

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1912

Vol. XXI, No. 5

DO YOU Work With Your Hands

OR With Your Head?

The man who works with his hands is always "the man behind"—the one who never forgets ahead—the one who is subject to another man's control—the one who cannot rise above a fixed wage limit. But there is nothing on earth that can stop the man that works with his HEAD, provided he is properly trained and has sufficient brain matter to cope with the problems of his daily work. Step out of the ranks of the incompetents—be a somebody—and if you want a more advanced assistance can be offered than a thorough course in the Charlottetown Business College. This college has enabled thousands of young men and women to qualify for prominent and lucrative positions. Over 50 per cent of the population of this city are employed graduates of the C. B. C. Write today for C. B. C. prospectus, folder and full information.

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HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

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

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Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

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July 9, 1911

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island.

L. Fraser, B. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 30, 1910.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lynos & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30, 1910.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear.

"Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell

Stanfield's in all the different weights.

Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; absolutely unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit.

Stanfield's "Red Label," a heavier and finer grade, soft and warm, unshrinkable. All sizes.....\$2.50 a suit.

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Come in and have your Underwear needs supplied.

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368 QUEEN STREET.

1912 Wedding Rings!

Ladies' or Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2 to \$10

Girls' Watches \$3 to \$10

Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35

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Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up

A nice Butter Knife, 75c. \$1.25

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays

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Locketts 50c. to \$20.50

Reading Glasses 25c. up

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Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up

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Diamond and other set Rings in great variety

Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20

Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5

Stick Pins 25c. up to \$10

Engraving nicely done. Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

BONE LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, Jan. 29, 1912.

While the echoes of the Year Center, only to New Year's Day in the Vatican, the Vatican and greater churches of Rome are still in our ears, it is interesting to take stock of that august feast, the Sacred College of Cardinals, as it is now composed.

At the opening of 1912 the Sacred College is composed of 64 Cardinals, divided as follows: In the Order of Cardinal-Bishops are Cardinals Orsini, Serafini, Vannutelli, Agliardi, V. Vannutelli, Gennari, and De Lai. In the Order of Cardinal-Priests are forty-five Princes of the Church, the senior of whom is Cardinal Noto, a Sicilian, who, it will be remembered, retired from the Patriarchate of Lisbon a few years ago to a monastery, and has since lived in seclusion.

The Cardinals belonging to the Order of Deacons number eight, among whom are the great Spanish Capuchin, Cardinal Vives y Tuto and Cardinal Bileti, late Major-domo of the Vatican.

Of the entire body only one creation of Pius IX. survives, viz., the aged Cardinal Orsini, who now rarely leaves his residence by reason of his years. Thirty-one of them were raised to the purple by Leo XIII, and thirty-two by the present Pontiff. Curiously enough the number of Cardinals is, at the beginning of 1912, what it was when Pius X. succeeded the throne of Peter, for no less than thirty-five have died in the present Pontificate, while thirty-two creations have been made.

It seems the custom of elevating laymen to the Sacred College is now a thing of the past, though only a dozen years have gone by since the death of the last of this category. This was Cardinal Martini, who, though a layman, was created a Cardinal by Pius IX. by reason of his eminence as a jurist. Cardinal Martini subsequently became Grand Chancellor of the Church, took deacon's orders and died at the age of eighty.

Another example of this was Cardinal Belfanti, a great jurist and layman, who took minor orders after his elevation to the Sacred College, and died at the age of eighty-six.

What a clamor has been raised in the Protestant and Tory press of England and Ireland against the recent Papal Decree on the ancient Privilegium Fori, which forbids ecclesiastics to be cited before lay tribunals! And what amusing discussions have been written on the matter by people who know little or nothing of Canon Law! Forgetting that Pius X., in his recent decree, merely expressed the force of an important word in reference to an old law, bigoted journalists raised the cry of "Papal Aggression," "Pontifical Thunderbolts," and other epithets that are out of place in this century. At this hour considerable discussion is going on as to whether the Privilegium Fori forbidding ecclesiastics to be brought without ecclesiastical authority, before lay tribunals, binds in England and Ireland. For this reason the writer asked information on the point from an official attached to the office of the Papal Secretary of State. The reply given was that, in order to decide whether the law binds or not in the United Kingdom, the circumstances of the Catholic Church in England and Ireland for several centuries must be taken into account. The law could have been abolished by legitimate custom that extended for a particular time in any country, or by a Concordat between the Holy See and the Government of that country. As no Concordat existed in the United Kingdom, we must fall back on the question of usage. Here, then, we come to the province of the Bishops of each country; for with them rests an investigation on the spot, the result of which would be laid before the Holy See, which in turn would decide whether or not the Privilegium Fori holds good in England, Ireland and Scotland.

Though the condition of the Church in Spain, Portugal and France is far from pleasant to contemplate, there is no reason that we should entertain pessimistic views on the outlook, thanks to the solidity of the Bishops of those countries with the Holy See. The Portuguese Legation in Rome and the Apostolic Nunciature in Lisbon may be suppressed at any moment, but the Holy See will not be the first to move in the matter. Bishops have been driven from their sees, priests and distinguished Catholic laymen lie in Republican prisons, and Christianity is hurried and hated by the millions of humanity in one great Catholic Portugal. With all this the sturdy union of the Bishops with Rome will live down

the persecution. As long as Spain remains at the head of the Spanish Church, the Holy See does not expect a favorable solution. Nothing can be said about the complications between the Holy See and Spain at present.

While the spectacle of a few thousand men here and there being able to keep millions—under their hands cannot but excite the heart of the Pontiff, it is consoling that the Holy Father received news of greeting on New Year's Day from the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Spain, the King of Norway, the King of Portugal, the King of Belgium, the Queen Mother of Spain, the King of Sweden, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Montenegro, His Imperial Highness Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and lesser royal dignitaries throughout the world.

Just sixteen hundred years have rolled into the gulf of eternity since the edict of Milan, by which Constantine the Great gave peace to the Church. And this year the centenary of that event will be celebrated by the Catholics of the world with all the majesty befitting the occasion. The year 1912 affords the auspicious of the Church a precious power by the organization of the Roman Exhibition, which has failed. The year 1912 recalls 318, when Constantine, who yet a pagan, adopted the Cross as his battle standard, and crushed Maximian with his vast army on the banks of the Tiber, outside the walls of Rome, near the Salaria Bridge. It is expected that the erection of a great church on the scene of that memorable battle will be begun during the year and dedicated to Christ, the Liberal Conqueror, to commemorate the sixteenth centenary of the Edict of Milan. From this it must not be inferred that it is the intention of the Holy See to organize a centenary as a kind of counterblast to the semi-centenary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, which the Roman Exhibition of last year signified. The dignity and position of the Head of the Church is too lofty, his influence is too vast to allow him to stoop to a thought of the kind. Of course little minds will try to represent the celebration as such; but it is well to say that, long before the Exhibition opened its doors, the Holy See intended observing the sixteenth centenary of the Edict which proclaimed forever her freedom and independence.

Canada is pretty well before the eyes of Rome at present. Last week came the severe words of the organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, regarding the publication of "La Becca." And there is the question of the See of Toronto. It is probable Canadianians know much more than people living in Rome as to what shall succeed to the See of Toronto, for official secrecy is a strong characteristic of the present Pontificate. In other days nominations to vacant Bishoprics were easily divulged in Rome; now this is a thing of the past, for Pius X. has sternly set his face against this custom. Another matter of interest to the Canadian refers to Mgr. Raquet, Apostolic Delegate, whose name is mentioned in connection with the Apostolic Delegation of the United States. For some weeks the Apostolic Delegate of Canada and the Mission to Brazil have been busy spoken of as likely candidates for the vacancy at Washington. It would cause no surprise if the Mission to Portugal was added to this list before many moons have come and gone, for we may expect any day at all the formal rupture in diplomatic relations between Lisbon and the Holy See. Even at present their relations exist only in name.

Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore.

It is difficult to realize today the condition of bad taste and ignorance which prevailed in matters of art at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Most of us in our admiration for those stately and beautiful edifices whose mellow grandeur has been enhanced by the touch of time, can scarcely realize that in England, a century ago, "there was not a single building of modern date, either public or private, which was not a reproach and a disgrace to the country."

The man who, more than any other, by his ability and unconquerable energy, was responsible for the restoration of our ancient churches as well as the varied beauty of many of our new structures, was Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, whose biography, in the tenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia, is a charmingly intimate and personal sketch of

BAD BLOOD CAUSES BOILS AND PIMPLES.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by moving every trace of impure matter from the system.

Boil and Pimple Sufferers find relief on the market about thirty-five years, and is one of the very best medicines procurable for the cure of boils and pimples.

PIMPLES CURED.
Miss J. M. Wallace, Black's Harbor, N.B., writes: "About five years ago my face was covered with pimples. I tried everything people told me about, but found no relief. At last I thought of B.B.P. and decided to try a bottle. After finishing one bottle I was entirely cured, and would advise any lady who needs a beautiful complexion to use B.B.P."

BOILS CURED.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hays, Springfield, P.E.I., writes: "My face and neck were covered with boils, and I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors, but they could not cure me. I then tried Boil and Pimple Sufferer, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of boils."

Boil and Pimple Sufferer is manufactured by The T. Millers Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

What do you think of the new baby brother the doctor has just brought? Tommy—Why he's got to be! Oh! and he's got to be! You've been took in, sister he's brought you old one!

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Limited.
Sirs—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years, and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE

Dartmouth.

"Why can't I get my number?" demanded a prominent citizen of Painted Post.

"I don't believe it."

"Well, it is so just the same, some cowboys have borrowed it to hang a horse thief with."

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Mrs. Knicker—Does your husband rage when he gets the hills?
Mrs. Bunker—Yes though I always place them face down, just as the waters do.

Minard's Liniment cure distemper.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 5c.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

"Do you approve of baby shows?"
"Sir" in my experience I have found them to be mostly crying evils."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"What a your ideal man?"
"One who is clever enough to make money and foolish enough to spend it."

SUFFERED TERRIBLE PAINS OF INDIGESTION.
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Wm. E. MacDwen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., writes: "For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit and urged me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and got me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve, and could eat with some relief. I was greatly cheered, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so fully convinced of their virtue as a family medicine, I have no hesitation in recommending them."

Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millers Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Do you actually want to church last Sunday?
I really did,
Because so if I seem shocked, What was the tag?
Ah, I have you there! The text was, "He gave to his beloved sleep. Good and who were there?"
All the beloved it seemed to me

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1912.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

Please send in your Subscriptions.

Borden in Earnest.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star, in his report of the debate in the House of Commons on the 22nd and 23rd inst., an account of which appears in this issue, thus prefaces his report of Premier Borden's speech:

"The Premier has not been more obviously in earnest since the Conservative party came into power—and he is very rarely anything but earnest. Every muscle of his body denoted concentration—intense, all-absorbing desire to make the statement he was about to pronounce as convincing to the House as it was representative of his own deep seated convictions. After the first few sentences, his voice took on the sonority it often lacks in dealing with the trivial routine of the chamber and reached the farthest recess of the galleries as clearly as it did the first row of the Opposition seats. There was good reason why it should, for every gallery was crowded to its capacity, and there were scores of men and women standing in the aisles and along the promenade, who were, to all appearance, as intelligently and as keenly interested in the pronouncement of the Premier as were the members down below.

"Slowly and without excitement, beating the successive points he raised on the open palm of his left hand, the unmistakable sign of unusual concentration, Mr. Borden made his successive analyses. His remarks were the essence of clear and cold logic. The premises being such and such the conclusion must be so and so. The essence of marriage is the consent of the contracting parties. The State is given certain powers and certain authority which are not to be controverted, but the State means in certain things, the executive of the Government plus the Parliament, and in others the executive of the Government plus the Provincial Legislatures; no one who reads the British North America Act can doubt that the "solemnization" of marriage is still within the exclusive authority of the executive and the legislatures of the different provinces. The Hon. Mr. Doherty and Sir Alan Aylesworth both hold that legislation affecting this point is not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Lancaster and others believe it is. Mr. Borden himself does not share this view, but he is bound to respect it. He consequently believes that the question should be referred to the Privy Council by means of an appeal through the Supreme Court.

Good Roads Policy.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. Frank Cochrane to carry out the government's good roads policy, is to be called "The Canada Highways Improvement Act." The basis of the legislation is contained in a preamble of the bill which declares that the highways of Canada constitute an important part of the facilities which are necessary for any efficient national scheme of transportation and inter-communication, and that, with the increasing progress and development of the country it is desirable

and expedient to improve and extend the existing highway facilities, and for that purpose to give assistance to the various provinces of Canada. Under the act as now drawn, the grants of annual subsidy are to be made by order in council, under conditions to be fixed by order in council, the money to be voted each year by parliament. The government may either take hold of existing highways and improve them, or may construct new highways, but in either case it must be done under agreement with the Province concerned and under the authority of the Provincial legislature.

Murder Will Out.

Addressing a Toronto audience, largely composed of Liberals, Mr. Joseph Fels, multi-millionaire soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, recently made this admission: "I consider that your defeat of Reciprocity was really a victory, although you snowed your own party under to do it. I was very sorry I was not here to put a couple of spadeful of dirt on top. The Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States was a fraud on Canada. By scientific tariff reform (God forgive the expression) the Yankees were trying to trick you. But you would not be tricked, and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart." Mr. Fels but voices the conviction of an ever-increasing majority of the Canadian people.—St. John Standard.

An early announcement may be expected that negotiations have been concluded between the British Post Office and Marconi Company for the erection of a chain of wireless telegraph stations around the world, linking up the British dominions, and giving Great Britain an independent system of telegraphic communication with any part of the globe. Connection with the Western Hemisphere will be affected by means of the station already existing at Glace Bay, and it is proposed to establish another station at Montreal to communicate direct with the West Indies, where all the Islands will be connected by short distance stations. From Glace Bay it will be possible to communicate direct with Vancouver, where a large power station is to be established which will provide direct communication with Hong Kong.

The Duke of Fife died at Assuan, Egypt on Monday evening. He was the son-in-law of the late King Edward, whose eldest daughter, Princess Louise, Victoria Alexandra Dugmar, he married in 1889. He succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Fife in 1879, and was created a Duke on his marriage. He was a partner in the banking house of Sir Samuel Scott & Company. No doubt his death was the result of exposure suffered at the time of the wreck of the steamship Delhi, on the voyage to Egypt. He is survived by the widowed Princess, and two daughters.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Burns Anniversary.

The Burns Anniversary Entertainment, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, held in the Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings last, was a grand success, in every particular. On both nights, the Opera House was packed and several hundred were unable to gain admittance. The entertainment was a romantic drama entitled "Bonnie Scotland," presented by the Prince Edward Island Dramatic Club. Before and during the play, Scottish Solos were rendered in admirable style by Miss Lucy Blanchard, Miss Hazel Bremner, and Mr. Ronald Kay; Highland dances were admirably executed by the Misses McCormack, McMillan and McDonald. Pipe music galore was rendered by pipers McQueen, Simpson and McKenzie, while Professor Vinnicombe and his splendid orchestra delighted all by their admirable rendition of Scottish airs. Following is the cast of characters:

- Walter McFarlane, An Outlaw
Mr. W. J. Brown
Humphrey Colquhoun, A Young Chief
Mr. J. A. S. Beyer
Murdoch Buchanan, Master of Anochuar
Mr. J. P. Hooper
Lochburn McCole, A Mountebank
Mr. W. C. Whitlock
Hebbane McWharry, A Retainer
Mr. Faddon
Tam Duncan, A Young Highlander
Mr. S. Campbell
Wallace Dugald, A Cismanman
Mr. C. Webster
Katherine Epworth, The Noble Woman
Mrs. W. J. Brown
Mary Colquhoun, Sister of Humphrey
Miss E. Phillips
Nannie Dugald, Highland Lassie
Miss F. McKenzie
Jean McFarlane, Walter's sister
Miss H. Bremner
—Others representing Cismanmen Soldiers and Pipers

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, Jan. 29—At 2 a. m. today the House adjourned after referring Mr. Lancaster's bill on the marriage question to the courts. This was done on Mr. Borden's motion, after an all day debate by a vote of 85 to 81.—Free Conservative Member, Lancaster, W. F. McLean, Kidd, Blain and Edwards dissenting. The debate was largely a legal one, the question of the validity of Mr. Lancaster's bill being keenly discussed. It was finally decided to send the bill and such other questions of jurisdiction as arose out of it to the supreme court and give it to the privy council. The Liberals opposed this while also opposing Mr. Lancaster's bill, but were voted down. Mr. Lancaster's starting point was the great importance of the subject to the life of the nation. A state of affairs exists, he contended, which is an evil and which requires a remedy at the hands of parliament. It has to do with the marriage of people in the Dominion of Canada who have been united in matrimony by lawful ceremonies. The evil was that doubt existed as to the validity of marriage contracts entered into by persons professing different religions, or because the person performing the ceremony was of a different religion. They could not afford to have that doubt because of certain ecclesiastical decrees issued from a foreign country, it had been decided that certain marriages, though performed by persons legally qualified to do so, were not legal and doubts were thrown on the legitimacy of the children resulting from those marriages. The bill was designed to meet that evil alone.

After some references to extensive correspondence on the subject, Mr. Lancaster referred some time to the record of the Legislature in connection with this matter. The no longer device was promulgated three years ago and Mr. Lancaster at some length developed his charge that the late government, and more especially Sir Allan Aylesworth, had treated with gross neglect the question of giving any answer who questioned the result of the motion to keep away from the Province of Quebec lest their children should be declared illegitimate within it. Mr. Lancaster's reference on Sir Allan Aylesworth drew from Mr. Chisholm of Antigonish the question, "What does your minister of justice say? Mr. Lancaster replied that he had had no conference with Mr. Doherty. He did not know what Mr. Doherty was going to say. Perhaps Mr. Doherty did not. The Liberal members stood loudly at this and Mr. Lancaster replied that the "borders" who sat behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no idea of a man waiting to hear both sides of a question before coming to a conclusion. The speaker gave Mr. Doherty the word, however. This part of his speech, over Mr. Lancaster addressed himself to a legal argument as to the right of the Dominion parliament to enact such a measure. He says several arguments. He then went on to say that if the bill was not passed on 11th, the subject and that the Judges of Quebec do not agree on the subject. In the Herbert case the Judge held, that a Protestant minister cannot legally marry two Roman Catholics; that the validity of certain marriages in Quebec should be decided, not by the courts but by an ecclesiastical tribunal. What is wrong with that? Judge held, that a Protestant minister cannot legally marry two Roman Catholics and another for others. These were several instances all to the effect

that when the parties are not Roman Catholics, the civil courts must proceed, when the parties were mixed, or when they were both Roman Catholics, the civil courts had jurisdiction over them. Mr. Lancaster contended with an argument that parliament has the inherent right and the power of the subject, which he contended. Mr. Lancaster contended at 9.30 when the prime minister arose. Mr. Borden said he recognized the great importance of this subject. On the validity of marriage depends the security of the home and the prosperity of the nation every citizen. He agreed that the most important thing of all was certainly as to the forms required to establish marriage. The bonds of marriage was the consent of both parties and all questions connected with it are to be decided by the civil courts of the Dominion. He said that the aim of most such legislation was publicity, in order that impostors might not be practiced. The minister for Quebec had spoken of the relation between the church and state in Canada. We all know that in Canada, in every province of Canada, civil law prevails and that no religious of the church could be of general effect unless given such sanction by the civil law. Mr. Lancaster had referred to certain legal decisions as given in the Province of Quebec. The question dealt with the marriage of two Catholics, a Protestant minister and also of the marriage of a Protestant and Catholic before a Protestant minister. As he understood the recent some Judge held the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister was valid and some held it invalid. The question arises as to the constitutionality of the civil law of the Province of Quebec. The Judge who found the marriage of Catholics before a Protestant minister proceeded along the reasons that the marriage of two Catholics before a Catholic priest, not their own parish priest or authorized by him, was not legal. In Quebec a Catholic must be married by his parish priest or by some one authorized by him. There are decisions in Quebec holding the marriage of two Catholics by a Protestant minister valid and others the opposite. The Premier said he had been informed that the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant before a Protestant clergyman had always been held valid in Quebec. The bill introduced which his hon. friend had explained at length, but at some too great a length, considering the importance of the subject, provided that a marriage performed by anyone authorized to perform marriages in Canada shall be deemed valid notwithstanding the religion of the person performing the ceremony, that is to be deemed to provide by statute of Canada that any person married under the conditions stated shall be considered married in spite of provincial law to the contrary. That is, Mr. Borden said if Ontario enacted a law that two Protestants, the subject of this bill in that case through the province were married by some other authority that marriage shall be considered valid, although to the law of the province it would not be considered so. If British Columbia had a law that a European and a Jew or negro should be married before certain legal ceremonies, the bill would make the marriage legal, no matter who performed, so long as it was a person qualified to perform marriage. Mr. Lancaster.—The bill deals with religion, not with race. Mr. Borden said he understood this, but he was dealing with common constitutional principles of the matter, by those illustrations.

It was a question whether Canada had the power to override provincial statutes in this matter. Section 91, of the B. N. A. act provides that the federal power extends to and includes marriage and divorce but the section does not provide for the regulation of marriage. As a result of this there is a judicial decision by the Privy Council defining how all laws relating to marriage are within the jurisdiction of the provinces. As a result of this, it is the opinion of the present Minister of Justice and of the present Deputy of Justice, that to pass the bill is not within the power of a Parliament of Canada. On the other hand, many eminent lawyers in the House held this to be the power of the House. I do not share this belief with them, and Mr. Borden, but I think this is an opinion for a majority by the highest tribunal in the Empire, the Imperial Privy Council. Funding each a decision it was not wise to go on with the bill and be moved for the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Lancaster refused to accept this decision of the bill, arguing that it is passed with a clean conscience. It will be passed with a clean conscience by the Privy Council. On the other hand, Mr. F. McLean and Mr. High Clark, supported Mr. Lancaster. Mr. Northrup argued the importance of the matter and suggested that the government should have sought to have Canada exempted from the Roman law. Mr. Borden agreed with Mr. Northrup. Mr. Borden agreed with both Mr. Borden's and Mr. Lancaster's suggestions.—The Minister of Justice, after a remark about Conservative family quarrels, said there was much substance in what Mr. Borden said regarding the law of the land. It was simply a rule of conduct to be followed by Roman Catholics and was designed to prevent clandestine marriages. The Tannet decree as modified by the Roman law had been the law of Quebec for the last three hundred years. He could not support Mr. Lancaster's bill. Mr. Lancaster had not approached the subject in a dispassionate manner. He would not agree that what had been the law of Quebec for 300 years was to be rescinded in this way. The better course would be to leave existing legislation to run its course. Mr. Borden's proposal to adjourn the debate he denounced as neither dignified nor adequate. Mr. Doherty spoke at some length, arguing that the matter fell under the head of science and was under provincial jurisdiction. Mr. A. H. Clarke took the view that the matter was one for the Province to decide.

Ottawa Jan. 29.—Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance has given notice of the government resolution providing for the appointment of a tariff commission and defining its scope and powers. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, that it is expedient to provide for a tariff commission consisting of three members to be appointed by the governor in council, whose duty it shall be 1.—To make, under the direction of the minister of finance, in respect of any goods produced in or imported into Canada, inquiry as to (a) The price and cost of raw materials in Canada and

elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption (b) The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere (c) The cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of use or consumption whether in Canada or elsewhere (d) The most efficient and economical methods of production and distribution of labor in Canada and elsewhere (e) The prices received by producers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and all the other distributors in Canada and elsewhere (f) All conditions and factors which affect or may affect the cost of production and distribution of labor in Canada (g) Generally all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada as compared with other countries and to report to the minister. 2.—To make inquiry into any other matter upon which the minister desires information in relation to any goods produced in or imported into Canada (g) Generally all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada as compared with other countries and to report to the minister. 3.—To hold an inquiry into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the governor in council may think fit to refer to the commission for inquiry and report. The commission is to give priority to matters of importance and to take evidence. The chairman of the commission is to get \$1,000 and the other two members \$750. The secretary is to be paid not more than \$1,000.

MARRIED. WEDDING-NOTICE.—In this city on the 28th inst., John Henry "Bobby" Hildes to Ruth Hildes. CLARE HILDEN.—In this city on the 28th inst., May Clark to Herbert Mabel Hillman. MARRIED.—In this city on the 28th inst., Angus N. McDonald to Katherine F. McKee. MARRIED.—At Little River on the 28th inst., G. A. Amner to Agnes L. Morrow. WRIGHT-BROWN.—At New Amman, on the 28th inst., Harriet F. Wright to J. Hoy Brown.

DIED. McBRAC.—At St. John's, Nfld., January 28th, 1912, after a brief illness, Gen. William D. McBrac, of this city. Deceased left this Province about fifteen years ago. He leaves a widow and two children, also a father, two brothers, and four sisters. R.I.P. FURZE.—In Beaverton, N.S., suddenly on Sunday, Jan. 28th, James Furze, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., for many years a faithful and beloved member of the family of Donald MacDonald. STEPHENS.—At the residence of Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Cottingham, Nfld., on Sunday, Jan. 28th, 1912, Patrick Stephens, 65 years of age. R.I.P. McLEOD.—In Alberton, N.S., Margaret McLeod, aged seventy-four, widow of the late George McLeod, leaving one son William at home, and one sister Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, French River. MURRAY.—At Union Corner, January 28th, George R. Murray, postmaster, and seventy-one, leaving five sons and three daughters. WAKELING.—In this city, Jan. 28, 1912, Mrs. Thos. Wakeling in her 86th year. TROWDALE.—At Ten Hill on Jan. 28th, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Mrs. Robert Trowdale, aged eight years. WALKER.—At Lonsdale on the 28th inst., Donald John Walker aged 65, leaving a widow and three daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace. CHAPPELLE.—In this city, on the 28th inst., after a long illness, J. Henry Chappelle, son of John R. and Margaret Chappelle. May his soul rest in peace. McINNIS.—At Plouffe on the 27th inst., Margaret McInnis, aged 90 years. MARTIN.—At Glen Martin, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Kenneth Martin, aged 71 years. McDONALD.—At Georgetown, of pneumonia, on the 27th inst., Alexander J. McDonald, aged 70, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace. GALLAGHAN.—In this city on the 28th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Gallaghan, aged 64 years. May her soul rest in peace. CLAY.—At Dundas, on December 28th, 1911, Thomas Clay, aged 81 years.

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Darling Block, Corner Queen and Graham Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART & J. S. CAMPBELL, July 2, 1911-12. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Souris, P. E. Island. A. I. FURZE, R.F. A. F. McQUAID, R.A. Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

ANNUAL Remnant SALE Is Now Going On. MOORE & McLEOD

MONEY RAISING SALE We Must Have \$3,500 Before January 25th All Our Stock to Clear at Less than Cost. SHOP EARLY BROWN'S The Young Men's Man - 158 Queen Street.

DO YOU Work With Your Hands With Your Head? Amherst Boots Are the Farmer's Friends. Price \$2.50. Charlottetown Business College AND INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. L. B. MILLER, Principal. RICHMOND STREET

Hard Coal Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. G. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911-12. JAMES H. REDDIN, Barrister, etc., Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1911-12.

The House of Santa Maria

(By Patricia Mackay, in Ave Maria)

To the north, south and east the hills rise tier on tier, guarding the lovely vale from intrusion; while to the west the Pacific stretches away and away to the horizon in a glorious expanse of sparkling blue waters. It is like a charming bit of the Old World set down beneath the sunny skies of California. The hills, steep and thickly timbered with giant live oaks, chaparral, manzanita and madrone are interspersed here and there by canyons as densely wooded, through which silvery streams, wind their way in and out among the ferns and flowers, to flow at last into the valley, keeping it green when all without this favored spot is parched and brown beneath the fierce rays of the summer sun. The vale is thickly dotted with the haciendas of the Spanish Days, where grazing herds, tended by peasants in picturesque garb, crop the luscious grass, or fields of golden grain reflect the sunlight.

Down on the strand near the harbor nestles the little town, a vision of sleepy contentment, its white-walled adobe houses scattered along the winding streets in charming confusion. Here stately palms and olive trees lift their heads toward Heaven, or graceful pepper trees droop their feathery fronds to shelter the portico where the inhabitants spend the greater portion of the waking hours—the women making delicate dresses work and lace, or weaving baskets and rugs, from the sale of which the major part of their income is derived; the men mending the sails and nets from their fishing boats; and the children tumbling about, bare-foot and happy, their red lips ever smiling, their dark eyes alight with the joy of living.

But the glory of Santa Maria is its roses—great, glowing, velvety, long stemmed blossoms, shading from flaming scarlet, pointed buds or opalescent blushing over with a fragrance that permeates the entire valley. Every home is embowered with them, every inhabitant of the valley wears them. And well may the people love them; for, in addition to being a token of Our Lady's favor, they will grow in no other spot. All in vain have the few strangers who penetrate the isolation of the valley attempted to transplant them to alien soil; and even in Palmarosa, a few miles distant beyond the gauding hills, the roses wither and die. They are a part of Santa Maria, bound up in its history—a reason for its existence.

Years ago, when the harsh mandate went forth suppressing the missions; when greedy strangers infested the Coast, claiming for their own the fertile mission gardens, destined soon to become a waste of weeds and thistles. Southward they set their faces, and after a day's travel they lay down beneath the stars to take their rest,—men and women and little children,—a forlorn band of pilgrims, journeying they knew not whither. The following morning they set forth again but toward nightfall they reached a range of almost perpendicular hills, so thickly wooded with trees and underbrush that further progress seemed impossible. Discouraged, they made camp; but before retiring they besought the Virgin Mother to guide them to a place of safety.

Long after the camp was wrapped in slumber, the brown-robed friar knelt in prayer before the crucifix, imploring divine guidance for his little flock. Wreathed with his long march, he fell asleep upon his knees, and in his dreams he beheld the crucifix wreathed with a vine on which gleamed scores of blood-red roses that flooded the air with a celestial fragrance. Then the heavens palpitated with light and color—a rainbow as of liquid gold and jewels—and from the midst of them appeared a Lady of surpassing loveliness who plucked one of the blossoms and held it in her hand as she went before him along a path-way whose entrance was concealed by underbrush. For miles she led him up and down hills, through cool, green canyons, then over a low-topped hill, and down again into a sheltered valley where a crystal spring gurgled in the waning light. On the brink of the pool she placed the rose, and, smiling upon him, she vanished.

When morning dawned the party broke camp; and, saying nothing of his dream, Padre Fernando sought and found the path that the Lady

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, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cures catarrh in its various stages and builds up the whole system.

had shown him. All day they followed it, and toward night they entered the valley, where they found grass for their horses, and water in abundance for man and beast. And there on the brink of the spring, in all its dewy freshness, lay the rose of the "Palmer's Valley."—It was now he knew it had not been a dream. Calling his people about him, he told them how their progress had been assured; and together they planned the crucifix where the rose had lain, and, kneeling, thanked God and Our Lady for such signal proofs of their protection. Night after night the vision was repeated; day after day they were guided through the wilderness like the Israelites of old. Every morning the roses vanished, and every evening they found it awaiting them. After weeks of toilsome marching, it led them at last to the vale where today the Virgin's roses grow in such profusion about the homes of their descendants.

On the last night of their journey they planted the crucifix down with love and faith, while from her coral lips poured forth a flood of melody as clear and sweet as air as the notes of the bell she saw.

She was beloved in all Santa Maria; and out in the valley or on the brown, salted fishing boats that roared the wind on the sparkling waters of the bay, every head was bowed when the voice of the Don Roldan rang out in praise of the Blessed Virgin. The passing years added to the child's charms, until in early womanhood she was the perfect type of patrician loveliness,—tall and slender, like a young willow, and graceful and shy as a fawn. She was the joy of the great house, the pet of her mother's servants, the pride of Santa Maria, as she flitted about the town, tending the sick babies, reading to the old and sightless, feeding the doves in the plaza, playing the organ in the church, singing the Benediction hymns in a voice that would have brought her fame and fortune out in the great world to which she was a stranger; or aiding a neighbor in the completion of some bit of lace so delicate that it might have been the work of fairy fingers.

Every morning she superintended the departure of the little stage, instructing Jose what price to ask for Juanita's baskets, for Maria's rugs, and Carmencita's lace. For now that all danger to their Faith and property is past, they lead a daily stage—a bookboard driven by a pair of sleepy horses and driven by a drowsy jennet—on regular trips to Palmarosa, the very modern town on the very modern railroad that lies just beyond the hills.

One day in early autumn Jose lounged against the station wall, awaiting the arrival of the train, his shadow tipped back on his dark, bronzed face, a gleam of mischief about his eyes, and a gleam of Santa Maria roses on the lapel of his black coat, while at his feet lay the regis and baggage, and—also for his convenience—was the lace which he had been commissioned to call. He removed the cigarette from his lip, touched his hat in a graceful salute, and smiled a charming, indulgent smile as a pair of tourists alighted from the south-bound train and approached him. A number of his wares were sold to good advantage, and the train bell was ringing its warning when the lady stepped the train.

"Ah, how exquisite!" she exclaimed. "I must have some of these beautiful blossoms to take with me. Do they grow here?" "Not here, Senora, but in Santa Maria" (saying his slender brown hand toward the west), "only in Santa Maria."

Briefly he outlined the story of their origin; and she turned to her husband, exclaiming: "Maurice, we must see this wonderful place. A few days' delay is of no consequence. Will you go to the car and bring our suitcase?" Maurice Teravious was quite accustomed to the vagaries of his beautiful wife, and readily accustomed to gratifying her fancies. She

HAD VERY BAD COUGH

And Ticking Sensation in Throat.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It.

Miss C. Davidson, Swansea River, Mass., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a dispensary and had me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. It is a yellow sugar, this place from the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Fanny thing about my wife." "What?" "She can't walk three blocks without getting tired, but she can pump a piano player for hours without pausing to rest."

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Okla., 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 25 cents."

"Just remember," said the rich wife, "that I am the goose that lays your golden eggs."

"You're the first goose I ever saw that cooked every time she laid."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Together—Arthur I shall be obliged to detain you again to-day after school.

Arthur—Of course you understand that if any gossip comes of your keeping me in every day you are responsible for it.

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

"You seem to be rather fond of wine cheese," remarked the dyspeptic. "I always thought cheese with holes in it was indigestible."

"The holes are," rejoined the man who has just finished his fourth sandwich, "but I never eat the holes."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Johnny, I see you have taken more than I said you might have."

"You, mother. I made believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Stinging Headache Remedy gives women prompt relief from monthly pain, and here so had other efforts whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

"Why Freddy," exclaimed the mother of a precocious five-year-old, "aren't you ashamed to call Auntie Sue a pig? Go to her at once and tell her you are very sorry. Auntie," said the little fellow, a few moments later, "I'm awfully sorry you are so stupid."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms goy 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.

Had Palpitation of the Heart Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throbs, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable. To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Commencing Jan. 5th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Trains Inward, Stations, and times for various routes including Charlottetown, St. John's, and other locations.

G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN

Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 812, and we should be pleased to have our orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—Sm

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 19, 1907.

MATHIESON, MacDonald & Stewart, Newton's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, George's Wharf

FIRE INSURANCE.

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown—P. E. Island

Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Note Books of Hand, Receipt Books, Letter Heads, Note Heads

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACMACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

To Merchants

And business men generally, you will need to start 1912 with some new Office Supplies.

We are well stocked with Blank Books (all kinds), Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Journals, Index Books, Record Books, Price Books, Files, Inks, Account Papers, Envelopes, Foolscap, etc., etc.

Binding Cases

Are you using our "Success Binding Cases" for Letters and Invoices. Every business man should have them. Only \$2.50 in in one dozen lots. Our goods are bought right and sold right.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Home-Made Preserves!

CRANBERRIES.

Home-Made Preserves!

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

EUREKA TEA

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

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R. F. Maddigan & Co.

SCOTT'S EMULSION advertisement with image of a man carrying a large fish on his back.

MORSON & DUFFY advertisement for legal services and money loans.

McLean & McKinnon advertisement for legal services.



Advertisement for Home-Made Preserves and Cranberries.

Advertisement for Christmas Supplies.

Advertisement for Eureka Tea.

Advertisement for R.F. Maddigan & Co. business.

Advertisement for John MacMachern, agent.

Advertisement for W.J.P. McMillan, M.D., physician and surgeon.