

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 9

Herring!

Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, both and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Full \$3.40 per Half Barrel.

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address. Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in the one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.



Eureka Tea.

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

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

Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Students, Attention!

Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the hands of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthy striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 20, 1906—t

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

From Now Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat.

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoats and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

Heroic Work of Catholic Priests in Kingston.

Fathers O'Donovan, Goding, Staddon and McGinney, of the Society of Jesus, who were given a mission to Kingston, Jamaica, at the time of the earthquake, have arrived in New York on the Hamburg American steamer Prince Eitel Friedrich. Father O'Donovan stated that none of the priests in Kingston were hurt, except that he received a slight injury by being struck by a brick. The church is destroyed, and the priests' house was left in such condition as to be unsafe, and they were compelled to leave the island.

At the time of the earthquake Father O'Donovan was conducting the exercises of a retreat at the convent school, when a rumbling noise was heard. One of the sisters, a native of Jamaica, recognized the rumbling as the approach of an earthquake, and warned all present to leave immediately. They barely got out of the building when it collapsed, killing a child in its fall.

In Winchester Park, the property of the Jesuits, the American forces under Admiral Davis established the field hospital, in charge of Fleet Surgeon Amse and Surgeon Napton, of the battleship Missouri and aided by sisters. The hospital received more than fifty sufferers, including persons with fractured bones and skulls, cases of blood-poisoning, which resulted from neglect of wounds, etc.

When the Prinz Eitel had docked and the company she had brought from Kingston were making their farewells, Father O'Donovan, the centre of attraction for the passengers she brought.

Although all the property of the Jesuits, which was really Propaganda property, was destroyed, but one of the priests was injured. The quake happened at the time when few of the many buildings were occupied. There were four persons in the cathedral when the edifice collapsed, and of these three were killed, the fourth, a woman, saved herself by jumping into a confession box, from which she was rescued later. A mission for men was going on in the cathedral, but on account of the unfitness of the weather it was decided to omit the afternoon service. This service usually commenced at 3 o'clock. As the earthquake occurred at 3:30 it was most providential that the service was omitted on that occasion. Had the building collapsed during the mission service, nothing would have saved the lives of the 1,400 men who were making the mission.

Very Rev. Father Collins, the administrator of the island, had ordered an inspection of the children of the orphan asylum for 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and this fact undoubtedly was the means of saving many young lives. The inspection was taking place in the large yard when the earthquake came, and one child who had remained in the building was killed.

In the priests' residence there were but four or five priests at the time and they all succeeded in making their escape without injury. At St. George's College the boys had been gathered by Father Dinand in a study hall on a verandah. The entire building fell in, but the iron verandah remained standing, and not one boy was injured.

The church at Aboua Rocks, ten miles from Kingston, was destroyed, as were also the Franciscan Sisters' convents at Kingston and at Nan's Pen. The nuns are camping on their grounds at Nan's Pen. The property of the Sisters of Mary at Alta Cottage was all destroyed, but the Sisters are living on the grounds without shelter.

Immediately after the quake Father Collins collected all the Jesuits about him and, after appointing the districts of the stricken city among them, he sent them out into the streets and alleys and among the debris to do whatever work their strength could stand. The heroism of these priests will never be fully known. Some of them worked continually for two days and a night without rest or food. Hundreds of people were seen kneeling in rows in the streets, awaiting their turn to make their confession to the priest, who moved among them administering the sacrament of penance, and hundreds of others were seen imploring the priests to baptize them, that they might obtain the consolation which their Catholic neighbors were given—of dying in the true fold of Christ.

According to W. C. Cummer, a manufacturer of Cleveland, who was at Port Antonio when the shock came, it was the priests and sisters who got the hysterical natives quieted down after the shock. The priests and sisters walked up and down among the people camped in the streets. Right in the streets the people confessed, and after receiving the blessing of the fathers, all fell kneeling to leave the masses and they settled down resignedly to await whatever fate there was in store for them. Among those most active in organizing relief for the victims prior to the departure of the American warship was Chaplain Gleason of the Missouri.

Indestructible Vitality of The Catholic Church

From the New York Sun.

M. Briand is showing more foresight and a more vivid remembrance of the events of a century ago than is evinced by most of his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. He realizes what they are blind to—the indestructible vitality of the Catholic Church.

There can be but little doubt that the framers of the separation act took for granted that the old spirit of Gallican independence survived among French Catholics, and that if Pope Pius X. refused to accept the provisions of the new law a large proportion of the Bishops and priests desired of keeping control of church property and of retaining, for a while at least, the stipends paid by the government, would found a national Catholic Church, independent of the Papacy.

In the early period of the first French Revolution church property was confiscated; but the State took over the duty of maintaining divine service and of providing for the support of the clergy. To attach the clergy to the Revolution a so-called "Civil Constitution" was drawn up in November, 1790, and stipends were to be payable only to those Bishops and priests who would take the oath to obey it. Within a few months thereafter a larger number of Bishops and between thirty and forty thousand priests—the number has been put as high as sixty thousand—took the oath prescribed, though many other priests and by far the greater part of the Bishops refused to do so. In August, 1792, the Legislative Assembly enacted a new law ordering all non-juring priests to leave the kingdom within fourteen days, but many of the clergy who would not take the oath to the Civil Constitution chose rather to live in hiding in France than to emigrate. Many laymen who considered the churches desecrated by the services of those priests who had taken the oath held clandestine meetings, and all over France non-juring priests secretly baptized children and heard confessions.

The National Convention, which succeeded the Legislative Assembly, numbered among its members Gregoire, Bishop of Blois, and fifteen other Bishops, together with the twenty-six priests who had taken the oath. The anti-Christian wave, however, rose higher and higher, until the convention stopped the payment of stipends and ecclesiastically declared that no religion would be tolerated by the State. Thenceforward, for the advanced spirits in the convention, the difference between priests who had taken the oath and non-juring priests disappeared. One of the forty-two Bishops and priests who were members of the convention was guillotined for daring to say that, fortunately for society, the extermination of all religion was an absolute impossibility. Others, again, bid themselves, and at last Gregoire sat alone in the convention, with his tongue and in a garb which showed he meant to remain a Bishop. When the Archbishop of Paris, whose example was followed by several others, abjured his faith in order to show compliance with the will of the people, Gregoire rose and amid howls of execration bore witness to his belief in Christianity. The high water mark of the anti-Christian wave was reached when the convention established the worship of the "Goddess of Reason" and 2,346 French churches became "temples of reason."

The reaction came quickly. Before six months had passed France was already tired of the new worship, and in May, 1794, Robespierre made an end of it by declaring that the French nation believed in the existence of a Supreme Being and in the immortality of the soul. The festivals of the Supreme Being soon proved to be poor substitutes for the old services, and at last (February, 1795) the convention had to give way to public opinion, and to decree liberty of worship; a decree which, of course, was especially favorable to the priests who had not taken the oath. In June of the same year the convention went further and granted "temporarily" to the citizens and the commune the free use of the buildings that were originally intended for divine worship, though as yet nobody could obtain permission to exercise any religious function without first promising to obey the laws of the republic. In a comparatively short time divine service was again on foot all over France, and

proof of unshakable attachment to the ancient Church. When in October, 1795, the National Convention was succeeded by the Directory, the Catholics were in a far better position than they had occupied three years before, when the convention had succeeded the Legislative Assembly. Mass was said in nearly thirty thousand of the forty thousand French parishes; the Civil Constitution was set aside, and the Bishops who had taken the oath declared that they were willing to resign and to do all they could in order to promote religious peace. The work of the counter revolution was done, and it was finally recognized by Napoleon in the Concordat of 1801.

The French clergy are more united to-day than they were in the closing years of the eighteenth century, for not a single Bishop and very few priests have accepted the provisions of the separation act. How, then, can the anti-Catholics hope for better success at the present time?

Items of Interest.

Says the Ave Maria: "Catholics whose feelings are wounded at seeing sacred carvatures of maps in shop windows, newspapers, etc., have the remedy for all such insolence in their own hands. Protest couched in proper terms is almost always effective. Men of this sort are ever intent on a trading customer; and the moment they discovered that anything being done by them is calculated to drive customers away that moment witnesses a change of tactics; and the blunder is unlikely to be repeated. Some years ago one of the great New York dailies gave great offense to its Jewish patron by publishing some star advertisements which were withdrawn and subscriptions cancelled. The manager 'got busy,' as the saying is, and soon discovered the cause of this action. Whereupon he directed the editors to be good to the Jews henceforth and forever, threatening with instant dismissal any one in his employ who should needlessly give them offense. Catholics in any community in the United States are as great a power as the Jews. If they really wanted to, they could reform the stage and the press, and do many other things which they leave undone."

It is not necessary for everyone to do heroic penance in order to please God says the Sacred Heart Review. It is not necessary for everyone to become a hermit or to authorize in order to do God's will; and to do God's will is to live perfectly in his sight. The great majority of us can not become monks and nuns, we must live in the world; we must eat and drink and work and play and mourn and rejoice as those around us. Yet we can lead good lives, say perfect lives. God does not require of us the impossible. He only asks us to serve him perfectly in our state of life. But how can we, amid all the distractions of the workaday world, serve God perfectly? Here is what Cardinal Newman says on this point:

He, then, is perfect who does the work of the day perfectly, and we need not go beyond this to seek for perfection. You need not go out of the round of the day. I insist on this because I think it will simplify our views, and fix our exertions on a definite plan. If you ask me what you are to do in order to be perfect, I say, first: Do not lie in bed beyond the due time of rising; give your first thoughts to God; make a good visit to the Blessed Sacrament; say the Angelus devoutly; eat and drink to God's glory; say the Rosary well; be recollected; keep out of bad thoughts; make your evening meditation well; examine yourself daily; go to bed in good time, and you are already perfect.

Here then is a Lenten hint. Surely we can begin this Lent, to do the things of the day well, and so continue to do them henceforth. By so acting we will, be doing God's will, and to do God's will is to live a perfect life—a life that will be rewarded in the eternity toward which we are all, good and bad, perfect and imperfect, saints and sinners, moving steadily, swiftly and surely.

Sister Joseph Caraher, who died recently at Lunark, Soillard, was one of those heroines of the Catholic Church of whom the world hears but little, but whose deeds of charity should evoke public appreciation. Entering the Order of Charity in 1859, she devoted, after receiving the religious habit, was sent out to Naples, where she acted as a nurse during the Garibaldian troubles. Deceased was one of Miss Florence Nightingale's staff in the Crimea.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come indigestion, flatulence, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz: constipation, loss of appetite, eructations, flatulence, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly afflicting course of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amherst, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"I would go with you to the end of the earth," he asserted passionately. "Not with me, you wouldn't," she answered coldly. "Why not?" he demanded. "For two reasons," she answered. "One is that I'm not going, and the other is that there isn't any." When one meets the prosaic new woman, one has to be careful what he says—T.H. Bis.

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 25c.

Slaney—"Yes, I tramped through Switzerland once."

Newitt—"Come off! You never did."

Slaney—"Sure I did; on the level."

Newitt—"That proves you're lying. It's simple impossible to tramp through Switzerland on the level."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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 30 and 25 cent, all dealers.

Mrs. Potts—"I can't see why you always stay late at your office these nights. I don't see that you gain anything by it."

Jack Potts (absent-mindedly)—"That's so, but I won't always be a loser. Luck will change."

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

They had a dispute, and agreed to leave it to the military expert.

"What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"

For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who had settled the matter finally and definitely. "The one that hits," he said.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Diseases." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble on Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

as stated elsewhere.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or send direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES McISAAC

Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions.

The Public accounts of the Province for the nine months ended 30th September 1906, have been submitted to the Legislature.

Sessional Notes.

The Legislature has been two weeks in session and in that time has accomplished the herculean task of passing the address in reply to the speech, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, delivered on the opening day.

As we have already pointed out, the Leader of the Opposition in his speech following the mover and seconder of the address, in powerful words and logical argument pointed out the untenableness of the position occupied by the delegates to the Ottawa Conference.

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True, he said, the question of the per capita allowance came incidentally. But he failed to explain why he voted for the amendment of resolution C, by which Alberta and Saskatchewan were included, with Manitoba and British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island dropped therefrom, although he and his colleagues were armed with a resolution of our Legislature, passed last session, to specially guard our rights in this particular.

Mr. Morson followed the Premier and in a most comprehensive speech showed the weakness of the position assumed by the Leader of the Government and the untenable ground occupied by him. He first pointed out the Premier's inconsistency regarding the public meetings held in different parts of the Province.

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other side of the contract, prevailed and got the best of the bargain. Mr. Aylesworth and others of these gentlemen told us before now that they could win for us the restoration of our six representatives in the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Murdoch McKinnon after referring to the importance of the question under discussion, said the delegates were quite angry because meetings had been called in different parts of the Province to discuss this question.

Mr. Prowse made a valuable contribution to the debate on the subsidy question. He pointed out that Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia had put in special claims; but Prince Edward Island had not put in any claims in writing.

Mr. Fraser said he doubted in his mind as to whether or not our delegates had given away our rights in the matter of the per capita subsidy, and he felt sure that we were not safe on the Government side of the House without doubt on that matter.

Shortly before noon on Thursday the committee stage of the discussion was resumed. The Government evidently felt relieved when matters had so far progressed and doubtless felt that much more would be heard on a subject so disagreeable to them.

Up to that time Conservative members had accepted these sneers without return and waited for any definite charges or statements that might be made.

position into which they had brought the Province. The debate was continued in excellent style by Mr. Morson and Mr. Fraser; but for want of space we cannot give any extended report.

Resolved That all the words after the word "Legislature" in the eighth line of the second paragraph be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

The amendment was lost in committee on a strict party vote. When the speaker took the chair Friday morning and asked for concurrence in the name of the committee, Mr. Matheson again moved his resolution submitted in committee.

Mount Stewart Meeting

A large and enthusiastic meeting of electors was held in the Foresters Hall, Mount Stewart, on Friday evening last. The meeting was called by the people to hear the discussion of the subsidy question and other matters of importance now in controversy between this Province and the Dominion Government.

Resolved, that this meeting of electors held at Mount Stewart ask the Legislature now in session not to give its consent to any reduction of the per capita subsidy now allowed by law to this Province.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Heart to Heart Talk.

This has been a rather lively week in the House of Commons. There were two warm debates on personal insinuations, one motion of want of confidence, the beginning of an inquiry into Mr. Hyman's resignation something doing in the Public Accounts Committee, a serious trouble to the Minister of Labor over his Conciliation Bill, involving a direct question of veracity between him and the Parliamentary agent of the Railway Brotherhoods and a Prince Edward Island day which included an indirect attack on the Finance Minister by one of his colleagues.

WARDLY METHODS.

In the debate on the address Mr. Devlin, from the Government side threw out personal insinuations against Mr. Foster and other members. On several occasions since slurs and insinuations have been thrown at Opposition members.

MR. FOWLER GIVES NOTICE

The member for Kings began by reminding Mr. Ross of his fruitless journey with the bag to British Columbia, and then gave him and his friends in the Government camp notice to change their methods.

INDEPENDENT ADVICE

So the matter rested for two days when Mr. Bourassa, who from his independent attitude takes a serene pleasure in the troubles of ministers, rose to a question of privilege and declared it to be the duty of the government to force these charges and counter charges to an issue.

FURTHER CHALLENGES.

Mr. Bennett followed this by a reference to Mr. Carvell's threat, and quoted the Montreal Star which said Mr. Carvell should either make good his words or acknowledge himself "a cowardly slanderer and a bully."

MR. FOSTER SPEAKS.

Mr. Foster took occasion to say that he too held insinuation should stop or charges begin. He had been told before the House met that his mouth would be closed for this Session, but he had clearly shown that no man had power to close his mouth when there was some thing that he ought to say.

THE OPPOSITION POSITION.

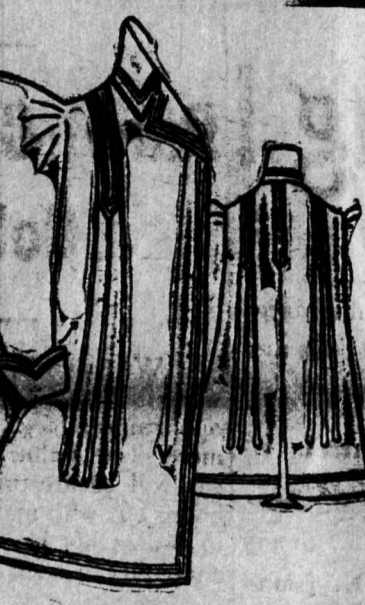
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was apologetic. He deprecated any references to matters under investigation, and was opposed to insinuation at any time, but he did not agree with Mr. Bourassa that the time had come for a general inquiry. Meanwhile he would do his best to restore the dignity of the House.

A REAL CHARGE OF GRAFT.

Meanwhile the Conservative members are not dealing in semi-obscure threats. They are coming forward with direct and specific charges. Last week it was Robins Irrigation deal. This week another case of land graft was exposed.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros.



Ladies' & Children's Cloth Coats, Fur Coats, Ruffs, Muffs, Caps, Collars And Mitts,

All at 65 cents on the Dollar.

This is your chance to get your Coat or Fur Cheap. \$6.00 Coats for \$4.00, \$7.50 coats for \$5.00. \$10.50 Coats for \$7.00, \$12.00 coats for \$8.00, etc. \$30.00 Fur Coats for \$20.00, \$37.00 now \$25. \$48.00 Fur Coats for \$32.00, \$60.00 now \$40.00. Neck Furs, Caps, Muffs, All Prices Less One Third. Do Not Delay - Buy To-day.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

Fall and Winter Weather!

Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN.

Snappy Styles -OF- Solid Footwear.

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPSS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA. Sold by Grocers and Stockholders in 2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Calendar for March 1907.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, and High/Low tide information.

A Votive Shrine.

(Written for the Sacred Heart Review by Mary Frances Goessmann.)

[This shrine is in the famous old church of Our Lady of Victory, Paris, France, which the writer had the privilege of visiting while in Paris, a few years ago.]

The Abbey, Fort-Augustus.

Fort Augustus, as its name implies, was originally a military station. Together with Fort George and Fort William, it served to form a stronghold for soldiers who were garrisoned in the Highlands after the Jacobite Rising.

Although the name of Fort Augustus has been applied to the village contiguous to the monastery, the proper name of the locality—Kilomuir—is more venerable, and carries back the history of this Highland village to the very times of St. Columba.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many catarrhs 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

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

Recalled by the Government to the grandeur of the present Lord Lovat, in 1876, the father of the present Lord made it over, together with some 16 acres of adjoining land, to the Benedictines, for the purpose of restoring the Monastic Order in Scotland.

Play Acting in Bishop's Plumes

Archbishop Villatte, whose attempt to form a national church in France, has created quite a sensation and considerable trouble for the police, is well known in Montreal.

Rese Villatte, a native of France, entered St. Laurent College, in the autumn of 1879, as a student in Latin elements. He was then about twenty-five years of age, of good appearance of the typical Parisian.

He disappeared from the view of his Montreal acquaintances for a number of years, and the next heard of him was that he had turned up in Rome, where he expressed his desire to abjure the doctrine of the Greek Church, of which he claimed to have been consecrated an Archbishop.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Up! Up! Up!—Step by step the Union Commercial College has gradually gone ahead until today it stands in the front rank of business schools. It helps students to positions, it teaches every branch, it advertises, it does not deceive the public.

emely laid, and as soon as a staff of monastic professors could be constituted (some two years afterwards) the college was commenced. In 1888 the monks were placed immediately under the Holy See.

The college was closed some 14 years ago, and since then the community have been engaged in literary and missionary works of various kinds.

According to press galleys from Rome, Tadolini, the sculptor of the monument to the late Pope Leo XIII. in the Church of St. John Lateran, has promised that the job shall be entirely finished by the end of the present month, and it is expected that the body of the Pontiff will be transferred from the Vatican to his tomb in that church early in March.

Italy has asked for the punishment of the aggressors in the recent fight between Franciscan and Greek monks in the Chapel of the Nativity at Bethlehem.

During the next year, he entered McGill College, where he tried the study of law, but remained only a short time, as that study, too, proved too much for his capacity as a student.

He disappeared from the view of his Montreal acquaintances for a number of years, and the next heard of him was that he had turned up in Rome, where he expressed his desire to abjure the doctrine of the Greek Church, of which he claimed to have been consecrated an Archbishop.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

Up! Up! Up!—Step by step the Union Commercial College has gradually gone ahead until today it stands in the front rank of business schools. It helps students to positions, it teaches every branch, it advertises, it does not deceive the public.

Church, and was proceeding to the United States to look after Greek congregations there.

About a year later, Villatte turned up in Detroit, and was prominently identified with trouble among a Polish congregation which had revolted against the Bishop.

According to press galleys from Rome, Tadolini, the sculptor of the monument to the late Pope Leo XIII. in the Church of St. John Lateran, has promised that the job shall be entirely finished by the end of the present month, and it is expected that the body of the Pontiff will be transferred from the Vatican to his tomb in that church early in March.

Italy has asked for the punishment of the aggressors in the recent fight between Franciscan and Greek monks in the Chapel of the Nativity at Bethlehem.

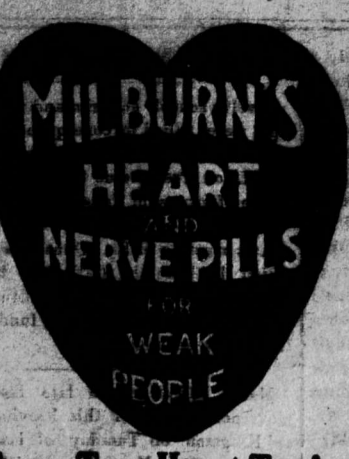
During the next year, he entered McGill College, where he tried the study of law, but remained only a short time, as that study, too, proved too much for his capacity as a student.

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My friend, you say "Hello!" to me. Ben soocha kinds way, I know dat you are gonna be. Da greata man som' day.

You are so smarta' Merican, You need no dumb da all. Da poor old speck Dago man, Baycause he ces so small.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. Gentlemen—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years.

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

The following epitaph may be seen in the cemetery of a parish in the environs of Paris:—"Here lies Madame N., wife of M. N., blacksmith. The railing round this was manufactured by her husband."

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and the first stages of Consumption.

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If you want to give a wedding or other present of the year in and year out kind—one that will be of real, practical service to the recipients for years on years to come—by all means buy some tasteful thing in Silverware or Jewelry, or even a useful Watch.

W. MORAN, Principal. QUEEN STREET, CH'TOWN. Jan. 2, 1907.

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College re-opens on Monday, January 7th. If you want an up-to-date business training, this is the place to get it. No waste time. Students assisted to good positions. Enter now. Full particulars on application.

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