

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 47

Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. 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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

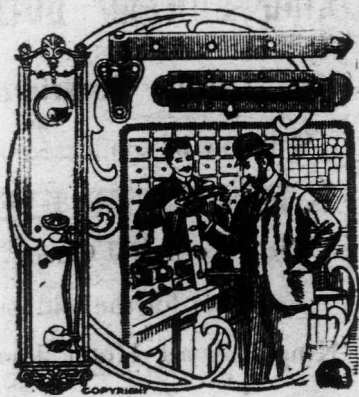
Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



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.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Kdife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a leading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newton's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building, Georgetown

Why Socialism Opposes the Church.

The following timely leader from the Boston Pilot of recent date sets forth in no uncertain manner just why Socialism opposes the Catholic Church:

"Usually the question is reversed—why is the Church opposed to Socialism. But we are willing to accept the form. The fact that both are mutually antagonistic goes without saying. The Socialists have hitherto proclaimed from the housetops that their propaganda leaves Religion out of the case, in other words that a man can be a Socialist and a good Catholic at the same time, and many an honest working-man has been deceived by such professions. The mask, however, has been torn away from the face of Socialism, and today it stands revealed in all its hideousness, as the foe not only of Catholicity, but of every institution that stands for Religion, happiness, progress, and good order. Why does it hate Catholicity? Because the Catholic Church to-day stands alone in its profession of Christianity, and Socialism hates Christ and all that Our Lord did for. The Catholic Church differs from Socialism especially in one way—it is positive, while Socialism is negative. That is, the Church has something to say, and says it, while Socialism, having no message to deliver, spends its time in denying all and everything that intelligent humanity has believed. The Catholic Church builds up; Socialism tears down. The one is constructive, the other destructive. Where the Church stands for a happy solidity, Socialism stands for a fatal ruin. As the Church pictures a Heaven of eternal peace, Socialism spells an earthly hell of constant unrest. The Catholic Church looks ever upward to the Source of everlasting light; Socialism plunges on in the darkness, its eyes glazed fast upon mud and mire of material things. Catholicity is humanity endowed with an immortal soul; Socialism is the corpse of the human kind moved not by the intuitions of intellect, but by the dull, dead machinery of pretence and everlasting falsehood. Catholicity is the truth; Socialism is a living lie. Is it any wonder, then, that Socialism hates Catholicity?"

Again Socialism hates the Church because the Church stands forth fearlessly in proclaiming the truth and in denouncing every form of in-sult offered against the word of her divine Founder. Socialism hates the Church because the Church has shown how the Socialistic doctrine aims at the destruction of the home, and the sanctity of the marriage tie, and substitutes for the love and laws of God a utopian equality, the abandonment of marriage, and the establishment of a State from which the name of God shall be banished. It hates the Church because it aims at the destruction of religious belief, bellows of brotherly love with threats of death—a sort of "love me or I'll kill you"—and it sets up a State where license is law and where the shrewdness of the politician can hoodwink the simplicity of the ordinary citizen.

Socialism hates the Church because she stands against the divorce evil that is threatening not only our national life, but the sanctity of the home in every land. Socialism makes the pretence that it alone deplores and condemns the evils of the time. Does it feel these evils as keenly as the Catholic Church? Has she ever been satisfied with the conditions, the favors granted to the special few? How many rich men are in her ranks? Has she been a panderer to kings? Read history, and note how the hands of kings have almost always been against her. It was not Henry VIII, alone who warred upon her; it was Philip le Bel, Louis XIV., Joseph II. of Austria, Leopold of Austria, the kings of Germany, Italy, Portugal, and sometimes of Spain. When has she found favor with them, and why, then should Socialism saddle upon the Church the crimes committed by men who were actually fighting her? The reason is that Socialism so hates the Church that say lie will be welcome that can lead the people astray in regard to her.

The Church has no satisfaction in the charities of the millionaires who give poor men books when they ask for bread; she loves not the riotous careers of the murderers whose Socialistic minds have led them to ocean scienceless acts and crimes. And remember, that the grafters, the robbers, the corrupt in municipal affairs are not seen at the Holy Communion table in the Catholic Church. Some, indeed, use the Catholic name, but they, like the Socialists, only do so to cover up their hideousness with the cloak of respectability.

Socialism hates the Church, because the Church has exposed the Socialistic failure. Socialism talks loudly, but has accomplished nothing. It has had its chance in France, and what is the result? A dying nation, a land of childless parents, where degeneration invites the attention of every visitor from other lands. Before the French people began to talk the theories that make up Socialism, the French were the sturdiest people in Europe. In the wars that followed, France lost 3,000,000 of the finest men in the land. There was left to her an enfeebled generation of men from whom the present generation mostly sprang. Out of all that was still good in that French generation descended the sturdy families that make up the true French Catholicity of to-day. Degenerate France against Catholic France means tribes of Briands, Clemenceaus and Combes against true French manhood,—and the Briands and their clique are the Socialists. Does the world wish to see another nation of effeminate, coarct-strung pigmies? That is what it is threatening to give to Italy. Do you workmen of America wish to follow in line and have behind you as a heritage to the future a lopsided, consumptive race of big talkers and do-nothings? That is all that Socialism can give you. It is because Socialism in its counsels knows this, and knows the present bright, strong, intelligent calibre of our Catholic men that it hates us.

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In a word, the Church abolished pagan slavery; Socialism seeks to make all men slaves. The Church uplifted womankind; Socialism seeks to degrade her to a position unnameable. The Church has gathered the poor to feed and clothe them; Socialism hates the poor and denounces the charity which would fill the hungry mouths and warm the shivering limbs. The Church has educated men in the things that make for happiness and stability; Socialism proposes an education of fads, where boys learn to make aprons and girls to cook indigestible food. Look the thing squarely in the face. Why does Socialism hate the Church? Because the Church is of God, heaven-born, with an eternal hope, while Socialism is the latest device of that Satan who has always hated God, and who can offer its adherents no eternal prospect better than its birthplace, the "dark country of Hell."

France

Some one has described Briand as not exemplifying the saying that "all things come to those who wait," but "all things come to him who lies in wait." He hoisted himself into power and place by means of the Socialists. He himself was an advocate of the General Strike; but when he became Prime Minister he crushed it. The subsequent scenes in parliament were tumultuous. Jaures, Guesde and others fiercely denouncing him but he succeeded in gaining a vote of confidence and was thought to be firmly in his seat, when on November 2 he announced to Fallieres that the Cabinet had resigned. Ordinarily that would have been the end of the chief, but Fallieres asked him to form a new one and on November 3 he presented a new ministry. The names of the two Socialists, Millerand and Viviani, who were conspicuous in the former cabinet, do not appear, though it is said that Briand was anxious to retain Millerand. Besides Briand there are eleven individuals who compose this body. Ten of them never served before in any ministerial capacity. It is useless to give their names for they are unknown in this part of the world and may disappear from the scene tomorrow. The Minister of Public Works, M. Puech, who takes Millerand's place is the only one that seems familiar. Parliament was adjourned to November 8. What will happen then or what program Briand will present no one knows. In the carrying up of Persia by England and Russia France acquiesces. It is Hobson's choice, otherwise Germany and Turkey would be the executioners; moreover she has no commerce in that part of the world, or at least, only six per cent of the imports and exports. Ten years ago there were three French business establishments at Teheran, now there is only one. The two that withdrew had made a million in twelve years; but no one was enterprising enough to continue the business. The French physician of the Shah has been succeeded by an Englishman, and Financial Adviser Biot by some one who is not French.

While there is so much clamor for the right of even government employees to strike, Jules Roche contributes an interesting article to the Figaro, in which he cites the labor laws of the National Assembly of 1791 (namely, in the heat of the French Revolution), which show that one of the great principles of

the Revolution was freedom to work and freedom of contract. The assembly prohibited in express terms the formation of trade unions or similar associations intended to interfere with the liberties of the citizens in their industrial relations including their wages and hours of labor. It is in violent contrast with present conditions—America.

Duez to Be Brought to Trial.

Paris, October 27, 1910.

The notorious scandals brought to light in the investigation of the liquidation of the property of the religious orders by Duez are once more matter of public talk. It appeared for a time, despite the popular indignation aroused by their first revelation, that they would be dealt with as so many other lapses from grace have been dealt with by the ruling powers of France—that they would be quietly forgotten for the good of the cause. Just of late, however, word is spread that Duez is to be brought to trial for his misdeeds. The first report made no mention of the tribunal before which the prosecution would come, whether the civil or the criminal courts were to take cognizance of matter. Duez, it is said, has used every endeavor to avoid a criminal process, going so far as to retract the confession made in the beginning that he had stolen a million and a half whilst acting as agent of the official originally charged with the liquidation. M. Imbert, the public prosecutor has not heeded this action and Duez will be criminally tried on this and other indictments.

The present report has it that he will be called to answer for false valuations in his work, for thefts committed in administering the property of the Congregations, for betrayal of confidence in the liquidation processes, and finally for presenting false expense vouchers and for unjustly magnifying real expenses incurred whilst doing the work with which he was entrusted. There is, too, mention made of a false affidavit presented in connection with his accounting for the estate of the Oratorians. Duez's agent and accomplice, Martin Gantier, is held on practically like counts, and in addition is to answer for the seizure of documents of value which disappear from his possession. As is well known, the Liberal press has all along affirmed that Duez had acted in full understanding with the heads of religious houses in the criminal deeds charged against him, and that these heads, having enabled him to deceive the Government, were guilty accomplices in his wrong doing. No word of this appears in the process now prepared against him to play.

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.

The "International Limited."

One of the most artistic folders issued by the Grand Trunk is a brochure just out giving information regarding the "International Limited" which is heralded as Canada's fastest train as well as its finest. The booklet is prepared in most attractive style, well printed and illustrated, while the aesthetic relation of type and illustrations is maintained to a notable degree. The story of the "International Limited" is a familiar one to Canadian, as well as American, travellers, but as shown in the latest publication of the Company, it is still not merely interesting, but attractive. A full description of this train between Montreal and Chicago is given, together with all the information regarding time and accommodation, that any passenger could require, the whole tastefully put together and artistically illustrated. A copy may be had free on application to Mr. J. Quinn, District Passenger Agent, G. T. R. Montreal, Que.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE Who Have Never Experienced A HEADACHE.

Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial, we feel sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others during the past thirty-five years.

Mrs. C. Meadows, Claraburg, Ont., writes: "For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine; now I feel like a new woman. I find I am completely cured, and I can truthfully testify that it is the best medicine I have ever used."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A certain landlord called on a tenant one day and said: "Jones, I'm going to raise your rent."

"What for?" Jones asked anxiously. "Have taxes gone up?" "No, not at all," the landlord answered, but I see you've painted the house and put in a new range and bathtub. That, of course, ought to make it bring me more rent."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Rev. Mr. Waters—Look at Bill Barley, for instance. It was the demon rum that made him one eyed low browed sot that he is today. Cactus Charley—Not altogether, parson. It mebbe made him a low browed sot, but it was me that made him one eyed.

Agent—Did you find a suitable house for that customer who asked so cheery?

Assistant—I did my best, sir. I recommended him one with a swell front.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont. writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Bunker—I used to get considerable amusement out of golf.

Ascum—Ah, then you don't play any more?

Bunker—Yes, indeed. I was referring to the time before I began to play.

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.

"What do you call this?" demanded the irate patron in the rush lunch-room.

"Dat, sah, am a hamburg steak, responded the polite waiter.

"Hamburg steak? H'm! From the size of it I should say it was a hamburg steak."

"I make a pretty good thing out of that client."

"Plenty of litigation, eh?"

"Oh, no. She thinks she ought to leave something to her cook and it keeps me busy drawing up new wills."

Sprained Arm.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimsby, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by imparting a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. At all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910

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Please send in your subscriptions. The year is nearing its close and we need the money to meet our obligations. Please don't delay.

Imperial Politics.

The failure of the committee, composed of Government and Opposition members, to solve the question of the veto power of the House of Lords has once more thrown matters political in the Mother Country into the melting pot, and everything now points to a general election in the near future. Right on the heels of the Premier's announcement of the committees non-agreement as to a Modus Vivendi comes the unexpected declaration of Lord Lansdowne, Opposition Leader in the Upper House, that his party was committed to reform of the House of Lords. In this connection he calls for the Government's veto bill. The Premier expressed his willingness that the veto bill as it stands shall be discussed by the Lords and that no amendments thereto shall be permitted; and moreover he places a limit to the length of time for the debate. The consideration of the Government's veto bill by the Lords, under these conditions, would in all likelihood leave matters just as they are; as the Opposition Lords are not likely to pass the bill in its present form, and will not submit to the Premier's dictation as to amendments and time limit. A possible solution of the deadlock between the Government and Opposition Lords would be the appointment by the Government of a sufficient number of peers to overcome the adverse majority. This would be a very extreme measure, requiring the consent of the King. It is said that the Premier made this request of the King; but that his Majesty refused to give the prime minister guarantees to that end. It would appear then that the next step and the only possible safety-valve would be an appeal to the people, and a dissolution is liable to take place any day now.

In the mean time, however, the Lords assure the public that they are desirous of their own reform. Lord Rosebery's plan of reform presented last session is as follows:

1—So many chosen by the hereditary peers from among themselves and by Crown nomination; 2—So many sitting by virtue of office and qualifications, and 3—So many chosen from outside, the term of the tenure of office of all peers to be limited. In addition to this comes Lord Lansdowne's declaration that the Upper House was ready with its contribution towards a solution of the question at issue. His party, he said, was committed to the view that in a reformed House of Lords there should be a reduction of membership, abolition of the hereditary principle, and adequate representation of the best elements of the existing house, reinforced from the outside, either by nomination or some kind of an election. They were also ready, he said, to devise some means of settling the differences between the two houses. The government, he declared, had no right to assume, because the eight front benches failed to bring about an agreement, that parliament could not settle these tremen-

ous problems. This looks very much like a superior tactical move on the part of the Opposition Leader in the Lords, and would seem to disorganize the Government's plans for the immediate dissolution of Parliament. Of course there is nothing tangible to show how long the day may be deferred.

When all is said, it is not likely the dissolution of Parliament is far off, and it is safe to assume that interest in the situation has been transferred to the constituencies. In view of the near approach of the elections, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons addressed an important political gathering at Nottingham on Thursday night last. Mr. Balfour dealt with the present crisis from all angles and outlined the policy of the Unionists.

Tariff reform, he said, still stood as the great constructive policy to which the Unionists were committed, but if the benefits therefrom were only purchasable by throwing the burden on the wage earning classes he would not touch it. The Unionist proposed to wage no defensive warfare, but to show the electorate that they had an imperial and domestic policy carrying in finite advantages to the country. He advised his audience not to believe all the unauthorized reports concerning the proceedings of the veto conference, and said that if the Unionists had agreed upon the only terms which would have made an agreement possible, they would have betrayed their cause. He considered that the dominant element in a two-chamber system and that dissensions arising between the two chambers should be submitted for the peoples arbitration.

In his opinion the House of Lords membership should be reduced to men of public service. There should also be an element elected by the peers and another element equal to the other two, representing the great bodies of public opinion. He opposed a wholly elective second chamber, because it would usurp the position of the first.

Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on the same day strongly urged the adoption of Lord Rosebery's resolutions as a practical and generous plan for a reformed Upper House, in which the hereditary element would not exercise a preponderant influence. Baron Courtney, who is regarded as an excellent authority and who is a staunch Liberal though he thought that the resolutions are vague and illusory, said that he disagreed completely with the view of the government that the constitutional conference having failed, it was impossible for Parliament to reach an agreement. He deplored that a threat had been made to take the matter out of the hands of Parliament and to appeal to the man in the street. Lord Lansdowne having supported the resolution on the grounds that it was necessary to bring the Upper House into closer relations with the democracy and the Earl of Crewe declaring that he would not vote against them, as he thought that a great deal might be said in favor of Lord Rosebery's proposition, the resolutions were carried without a division of the House.

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Dominion Parliament.

The third session of the eleventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened with the usual ceremonies at Ottawa, on Thursday last, by his Excellency, the Governor-General.

When the members of the Commons had returned to their chamber after attendance on the Governor-General

in the Senate, the proceedings were brief. The first words uttered had reference to the election in Drummond-Arthabaska, Mr. Speaker announcing that the seat had become vacant and that he had ordered a by-election. "What about the result?" asked John Haggart. But Mr. Speaker said he had not been apprised of the result. After the appointment of the usual striking committee to select the standing committees of the House and some other routine business the House adjourned to Monday of this week.

Among the notices of motion, is this one, presented by Mr. Meighen, of Portage La Prairie; that "A substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff." This is significant from a tactical as well as from a political viewpoint. Politically it is an important move. Tactically it is amusing, because it upsets a trick which the Liberals have worked for years. Session after session Mr. Knowles, Liberal member for Moosejaw has on the first day put down a reduction of duty on agricultural implements resolution; then he said, let it stand for the rest of the session, thus preventing any other member from referring to a subject which the government finds inconvenient. Mr. Knowles' little game thus is stopped.

Mr. Borden is asking about the letter which H. B. Fleming, chief despatcher of the Intercolonial, sent on Oct. 21st last, to H. McLeod, freight agent at Moncton, in restricting him not to depend on the track department for men, but to apply to James Doyle, or John T. Hawke. Mr. Borden is asking if the letter is authentic, by whose authority it was sent and whether Messrs. Doyle and Hawke have any official connection with the Intercolonial.

The speech from the throne, contains little matter of importance, and is generally regarded as very disappointing. It is as follows: Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—

When I prorogued parliament in the month of May last I was about completing the term usually allotted to the office of Governor General, but it has pleased His Majesty King George to continue me as his representative in Canada, and, therefore, it is my great pleasure again to greet you at the opening of the new session.

I meet you under the shadow of a calamity which has befallen this country and the whole British Empire, in the demise of our beloved sovereign King Edward VII. His death is mourned not only by his subjects the world over, but also by all civilized nations, who had learned to appreciate the many gifts and qualities which had earned for him the name of Peacemaker, by which he will be known in history.

It is with pleasure that I congratulate you on the ever growing prosperity of this favored land. Trade and commerce are advancing in all directions with rapid strides. The total volume of imports and exports far exceeds all previous records, and the growth of our industries and international trade keeps pace with the development of our external commerce.

GOOD CROPS. Whilst in certain of the western provinces the crops did not realize the sanguine expectations which had been formed in the early spring, yet the total yield was reasonably satisfactory, and the eastern provinces in this regard have been more than ordinarily blessed. The condition now existing over the whole country conclusively demonstrates that even with lesser production at some points, the vastness and variety of our resources ensure at all times a high degree of progress for the whole country.

Negotiations for the acquisition from the Admiralty of the two

cruisers Niobe and Rainbow have been carried on with His Majesty's government, and the two ships have now arrived and are stationed in Canadian waters in pursuance of the policy adopted last session for the creation of a naval service.

The Hague tribunal, to which was referred the controversy between Great Britain and the United States with reference to fisheries in Canadian and Newfoundland waters, has rendered a decision which has been accepted by all parties interested as a fair and equitable adjustment of this long pending dispute. The result is gratifying inasmuch as it will tend not only to promote peace and friendship between us and our neighbors, but also to further the practice of settling international questions by means of arbitration.

Marked progress is being made in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, and a large quantity of grain is this season finding an outlet from the west to the Great Lakes over this new highway. It is hoped that ere long a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the operation of the finished portions of the line, pending the completion of the road from Moncton to Winnipeg.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

The construction of a line of railway to Hudson Bay, which has occupied the attention of the people for many years, has assumed practical shape. Already a contract has been awarded for the construction of a bridge forming part of this railway across the Saskatchewan River at Pas Mission, and the work is now in progress. During the present session, a measure will be laid before you providing for the prosecution and completion of this work with all possible speed. The connection of the great west with the eastern portions of Canada, and also with the overseas markets, by this new rail and ocean route, will not only open up a new section of Canada, but will greatly assist in the development of trade, and thus benefit both producers and consumers.

The construction of the bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, the largest work of its kind ever undertaken, has been receiving the careful attention of my government, and the utmost care is being observed so that success may be assured. The structure is now under contract. Tenders for the erection of the superstructure have been received from four responsible companies, and are now being considered. It is expected that the contract will shortly be awarded and the work pushed forward to completion.

EXTENSION OF TRADE.

While recognizing the importance of the Canadian home trade and the great value of the market for our staples in the United Kingdom, my government feel that they should avail themselves of every opportunity to promote friendly commercial relations with the British colonies and foreign countries so that our surplus products may be admitted into the markets of those countries on the most favorable terms. In pursuance of this policy, commercial arrangements, involving reductions of our custom duties, have been made with Italy and Belgium and a reduced schedule of duties has been granted to the Netherlands.

The desirability of more equitable tariff arrangements between the United States and Canada has long been felt on this side of the border. The commercial policy of the Republic has not hitherto favored imports from Canada. We have bought largely from the United States, but they have bought much less from us in return. It is gratifying to find that a more liberal policy is now favored by the neighboring country and that the government at Washington express a desire to establish better trade relations with the Dominion. Following the negotiations which took place some months ago between the President of the United States and my government, the results of which were at the time communicated to parliament, a further conference between representatives of the two countries has been held at Ottawa. While no conclusions have been reached, and no formal proposals made, the free discussion of the subject that has taken place encourages my government to hope that at an early day, without any sacrifice of Canada's interests, an arrangement may be made which will admit many of the products of the Dominion into the United States on satisfactory terms.

A very careful inquiry into the conditions of trade and transportation between the British West

Indies and Canada has been held by a Royal Commission appointed by His late Majesty, including among its members two of my ministers. The report of the Commission will be laid before you.

COPYRIGHT LAW.

In view of the Imperial Conference on copyright, at which unanimous conclusions were reached in favor of harmonious legislation on this subject throughout the Empire, a bill to revise and consolidate the law on copyright will be submitted to you.

In furtherance of the provisions of the treaty recently passed with the United States on the subject of contiguous waters, bills will also be introduced respecting banks, terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior, and with regard to the investigation and betterment of industrial and labor conditions and other subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the accounts of the last year will be laid before you. The estimates for the coming fiscal year will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons:—These important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest, I commend to your best consideration, and pray that Divine Providence may guide your deliberations.

Silver Jubilee Celebration.

The Mankato, Minnesota, Free Press, of the 10th inst, contains the following account of the silver jubilee celebration of Rev. Robert Hughes, which we feel sure will be read with pleasure by his many friends in this Province: The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the holy priesthood of Reverend Robert Hughes, the popular and talented pastor of St. John's Catholic church, was observed and celebrated today in a manner befitting the occasion. Solemn high Mass was read by Rev. Father Hughes, celebrant, and the Right Reverend P. R. Heffron, D. D., Bishop of Winona, gave the sermon. The church was filled to its capacity, and in the audience or assisting in the services were nearly fifty priests from other towns and cities, and many of the residents of former parishes served by Father Hughes. The services began at ten o'clock, and lasted until nearly noon. The singing by the choir was a feature.

Father Hughes is now serving his tenth year in the local pastorate, and during this time the parish has experienced growth and betterment. Important alterations and improvements have just been completed upon the church building of \$2,500 to \$3,000, rendering it one of the best appointed in the state, outside of the cathedrals.

RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

The parish tendered Father Hughes a reception at the Knights of Columbus hall last evening, in honor of the anniversary celebrated today and it was a function brilliant in every respect, and one long to be remembered with pleasure by all so fortunate as to be present. Invitations had been sent to the members of the parish, the Knights of Columbus, the Lady Foresters, the members of Social Science club and the public library board, and their respective husbands and wives, and it is estimated that fully five hundred persons were gathered in the spacious hall to extend congratulations to the guest of honor.

The hall was tastefully and attractively decorated with palms and cut flowers, and the chandeliers were trimmed with smilax. The guests were met upon their arrival at the hall by Mr. M. F. Sullivan, John Farkin, John Kennedy and Thos. Larkin, the ushers who guided them to the dressing rooms.

BISHOP IN RECEIVING LINE.

The receiving line was composed of Bishop Heffron, Rev. Father Hughes, Rev. Father Gibbons of St. Paul, and Rev. Father Kiernan of Owatonna. A short time was spent in pleasant social conversation, meeting out of town guests and renewing acquaintances in town. About twenty-five visiting priests were present, and delegates from the parishes previously presided over by Father Hughes, including a large number from Blue Earth. Punch was served throughout the evening, the punch bowl being presided over by Mrs. J. R. Snow, Miss Katie Tierney, Miss Ruth Carney and Miss Mary Hughes. Lamm's orchestra furnished music throughout the earlier part of the affair and was a pleasing feature.

INTERESTING MUSICAL PROGRAM.

An interesting musical program was carried out. Miss Frances Kenney gave a song, Robert Coughlan a piano selection and Prof. C. E. Pardo, musical instructor in St. Thomas college, St. Paul, a violin selection. Each was heartily enquired. Miss Kathleen Hart accompanied the first two and Miss Elsie Jache accompanied Prof. Pardo.

Prof. W. D. Jamieson, of the department of public speaking of St. Thomas college, gave two recitations, and was warmly received. Speechmaking followed the musical and literary program. Rev. Father Murphy of Blue Earth parish, where Father Hughes was at one time stationed and Rev. Father Coleman of St. Mary's parish, another former station of Father Hughes, spoke of the high esteem in which he was and is held in those places, and of his successful work there.

C. O. Dailey, upon behalf of the parish, presented Father Hughes with an elegant set of vestments, and on behalf of the Rosary society of the church presented him with an alb, and on behalf of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of St. Paul, presented him with a surplice. He gave a neat little speech in a complimentary vein.

Rev. Father Kernan of Owatonna, another place where Father Hughes was formerly located, gave a witty talk, that set everybody laughing. Judge A. R. Pfan spoke of Father Hughes as a citizen, and indulged in some flights of oratory in doing justice to his subject. He told of the general esteem in which Father Hughes is held, and of the interest that he has taken in the community outside of his church and of his public spirit.

BISHOP HEFFRON AMONG SPEAKERS. Bishop Heffron spoke in a congratulatory strain, telling of his long acquaintance with Father Hughes and of the latter's untiring and successful work wherever located. Father Hughes closed the program by responding to the many nice and complimentary things that had been said. He displayed the dry wit for which he is famous, and gave a short talk that was extremely apt. It was a very pleasing response.

The affair was most successful in every way, and everyone departed with the hope that Father Hughes may live to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary under equally pleasing circumstances and that his parishes may be still more blessed and his work fruitful in the future.

This noon the ladies of the parish gave a dinner to the visiting priests at the Knights of Columbus hall. That it was a sumptuous spread goes without saying.

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS.

The following congratulatory letters were received by Father Hughes: Toronto, Canada, November 1, 1910.—Very Rev. Robert Hughes, Church of St. John, Mankato, Minn. Dear Father Hughes: I have your invitation to participate in the jubilee festivities, and regret very much that I shall not be able to be there in the flesh, though I certainly shall be present in spirit. All my friends wish us on that morning as lastly as our Faithful souls in Christ, A. E. Burke, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada.

St. Paul, Minn., November 2, 1910.—Rev. R. Hughes, Dear Father: I thank you for your kind invitation to take part in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination. I shall not be able to be in Mankato on that auspicious day. Permit me, however, to wish you many years yet to labor in the holy ministry; many blessings from Heaven during those years so that what remains to you of your earthly life may be as fruitful in good works as that portion of it which is now consigned to the past. Very sincerely, John Ireland.

Montreal, November 2, 1910.—Rev. Robert Hughes, Church of St. John, Mankato, Minn. Dear Father Hughes: I am very thankful to you for your kind invitation to the various celebrations in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the holy priesthood. The distance separating us being so far, it will be quite impossible for me to attend. I am happy to send you my congratulations, and my blessing, that God may keep you "ad multos annos" in His vineyard. I am, dear Father, yours, Paul Archib., Montreal.

Chicago, November 5, 1910.—The Rev. Robert Hughes, Church of St. John, Mankato, Minn. Dear Father Robert: One of the earliest recollections I have of seeing you in my father's house, saying "good-by" when you were leaving the island to study for the priesthood. I can still see you standing there, shaking hands with my mother. After you had left the house, I remember her telling me, in an awe-struck sort of a way, how far you were going away and that you were going to devote your life to God.

You know I always believed that apparently insignificant little affair had a good deal to do with my own vocation. Knowing this, you can imagine with what pleasure I salute the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination, and wish you many, many more years of usefulness in the service of the Altar. Few priests have more useful lives to look back upon, and the blessing of it all to you still have your health and strength, your zeal and your energy, to go on and make new conquests of hearts and souls.

I cannot be with you at Mankato on November 10. I will be very far away for duty in sending me out to the Pacific coast on business of great importance for the society; but if I cannot be there, I will remember just the same, wherever I am, and while that solemn high Mass is

being sung, I will try to join in the prayers that ascend from the sanctuary for your continued spiritual and temporal prosperity. With best wishes, I am faithfully your friend, Francis C. Kelley.

CAREER OF FATHER HUGHES.

Father Hughes was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1835, as the only family bible leaves witness. It is interesting to know that this bible was purchased by his father with the first two pounds he earned of his own. It shows the serious turn of mind of the young man who was to become the father of two priests, a sister in religion, and two physicians. The child of baptism was named Robert for his maternal grandfather, the Hon. Robert Mooney who is remembered as an eloquent parliamentary speaker, and one of the most active supporters of the splendid free school system, that still obtains on the Island.

HIS DESIRE TO BECOME A PRIEST. As a boy Father Hughes attended the district school, after which he made the classical course in St. Dunstan's college. It was during his second year in college that he had lost his father, and though he was the oldest son his mother continued him in school, because he had already manifested a desire to join the priesthood. His dearest wish was to become a Jesuit, but he hesitated to cut himself off so completely from the world now that his mother was left alone with a family of ten, the youngest almost a babe in arms. His philosophy was taken up in St. Laurence near Montreal and his theological course was made at Laval university, Quebec. It was at the latter place that he acquired the proficiency in the French language that made his work so valuable in the mixed congregations of the west. Shortly after he had taken the degree of bachelor of science, circumstances forced him to go out into the world for several years. This training though hard at the time, has been of invaluable service to him in giving him a deeper insight into human nature, and a broader sympathy with the laity. EXERCISED HIS MARKED ABILITY.

It also gave him an opportunity to exercise his marked ability in finance, for in his short period in the world he laid the foundation of a comfortable income, which he never failed to spend liberally on struggling and deserving students whether to themselves for the ministry or other walks of life.

On the advice of Archbishop Ireland he returned to the seminary, and after spending a short time at St. Bonaventures Alburgh he was called to St. Paul where the Archbishop was then founding a seminary, and was ordained with its first class of students.

After his ordination he was sent as assistant to the Rev. Father Omer of Clonfert, where he was put in charge of the Indian school there. Later he was made pastor of St. Mary's Waseca county with charge of the adjoining mission of South Prairie.

TEN YEARS AT BLUE EARTH. After three years service here during which time the parish built a church and a home, he was called to Blue Earth where he labored for the next ten years. At that time the district that is now covered by the parishes of Gukeon, Fairmont, East Chish, Sherburn and Jackson, and for much of the time Easton and Delavan depended upon him. The result was that he spent most of the time on the road, which



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles.

28 inches long \$2.85, 32 inches long 2.60, Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75, 32 inches 3.00

Plain Waterproof Canvas. Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25, 32 inches 3.75, 34 inches 4.15

Stanley Bros.

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er the weather was good or bad. The splendid health that he had always enjoyed sustained him after year after in the work, but one cold night after he had recovered from an attack of grippe he was called to a distant parish where he contracted a cold, which progressed slowly and painfully until it resulted in a lameness, which must be very trying to one who was blessed with such a splendid physique and was so devoted to athletics.

CAME HERE IN 1862. In 1862 he was called to Mankato where he labored faithfully to the present time. His interest in higher education and his liberal views on the same is evidenced by the fact that two of his sisters are university graduates and are at present practicing physicians. A third sister is engaged for more than twenty years in philanthropic work in the House of the Good Shepherd. She has been a superior of a convent in the community for many years. COACHED HIS YOUNGER BROTHER.

His youngest brother, the late Rev. Father Daniel Hughes, "Father Dan" as he was affectionately called, grew up under his special guidance. He taught him, his classmates and coached him so that he entered the class of philology directly from under his care. This brilliant young man was very close to the heart of his elder brother, who already looked upon him as a staff for his declining years, but God willed it otherwise, and only a short year ago he was called upon to mourn his untimely death. The joy of his celebration today is tempered with sorrow, for all mine the strong young figure that the people so often saw by the side of the elder man, and there is a heartfelt sympathy which speaks with pleasure as all wish him God's choicest blessings—Ad. Milton Anson.

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 12, 1907.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. 960 Miles in 52 days.



PATON'S The House of Quality Where THE Best Clothes COME FROM

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Friday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1910, at twelve o'clock noon...

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown in the County of Northumberland on Thursday the eighth day of December A. D. 1910 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon...

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

This is the date of the execution of Dr. Crippen for the murder of his wife. Mr. Bourassa has gone on a six weeks visit to Europe. The Virginian, the first boat of the season with the Halifax, entered that harbor Friday morning.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The total value of all fish products taken by Canadian fishermen during last fiscal year was \$29,628,169. Prince Edward Island's share was \$1,197,557. The schooner Lila Young, Capt. Berrier, arrived at Canso Monday morning and reported a serious collision off Raccoon on the way down.

New Store MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost Let Us Make Your Suit!



Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made" suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed.

You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship.

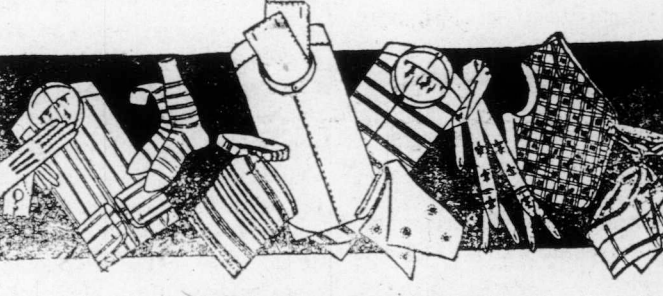
Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us?

The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here---Moderately Priced.

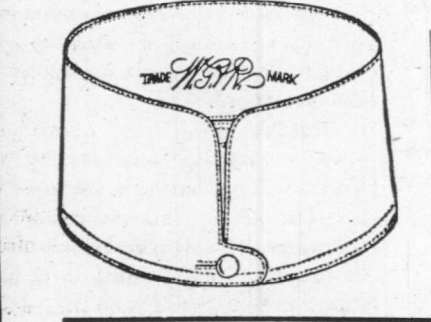
In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gent's Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.23, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.



COLLARS We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes.



PRETTY NECKWEAR

We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each.



MACLELLAN BROS.

MARRIED.

SILLIKER-HAYES-At the Methodist Parsonage, Beauce, on November 16th, by Rev. H. Johnson, A. Fraser Silliker to Miss Sarah L. Hayes, both of Sarsletown, P. E. I. BOWNESS-McKELVIE-At the home of the bride, Kensington, on Nov. 16, by the Rev. A. D. Stirling, Walter A. Bowness, of Norborne, to Lizzie L. McKelvie, of Kensington.

MARRIED.

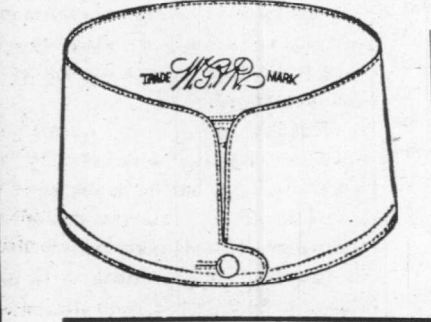
Armand Lavergne, announces that the Nationalists are going to have a candidate in every constituency in Quebec at the next Dominion election, and are also planning to invade the other provinces. He declares that he will speak in every province of the Dominion against the Government's Naval Act.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.23, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.



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PARSONS-At Mill Vale, on Oct. 29th, after a short illness, Mrs. John Parsons in the 55th year of her age. McKENNA-At her residence, Boston, Mass., on Nov. 16th, Miss Mary E. McKenna, formerly of Charlottetown, R. I. P. CAMPBELL-At her home in Ugg, on Nov. 14th, 1910, Mrs. F. D. Campbell, aged 40 years.

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Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Lelia M. Mackieson of Charlottetown in Queen's County, single woman, will on or after the tenth day of December A. D. 1910 sell by private sale under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of January A. D. 1903 and made between William A. Leslie of Souris Line Road, Lot 45, in King's County bounded north by a reserved road running west from said Souris Line Road, south by land now or formerly in possession of Ronald McPhee and west by the land hereinafter described extending east and west sixty-four chains and north and south eight chains, being the land described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to William Allan Leslie dated 22nd day of January A. D. 1903.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. 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

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the COOLEST SMOKES. On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910-4f

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. S. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, M. A. Nov. 10, 1900-2m

In November.

(By Neale Mann, in the Ave Maria.)

All the world condescends
With the Holy Souls
Through the decades of bleak November,
As, in echoes faint,
Comes their loving plaint
Soft-sighed by the moaning wind;
And the leaves that fall
Spread a yellow pall
That forces us still to remember
How brief in life,
How, after its strife,
Comes pain for the sins we have sinned.

But a river rolls,
O'er the Holy Souls
Through these decades of bleak November—
A river of prayer,
That cleanses them there,
In that reign of patient pain.
For each vanished friend
Let our own prayers blend,
Begging Mary, our Queen, to remember
And usher above
The souls whom we love,
That forever with her they may reign.

Of a Good, Peaceful Life.

We are indebted to the kindness of Sir Francis Crues for the following translation of a very beautiful meditation by the author of the "Imitation of Christ," says the Irish Messenger.

"This meditation," writes Sir Francis Crues, "so brief and yet so full, well suited for the daily use of those whose leisure is scanty, appears in the author's manuscript, dated A. D. 1441, now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels (Nos. 5855-5861). It will also be found in print, near the end of the Second Volume of a Kempis' works, edited by Henricus Sommalus, S.P., A. D. 1614."

1. If thou dost wish to live worthily in the sight of God thou shouldst give thyself up entirely to Him.

Set thy heart upon doing what is thy duty, and thou shalt enjoy peace in all things.

Put it before thee to bear the heavier trials, and then thou wilt more easily endure the lighter.

Learn to overcome thyself in all things, and thou shalt have interior rest.

Say to thyself—What I ought to do is what I will do; and then I shall gain heaven.

With patience and silence comes an increase of peace. The wise man is truly patient.

If I am to conquer myself in all things, then I must begin by mortifying myself. Above all, mortification is good and necessary for me.

Although I should possess this thing, or the other thing, still I would not be satisfied.

Dismiss from thy heart all likings and dislikes and then nothing will disturb thee.

If thou dost not give thyself overmuch to exterior matters, thou shalt enjoy inward rest.

Be not solicitous for the goods of this world, lest thou forfeit the eternal blessings in heaven promised by Jesus Christ to those who are in His friendship.

All knowledge, all possessions, avail nothing, unless by our prayers we win God's favor.

He who despises all that gives delight on earth, can lift up his heart to heaven, and feel some portion of its celestial joys.

2. Alas! how comes it that we so strongly desire to be well thought of? Yet, for all that, we are nothing, however differently we ourselves may think.

Why complain greatly about this, and wander hither and thither?

Wherever thou goest or comest thou shalt not find all smooth, because every where there is something to be borne with.

And if thou knowest not how to rejoice therewith, at all events it behooves thee to endure it now, and to dispose thyself for peace in the end, acquiescing all by patience.

Nought avails unless thou cease to seek thyself in anything.

As long as thou livest here, thou must struggle against thyself, and combat the enemy.

In this will thy merit be enhanced if, for the sake of God, thou bearst up against all that troubles thee.

3. He who flies from suffering only courts it. This life is full of wants and worries.

Although thou wouldst willingly crave freedom from all trials, still such would not be profitable for thee; therefore endure patiently, if thou desirest to please God, and to do that which is very meritorious in His sight.

Everything will turn to profit, if thou dost accept all trials from God as a gain to thy soul.

The straight road to heaven is to suffer for our Lord.

Humble endurance is the mark of a virtuous life, and of heavenly wisdom.

Where there is no faith in man there can be no faith in God.—B. C. Ophan's Friend.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

End of the Greatest of the Caesars.

Battle of Philippi, B. C. 42.—On March 15, B. C. 44, the career of Julius Caesar came to a sudden and tragic end in the Senate House at Rome. He had triumphed over his own enemies, as well as those of the Republic, and had scarcely begun to institute reforms which, had he lived to complete, would have made him one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. His death was brought about by Cassius and Brutus, with sixty others of distinction, most of them Senators and under great obligations to Caesar either for the preservation of their lives or the possession of their dignities.

Terror and dismay prevailed in Rome after the death of Caesar. His enemies, although applauded by many did not receive from the people those marks of approbation which they expected. On the contrary, Marc Antony, by making known Caesar's beneficent intentions and legacies to the people, easily incensed multitude against the assassins so they deemed it expedient to shelter themselves for a time in the capitol, and after a short stay, leave the city altogether. Antony then applied himself more than ever to concentrate the principal authority in himself, and, notwithstanding the eloquent denunciations of Cicero against both his profligacy and his arbitrary administration, he continued to rule for a time in the most despotic manner.

Antony's object was to succeed to Caesar's power, but there was a rival in the way—Caesar's grandnephew and adopted son, Caius Octavius (later Augustus Caesar), whose legal name (after adoption) was Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. The Roman senate at first sided with Octavianus and afterward with Antony. War was carried on between the two factions for some time, with varying success, and the combats, tiring of the conflict, formed a coalition known as the "second triumvirate," which was composed of Antony, Octavianus and Lepidus, the latter an officer who had held high command in Caesar's army.

In the year 43 B. C. the triumvirate arranged to divide the supreme power among themselves. The first step needed was to crush their enemies, and this Octavianus and Antony did with a cruelty more disgraceful than that shown in the proscription of Marius and Sulla. Slaughter lists were made out and bands of murderers and plunderers let loose on the victims. Hundreds of Senators, thousands of aristocrats and many thousands of citizens were slain and their property plundered. The most illustrious of the victims was the great orator Cicero, who had provoked the rage of Antony by denouncing him in the famous speeches known as Cicero's Philippics.

Brutus and Cassius, the assassins of Caesar, who had left Rome fearing the uprising of the people, had by this time collected immense forces in the East to oppose the triumvirate and took up their position in Thrace. Antony and Octavianus having got together their legions, set out from Rome, and, crossed the Adriatic Sea, advanced rapidly against the enemy. The two armies came in sight of each other, in October, B. C. 42, near the city of Philippi on the confines of Macedonia and Thrace.

This was the spot destined to witness one of the most formidable battles ever fought, not only by the Romans, but by any other nation, because of the combined number of soldiers pitted against each other amounted to at least one hundred thousand Romans or auxiliaries. The result was to be the preservation of the irrevocable downfall of a Republic which at that time received tribute from all the countries of the civilized world—Italy, Gaul, Spain, Northern Africa, Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece, etc.—which countries by their invincible patience and constancy during seven hundred years, they had conquered.

The camps of the two armies were so disposed that Brutus was opposite to Octavius, and Cassius to Antony. Brutus attacked Octavius with so much vigor that in a moment the legions of the latter were broken, routed and pursued with dreadful slaughter, into their camp, and the camp itself was forced and Octavius narrowly escaped being slain or taken prisoner. But in another part of the field Antony gained over Cassius the same signal advantage which Brutus had obtained over Octavius. Cassius thought that all was lost and, yielding to the impulse of despair, caused himself to be killed by his freedman, Pindarus, before he could receive any news of the success of his colleague. His death raised the hopes of his enemies, while it discouraged the army of the Republic.

A few days after Brutus, deeming it necessary to hazard another battle, did everything that the bravest and most expert general could do in his situation, but he was entirely defeated and in his distress followed the example of Cassius by putting an end to his life. "The death of Brutus and Cassius," says the historian, "extinguished every probable hope of the restoration of the commonwealth, [The liberty of the Roman people may

Pains in the Back

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

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

be justly said to have been buried with them in the plains of Philippi; the more so as a vast number of their chief followers perished on the same occasion and most of their troops were either cut to pieces or surrendered to the victorious party."

After the battle Octavius and Antony, having removed the feeble Lepidus, made various agreements respecting the division of power; but the young Caesar, more dexterous than his colleague, always found means to obtain the better share, gained the popular favor in Rome, and rapidly advanced to the sovereign authority. Antony, in his attempts to repair his losses, engaged in a civil war, which served only to accelerate his utter ruin; his defeat in the battle of Actium, B. C. 31, and his death, which followed soon after, left Octavius undisputed master.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A Valuable Find.

A valuable picture, believed to be a genuine Murillo, which has just come into the possession of a Liverpool Catholic priest, has a remarkable history. It is a painting of the Madonna, and has without doubt been in Liverpool for at least 150 years. It was for eight years the property of an art and curio dealer living in what at that time was the Spanish quarter of Liverpool.

When the dealer died the son sold the picture to a friend, an Orangeman. When the religious riots were at their height in Liverpool he decided that he would not keep the picture in his house any longer, and it was again offered for sale.

Father Jeanrenaud, rector of the Catholic Oratory of St. Philip Neri, hearing that the picture was to be sold, went to see it, and, impressed with its beauty, which was apparent in spite of its age, made an offer and became the owner for a comparatively small sum.

The canvas was nailed to an old-wooden frame, and was very much soiled. One day, while examining the picture, Father Jeanrenaud found the initials "E. B." cut on the back of the frame. The letters had obviously been put there many years ago, and, thinking that the picture might be valuable, the priest invited an expert to see it. The gentleman after examining the canvas, came to the conclusion that it was a genuine Murillo, and Father Jeanrenaud formed the opinion that the initials on the frame were those of Bartholome Estaban Murillo.

In the opinion of a prominent artist the canvas is worth \$10,000.—Halifax Recorder.

Will Not Travel With Passion Play.

Never for a moment have the reverent peasants of Oberammergau considered the proposition of bringing their wondrous Passion Play to the United States. Once every ten years they will play in the little village near Munich, where it had its birth, and nowhere else. But they will not exhibit their beautiful story for American dollars.

The last performance was given in the little Bavarian village on September 25th last. There will be none again until 1920. This can be said with authority. The superb spectacle will never be seen in America—at least the spectacle which the folks at Oberammergau have been giving for nearly three centuries.

There have been rumors and statements that this or that theatrical manager had arranged to bring the people of Oberammergau over to this country to produce the Passion Play. Some managers have even gone so far as to say that the contracts were about to be closed. It has even been said that the open-air theatre had been planned and would soon be begun. That is not so.

The denial is with authority. It is in the form of an affidavit signed by the Burgomaster of Oberammergau, the director-general of the theatre, and all of the principal

Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every remnant of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Lax-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It appears that all the popularity of this new resort is not due to the prestige of the patients. The analysis which was obtained about a year ago by the G. T. P. from Milton L. Hersey of Montreal, the most noted analyst in Canada, has shown a scientific reason for the cure which the patients have experienced from painful and chronic rheumatism, and other diseases which baffle the physician and persecute the sufferer, with an abbreviated diet, which is almost as unendurable as the disease.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

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

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

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Be always beginning. Never think that you can relax or that you have attained the end. If we think ourselves more than beginners it is a sign that we have hardly yet begun.

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

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can will probably do much more than he imagines or will ever know.

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.

'Love I Ah, love I cooed the sentimental maiden. 'I feel as if I could live on nothing but love.'

'Do let me be your caterer,' returned the ardent youth at her side.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

'That's funny. There's a lapse of two years between the acts'

'Well?'

'And they've got the same help.'

I stand before a mirror long,
But o'er my looks I do not rave.
If you could see you would be shocked
For I am lathered for a shave.

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

Canada's New Health Resort.

Little Manitowick Lake situated near Watrous, Saskatchewan, on the main line of Canada's new Transcontinental Railway, about 400 miles west of Winnipeg, promises to become famous as a health resort, and many invalids are already flocking there to take "the cure" which the waters of the lake afford.

Canada's latest health resort has only recently become known to the general public, but for many ages, it is said that the curative powers of the waters of this lake were known to the Indians who flocked to its shores to be cured of their ills.

That the waters of the lake will cure skin diseases, and rheumatism, and such like ills that the human frame is heir to, has proved beyond a doubt, and patients crippled with rheumatism, after bathing in and drinking the waters, were quite cured and left their hospitable shores to tell their friends the good news.

The large number of enquiries received by the three medical men of Watrous, Saskatchewan, from all over the three Western Provinces regarding the curative qualities of the waters of Little Manitowick lake indicate that the visitors of the last season who have returned cured to their homes are doing much good work in the cause of better health and that enquirers are anxious to visit Watrous during the coming season.

After interviewing the members of the medical profession of Watrous and ascertaining the basis of the popularity of Little Manitowick, the growing interest in this resort does not be appreciated. Not only does the high specific gravity of the water, 1.06, make it an ideal bathing medium, but the large mineral content as compared with famous watering places is evidence of the powerful therapeutic qualities of Little Manitowick.

Comparing the contents of the world-renowned waters of Carlsbad with its 418 grains; Baden with its 141 grains; Roman Sps, 315 grains, with Little Manitowick with its 2,050 grains to the gallon, one can grasp the merit of the new resort.

In traversing the great prairie between Winnipeg and Edmonton, the G. T. P. has opened up to the public a wealth of mineral water at Little Manitowick. Not only were people of prominence—the ministers, senators, professional men of note—at the lakeside last summer, but the benefit they derived and the quiet confidence with which they preach the potency of waters of Little Manitowick convince the ordinary man of the merits of the "Lake of the Little God."

On a closer inspection, however,

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