was absolutely false and vain. The record showed that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur went to France as British plenipotentiaries exactly as Sir Charles Tupper did in 1893 and as he went to Spain in 1884. In all three cases the Canadians alone carried on the negotiations with a foreign country, and in all three the British Ambassador was expected to sign the treaty. Sir Charles Tupper's official report of 1893 said "Negotiations have been carried on entirely by myself on the part of Canada." The instructions in 1884 respecting the Treaty with Spain stated that "the actual negotiations would probably be conducted by Sir Charles Tupper," but that the Ambassador would sign with him. So we have the Prime Minister and his colleagues sounding their trumpets all over the country as if they had done a new thing when they were simply following an example at least twenty three years old.
RATHER ONE SIDED.
 One feature of the new French Treaty itself was explained by Mr. Foster in his review. A year ago Mr. Fielding introduced his intermediate tariff as a basis for reciprocity bargains. He made it lower than the general tariff and higher than the preferential, explaining that it would be a list which Canada could offer, count-

er as an inducement to them to give us favourable terms. Now Mr. Fielding has given these terms, with additional concessions, to France, receiving what he claims to be a fair return. But under other treaties we are bound to give to certain countries the same tariff concessions that we give to France. Such goods from these countries as are contained in the French Treaty list will be admitted into Canada at the intermediate tariff rates with the additional concessions. These countries are:
 Russia.
 Spain.
 Sweden.
 Denmark.
 Austria-Hungary.
 Switzerland & Norway.
 Argentine Republic.
 Bolivia.
 Columbia.
 Japan.
 Persia.
 Thus the concessions on French manufactured goods will be made to those of Austria and Switzerland as well. Those on French silks will be made on silks to Japan. In this way Mr. Fielding cut out at once all chance of reciprocity negotiations with any one of these thirteen countries.
 They get all the concessions that Canada has to offer and give nothing in return.
SMALL CONCESSIONS TO CANADA.
 Both Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur tried to persuade the House that there were possibilities of building up a grain trade with France by means of this treaty, though it does not change the French tariff against Canada

Member of Parliament and the near relatives of another member, who made a lot of money out of it, began by an application that was shown to be fictitious. Copies of the papers would not have revealed this secret. But the original with the postmarks and the office stamp showed that the department had received in Ottawa a letter which purported to have been mailed in Montana the day before. The hand writing of the real applicant, which a copy would not have shown, disclosed the fact that he was a well known operator in Government concessions and a close associate of Mr. Sifton. Thus the true inwardness of the Galway land deal was revealed.

Again take the case of the Arundel printing scheme where four times the proper price was paid for a Government printing job in London and the rake-off in the shape of three cheques for over £600 sterling each was distributed. The marks on the original cheques enabled the Public Accounts Committee to trace the transaction and follow up the payments.
 A third case was that of the file transaction in the Marine Department where Mr. Strubbs bought for \$2,315 a quantity of mill files, sufficient for 30 years supply of the department and at once turned them over to the Government for \$4,786. The original cheques with the marks on them showed that the Montreal middleman cashed his paper at Ottawa under circumstances that threw a good deal of light on the transaction.

OLIVER'S DEPARTMENT UNDER SUSPICIONS.

These discoveries from original records may have led the Government, and especially Mr. Oliver, to refuse further inspection of the records. Certainly the course taken places the minister under grave suspicion. For in the first place in previous Sessions Mr. Oliver complained that Mr. Ames was asking for too many copies and invited him to go to the department, examine the files and thus find out what papers he needed. Mr. Ames was satisfied with this, but after a time Mr. Oliver changed his mind and wrote to Mr. Ames telling him that it would be better to move for the original papers and have them brought down. This Session Mr. Ames took the minister's advice and then the minister rose

in the House and requested Parliament to refuse papers which he had himself advised Mr. Ames to ask for. The majority of the members supported the minister, though many were ashamed to do it, and others left the Chamber to escape a share in a course which they felt to be a disgrace to Liberalism.

MUTILATION IS NOW POSSIBLE.

All the afternoon and the evening Opposition Members insisted upon the right of the people through their representatives to examine the public records. It was left to Mr. Oliver supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Brodeur and a few machine members to defend the programme of concealment. Even the Liberals could not claim that the Government made a good case. The refusal of original papers left the impression that there was a good deal to hide and that copies brought down are not always to be trusted. In fact it was shown that in Mr. Oliver's own department important paragraphs in reports had been suppressed in papers purporting to be copies of original reports.

Following up this method in the Public Accounts Committee, the departments have caused papers brought down there to be removed from the room after each meeting, so that members lose the opportunity heretofore enjoyed of going through documents and preparing for the examination of witnesses. Thus members of the committee must examine the papers while the witnesses are testifying if they do it at all. A strong protest was made by Mr. Bennett against this method and it may be effective.

MORE ROSS RIFLES FINANCED.

The Ross Rifle contract was before the Public Accounts Committee this week. Col. Warteles, on whose certificate the government has paid \$900,000 in progress estimates on uncompleted

Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Foster and other members of the Opposition argued against the course pursued by the Government and showed that it was arbitrary and unconstitutional, and directly contrary to the spirit of representative government. They pointed out that the peoples representatives in Parliament should have access to all documents bearing on public questions and having reference to the policy of the Government, other than documents of a private and confidential nature. That the papers in question were of a public character was sufficiently evident from the fact that copies of them had been tabled. These copies, it was held by the Opposition, were not correct and some facts were omitted from them that should be found in the originals. Strong arguments from many points of view were advanced by the Opposition, why the originals should be tabled. It was pointed out by Mr. Foster, for instance, that the very hand writing in the original documents would be a sufficient reason for requesting their production. All the arguments of the Opposition were of no avail; the Government arbitrarily voted down the motion for the original papers.
 It is not at all unlikely that these originals contain statements, omitted from the copies, that are quite damaging to the Government. However that may be the request for the production of the documents was not only reasonable and constitutional, but altogether in accord with the principles of representative government. The refusal to produce them, strikes a blow at the very root of our representative institutions.
 The cabinet is responsible to the people's representatives in Parliament, and the representatives are responsible to the people; consequently the people govern. By this ar-

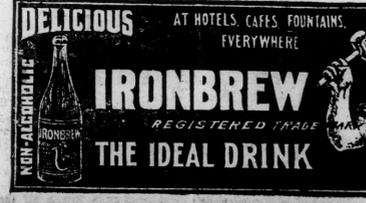
bitrary refusal the Government arrogates to itself a power that has not been handed over for their arbitrary exercise.
 The Leader of the Opposition and his followers were quite alive to the rights of the peoples representatives in this matter and decidedly convinced of the arbitrary and unconstitutional attitude assumed by the Government; and the sequel proved that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a rude awakening as to his untenable position. When the motion to go into supply was made on the day following the debate above referred to, Mr. Borden moved an amendment, to the effect that the peoples representatives in Parliament are entitled to all documents hearing on the Government's policy and the administration of Government departments, except in particular cases, arising from time to time, and intimating that no supply should be voted until this right was vindicated. Mr. Borden backed up his resolution with a powerful arraignment of the Government for their arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct in this matter. He pointed out in the plainest and most positive manner that the Government's course was untenable, according to all procedure and precedent. In scathing language he informed the Leader of the Government that no supply would be voted until the Government receded from their arbitrarily assumed position. Mr. Borden was followed by Mr. Foster who rubbed the salt into the wounds in the Government ranks, opened by his Leader. Sir Wilfrid scarcely expected this bombshell and he at once assumed an attitude directly opposite to his first position, and declared that he accepted the

Opposition. This admission of the Prime Minister's false position was received with derisive laughter by the members of the Opposition. The discussion was followed up by several other members of the Opposition and when the House adjourned about midnight, no supply had been voted; the House had not got into supply. Although Sir Wilfrid accepted the amendment of Mr. Borden, the Minister of the Interior and some others did not appear to find the dose very palatable; but it was generally thought the matter was closed. Such was not the case however, as will be seen.
 When the motion to go into supply was made by the Finance Minister on Friday, the question of these documents again came up. Mr. Ames had not received the documents, although the motion claiming the right of their production had been accepted by the Government. The Leader of the Opposition took up the matter again and enquired why this extraordinary manner of acting. The Government evidently felt the ignominy of their retreat and wanted to shield their humiliation in some way. Sir Wilfrid said that the acceptance of Mr. Borden's motion only meant that the Government might accord the privilege, under certain circumstances, of bringing down original documents; but would not concede the point as a right. Immediately the fat was in the fire again, and Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster and other Opposition members had the Government by the throat. As the peoples representatives they wanted no privileges or would accept none from the Government, in a matter of right. They demanded their rights and would be satisfied with nothing less, and until this right was granted no supply would be voted. They kept their word; for not a dollar of supply was voted when the House adjourned

GROCERIES.

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

SODA DRINKS



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 old wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION

Second District of King's.

A Convention of the Liberal-Conservative electors of the Second District of King's County, for the purpose of

Nominating Two Candidates to contest the district in opposition to the Government, at the next Provincial elections, will be held in the hall

At Morell, on Thursday, Feb. 6, BEGINNING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

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

A. LEWIS, Convener. Head St. Peter's Bay, Jan. 22, 1908-21

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Boy Wanted.

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

Oct 9, 1907.—1f

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

COAL!

We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as

The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

C. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907-31

Jan. 15, 1908-41

Our Make Of Coats have the Perfect Fitting

Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dresses require.

Maclellan Bros., Where all Good Garments are made

DIED

At Montague, on January 21st, Jessie Porter, in the seventy-third year of her age.

At St. Mary's Road, on January 21st, Mary McGuigan, widow of the late Patrick McGuigan, in the 74th year of her age. R. I. P.

Minard's Liniment cures Dietsemper.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

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.

Overalls and working shirts.—At this season of the year every man wants a fitting out in this line. There is no place in town where you can get better value for your money than at

H. H. BROWN'S The young Men's Man.

STANLEY BROS.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock.

To The Electors of The City of Charlottetown.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

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

I had the honor of a seat at the Council Board for several years as the representative of Wards 3 and 4 and later on the Board of Sewer and Water Commissioners as Chairman. I feel that my record in these two Bodies justify me in soliciting your support for the Mayor's chair.

I am in favor of a certain amount of civic improvements being made each year commensurate with our revenue but I am opposed to any large increase in the bonded debt of the City, more particularly at the present time with such a stringency in the money market, it being almost impossible to sell Debentures except at a low City 3 1/2 per cent. Debentures being now offered at a fraction over eighty-three dollars per hundred.

I would recommend a change in our financial year. The year now closes Dec. 31. Under those conditions it is impossible to get the City accounts before the tax-payers in time to give them an intelligent idea of the City finances before Nomination Day.

Should you do me the honor of electing me to the important office of Mayor I will to the best of my ability endeavor to discharge the duties belonging to that office in the best interests of the city, as I have always heretofore done. Again soliciting your vote and support on Election day.

I remain, Sincerely yours, SIMON W. CRABBE.

Jan. 15, 1908-41

rifles, was examined by Mr. Northrup and testified that most of those certificates were made by him while he was in the pay of the Ross Company. It was not until last Summer that he became an inspector of the department and under its control. Also it was shown that while under the extension of time given to the Company in July last the contractor was to finish 15,000 rifles between that time and the 1st of January 1908, the number supplied and accepted down to the last day of December 1907 was only 4,500. The contractor has received advance payments to the extent of about \$350,000 on rifles that were to have been delivered before this year and had not been received by the Government at end of December.

A STARTLING CHARGE.

Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. made a remarkable statement to the Committee on behalf of Sir Charles Ross. He declared among other things that there was a conspiracy of the big rifle manufacturers in England to crush out the Ross industry and asserted that he himself had been notified by a person not now in Canada, but presumably an associate of the conspirators, that the inspection would be such hereafter as to prevent the acceptance of any rifles. Mr. Nesbitt charged that English officers in the Canadian service were determined to get rid of the Ross Rifle at any cost and contended that the Department or its officers were blocking the delivery as a result of this conspiracy. Since the Department has paid a third of a million dollars on these rifles, or three quarters of the contract price, this hold up, if there is one, is an expensive business. It remains for Sir Ered. Borden and the Government to clear up matters.

STORY OF THE MINT.

The Canadian branch of the Royal Mint is giving fresh surprises every year. In committee of supply on Friday the Minister of Public Works stated that the building and plant will have cost by the end of March \$454,000. Mr. Pugsley is asking for \$5,000 more in the main estimates, and says he will place \$30,000 more in supplementary estimates, all to be spent in the year beginning in April. This brings the total cost up to \$509,000, while the annual operation, maintenance and interest charges will be at least \$135,000 a year. There is a startling contrast between these figures and those given to the house by Mr. Fielding, when the work was undertaken. The finance minister induced parliament to accept the project by stating that the cost of the building and machinery complete would be not more than \$300,000, and the annual output including interest less than \$74,000.

A FEW REMINDERS.

Dr. Reid, of Grenville, Mr. Bristol, of Toronto, and Mr. Bennett, of Simcoe, reminded Mr. Fielding and Mr. Pugsley of these promises and gave them an unpleasant afternoon and evening over the matter. It was shown that this annual output of \$135,000 or more is not only nearly double the estimate, but involves payment of \$135,000 a year to do the work of coinage, which for the last ten years has cost the country an average of \$18,400 a year. The yearly cost will now equal the previous output of seven years. A stone fence has been built around the mint. With the gates and a guard-house the fence is costing \$47,000. Mr. Fielding estimated the cost of this fence at \$14,000.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

At the end of the discussion a few questions from Dr. Daniel brought out a statement that would otherwise have been withheld. Mr. Fielding admitted that the \$509,000 estimate did not include a refinery, which the Mint authorities required. This building with machinery will, in Mr. Fielding's opinion, cost \$25,000, which estimate like the other will probably require to be doubled. Mr. Fielding on further questioning made the interesting admission that the authorities desire an official residence for the Canadian Master of the Mint to enable him to live on the grounds. The Finance Minister believes that this residence would cost \$20,000. The forty-seven thousand dollars fence will have to be taken down and then carried around the Master's house, a rather serious matter, seeing that this wall cost the astonishing price of \$20 per foot. At least \$10,000 worth of fence will be required to enclose the Master of the Mint.

BONUSSED IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, on Wednesday, moved a resolution declaring against the payment of bonuses hereafter to agents or companies for bringing in immigrants. The motion also demanded the strict enforcement of laws shutting out persons who are physically or morally unfit. In discussing this motion Mr. Cockshutt exposed a rather mean trick of Mr. Oliver. Two or three years ago one of Mr. Cockshutt's con-

stituents, who managed an employment bureau, wrote to him to say that there was work at Brantford for a number of mechanics and asking to have the information given to the immigration department. Mr. Cockshutt as requested sent the letter to Mr. Oliver, who kept it, and two years later, without giving the member for Brantford notice, read it in the house to try to make it appear that Mr. Cockshutt was in favor of artisan immigration. As a matter of fact Mr. Cockshutt, as his resolution shows, holds the opposite views, and had merely performed the ordinary service of a member by forwarding a communication.

AN INCONVENIENT LETTER.

Having shown up this trick, Mr. Cockshutt produced a letter written to him from Scotland, asking the Secretary of the Manufacturers Association to supply the Government offices in the Old Country with lists of mechanics and artisans needed. The writer, John McLennan, is an immigration agent, and said that he was writing as representative of Aberdeen of the Canadian Government. This letter was sent to Canada at a time when the Government was proclaiming that it was discouraging the immigration of skilled laborers. It is another sample of the deception exposed last year, where Hug—the Machine Preston in the immigration office at London was giving official assistance, and the use of his office files to Leopold's business of engaging strike breakers and other mechanics for Canada, while his department at home was declaring that it was opposing the immigration of mechanics.

It was quite in keeping with this spirit that Mr. Cockshutt's motion was headed off on Wednesday by a government amendment.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Burns Concert in the Market Hall on Friday night was very largely attended, and quite successful in every respect. The hall was packed to the doors.

As a fierce fire in Baltimore on Thursday night of last week four firemen were killed by a falling building. The killed included the chief of the fire department.

It is stated that the union terminals to be provided at Winnipeg for the joint use of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways will be the most extensive and complete of any on this Continent. They will cost several millions dollars.

It transpires that the electoral lists in Stenstead were not properly initiated by the returning officer. They bore no initials whatever. The probabilities are that the whole election proceedings will be annulled and that another appeal to the people will have to be made.

The American ship Eclipse, coal laden from Australia, for San Francisco, foundered on the 11th. The crew took to the boats. Three of them died from exhaustion before they reached land. The mate and eleven others landed at Honolulu on Monday.

The British steamship Carrock arrived at Newport News, Va., yesterday bringing eight men of the crew of the three-master Helen Moseley abandoned water-logged, on Sunday morning. The crew had been in a life-boat for some hours, having left after the schooner's decks were swept by mountainous seas.

A serious accident happened the other day at Eagle Swamp Plaster Quarry, three miles from Windsor, N.S. Men were engaged in cleaning out an old bore hole, not suspecting the presence of dynamite in it, suddenly there was a terrible explosion. John McLeod is fatally injured and Isaac Brown slightly hurt bodily and both his eyes were blown out.

By the ditching of a local passenger train northbound, on the Central Vermont, near Stanford, Conn., yesterday, eighteen persons were injured, several fatally. The accident was due to a broken rail, which threw a portion of the train down the embankment into a swamp. The fact that the train was running slowly on an up-grade accounts for the comparatively slight casualties.

George Billups, proprietor of the Billups Hotel, Park Heights, and Howard Avenue, Baltimore, and his wife were instantly killed the other day by being thrown from an automobile at Park Heights Avenue. Leo H. Shadd, of Eldridge, the owner and driver, was seriously injured. In turning a curve the machine slid and up-set. The automobile was completely wrecked.

The recent high tide caused the ice to crack from Oak Point to Burnt Church, N.B., and it floated out towards sea. As men were on the ice at the time tending nets many found themselves on a moving floe and several had hard work to get back to the solid ice. There were a large number of nets and fifty-eight shadnets carried out to sea, so that the loss was a heavy one. Fisher Legacy who is in charge of the Burnt Church Parish alone lost \$500 worth of nets. As each shanty with its contents was valued from \$75 to \$100 this loss apart from the nets will hit the fishermen heavily.

A drowning accident took place off West Port, Brer Island, N.S., on the 22nd. Frank Titus, aged 66 years, and his son Blake, aged 20 years, were rowing in from their lobster traps. Mrs. Charlie Buckman, wife of the Northern Point Light-house keeper, saw them pass the point. A big sea was breaking on the shore caused by the heavy ocean swell coming up the Bay of Fundy. A few minutes after the dory passed the Point Mrs. Buckman noticed the alarm. She immediately gave the alarm. In the meantime both bodies were washed ashore, the father's body being badly bruised where it came in contact with the rocks. Mr. Titus was one of the most prominent residents of Brer Island.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Legislature of New Brunswick has been dissolved and a general election ordered for March 3rd, nominations on February 25th.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is arranging to build a hotel at Prince Rupert to cost \$2,000. The company is also having three boats built at Victoria to operate on the Skeena river next summer.

Four men stole a bottle of wood alcohol from a doctor's office at Glen Egert, Saskatchewan, and drank of the contents. The result is that three of them are dead and the fourth in a critical condition.

On Saturday last New York was digging itself out of a foot of snow so unevenly distributed that while exposed and unfrequented spots like Coney Island were piled high with drifts that impeded the progress of man and beast, and in more open sections hampered street cars and vehicular traffic.

The attempt of the socialists to bring about a "March of the Unemployed" through the downtown streets of Chicago the other day resulted in two sharp fights with the police, in which the would-be marchers were routed after a number of men were clubbed. Dr. Benjamin Rietman, author of the plan to march, and two followers, were arrested.

Portland, Maine, has been visited with a very destructive fire, commencing last Friday night. The City Hall was burned down and then the fire spread into the wholesale district, causing over a half million dollars' worth of damage. The city fire department had a hard time of it in their endeavor to subdue the flames, and were obliged to ask for outside help.

An exploded bomb last Thursday night wrecked the front of the Italian Bank on Elizabeth Street, New York, briefly exposing \$40,000 in silver and gold, which Banker Pasquale Pail and Sons had piled in the windows as ocular proof of their ability to pay depositors on demand. The junior partner, Salvatore Pail who was on guard inside, was badly cut by glass that rained in upon him, but stood by his charge and soon had the money stored away in the vaults.

In consequence of the snowstorm Saturday, the Minto from Pictou to Georgetown and the Stanley from Georgetown to Pictou were both stuck in the ice for some hours. They got clear with change of tide and the Minto reached Georgetown shortly after eleven o'clock Saturday night, and the Stanley got to Pictou somewhat earlier the same evening. The mail special reached Charlottetown about 9 o'clock Sunday forenoon. Monday the steamers crossed all right early in the day.

With her steering gear disabled, the Allan liner Scillan, Captain Fairful, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, put into Halifax yesterday. The ship was disabled during a terrific gale on Sunday before last when the ship was one hundred and eighty miles east of Halifax. Both steam and hand gear were damaged. Temporary steering gear was rigged and the steamer headed for Halifax. The steamer reports terrifically cold weather. Capt. Fairful had his hands frozen and the chief officer was badly hurt.

At Mount Whalley, N. B., not far from Amherst, N. S., the other day an eleven months old child of Martin Fowler, a blacksmith, was left in front of the stove while the mother went out the door. Hearing the screams of the child she rushed in and found it had got hold of a lighted stick. This coming in contact with her clothing had set it on fire, and before the mother could extinguish the flames the child was frightfully burned from the neck to the lower part of the body. The mother's hands were also very badly burned.

In an attempt to avoid death in a pit of bears the other day, Joseph Maher, a gardener at the Bronx Zoo, N. Y., leaped from a falling tree into a beaver pond and was instantly killed. Maher was pruning trees hanging over the lake in readiness for spring. Unknown to him the roots of the tree had been eaten away by the beavers, and when he reached the top it gave way with his weight. The falling trunk away toward the bear pit and the gardener tried to swing himself clear of the branches into the pond adjoining, but his head struck the edge of the tank, breaking his neck.

The C. P. R. steamer Montrose, fifteen days from Liverpool, reached St. John, N. B., on Saturday. She had on board three hundred stowaway passengers from the steamer Mount Royal, which had been out for thirty days, as will be remembered. The steamer Montrose had a terrific passage. She encountered tempestuous weather all the way across the Atlantic. Her engines had all they could do and came to a standstill several times. The lifeboats were hung over the sides ready for any emergency. One of them was carried away and smashed, and the steamer was tossed about in an alarming manner. A baby girl had her feet frozen and was buried at sea. The passengers from the Mount Royal have surely had hard luck, and it is not much wonder they gave expression to their thankfulness when land on this side was sighted.

On Friday the argument closed and the Chief Justice charged the jury empanelled to determine whether or not E. O. Brown, charged with forgery, was insane. The jury retired, and after an absence of over two hours, brought in a verdict that the verdict Brown was put on trial for forgery before the Chief Justice and a new jury. The trial commenced Saturday forenoon. Brown conducted his own defence. After witnesses for the Crown were examined Brown went on the stand to give evidence; but his statements were so foreign to the exact matter under review and so long and rambling that the Chief Justice several times interrupted him and asked him to come to the point at issue. The prisoner each time requested permission for just a word more before coming to the point; but each time wandered further and further away and continued talking at a terrific rate. At last the Chief Justice stopped him and asked the jury to retire and deliberate as to the prisoner's sanity. In an hour or so the jury came down with a verdict of "insanity." That was the end of the case. Brown was sent back to prison, and will likely be sent to the Insane Asylum.

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

Goods Exchanged If Desired.



Money Back When Wanted.

\$5 to \$8 OVERCOATS Honestly Made

Three quarter RAGLANS With Ulster Collar

OVERCOATS!

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

Just Have a Look at Ours

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

The Latest Styles. Newest Patterns.

The proper full length Raglan styles are shown in many qualities. "Chesterfield" and "Regent" styles are well represented. Every new and up-to-date model and feature of the season is here. You'll find it easy choosing.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat

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

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

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

Prowse Bros., Ltd.

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

Advertisement for jewelry and watch repairs, including items like Parlor Clocks, Ladies' Chains, and various watch services.

Advertisement for Morson & Duffy, Barristers & Attorneys, with contact information for their office in Charlottetown.

Calendar for Jan. 1908

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, and Low Water. Includes Moon's Phase and astronomical data for the month of January 1908.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system. This company overshadowed its rival.

The Former Rulers of the Canadian West

Those who look upon the Hudson's Bay Company as a modern growth may be surprised to learn that one of the most powerful on the North American continent is 88 years old.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills

Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as palpitation, nervousness, insomnia, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROBABLY. 'I've just thinking,' said William. 'Thinking what?' demanded Silman.

Bargains In Boots

We have secured a large shipment of Boots and Shoes (about 40 cases) at extremely low prices. We are going to give our customers the benefit of this purchase.

Come in And look Them over

You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

ALLEY & CO.

October 20, 1907. Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen.

Snappy Styles

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

A. E. McEACHEN

JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., LL.B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

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 MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

Morson & Duffy

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets. Dodgers. Posters. Check Books. Receipt Books. Note Heads. Note Books of Hand. Letter Heads.

We Are Not Magicians!

We cannot take Poor Leaf and make it into GOOD TOBACCO. Therefore we put BEST LEAF OBTAINABLE into our manufactured TOBACCO.

Hickey & Nicholson

Manufacturers, Charlottetown. Phone 345. Oct. 30, 1907.

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store. Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon

June 12, 1907. Also a full line of pumps and piping.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year

Issued Monthly—128 Pages. A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events; struggles and progress of the Church; education, science, music and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH OR CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT. Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Nagging Women

Even though young women are so unfortunate as to have shrewish tempers, they take care not to display it publicly, knowing full well it would frighten away any admirers who may be attracted by their beauty and accomplishments.

Girlhood and Scott's Emulsion

The girl who takes Scott's Emulsion has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic. The reason is that at a period when a girl's digestion is weak, Scott's Emulsion provides her with powerful nourishment in easily digested form.

Minard's Liniment

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

Beware Of Worms

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Minard's Liniment

Minard's Liniment cures everything. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

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