

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 52

## "PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

### COOLEST SMOKES

ket. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

## 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, Law & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## 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

## 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, Nu and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce 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

## Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

## Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

## Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park
Hillsborough Bridge	
Soldiers Monument	

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black Horse Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Travelling the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str. Minto in ice	A Rustic Scene
Apple Blossoms	North Cape
Travellers Rest	By Still Waters
Beautiful Autumn	The Border of the Woods
Terrace of Rocks	Harvesting Scene
Catching Smelts at S'Side	A Shady Nook
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Summer S. Summerside	Looking Seaward
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

## 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.

## The Church in France.

With the generality of people are fairly conversant with the unfortunate results of the anti-clerical legislation in France, few are aware of the exact nature of that legislation or know its precise purport. In the splendid article on the history of France in Vol. VI. of the Catholic Encyclopedia, the author considers recent events at great length, and says in reference to the popular law:

The Law of Associations of July 1, 1901, provided that no congregation, whether of men or of women, could be formed without a legislative authorizing act, which act should determine the functions of such congregation. Thus ended the regime of tolerance to congregations of women which had been inaugurated by the Empire. Congregations previously authorized and those which should subsequently obtain authorization had, according to this law, the status of "moral persons"; "but this status held them to an obligation and kept them perpetually under a threat. On the one hand, it was enacted that they must each year draw up a list of their members, an inventory of their possessions, and a statement of their receipts and expenses, and must present these documents to the prefectural authority upon demand. On the other hand, it was provided that, to deprive any congregation of its authorization, nothing more was required than an ordinary decree of the Council of Ministers. And lastly, these authorized congregations could found "new establishments" only in virtue of a decree of the Council of State, and the Council of State, in interpreting the law, considers that there is a "new establishment" when laymen in cooperation with one or more members of a congregation set up a school or a hospital. If the master of an industrial enterprise rewards a sister for teaching or caring for the children of his workmen, the law considers that there is a new establishment, for which an authorization of the Council of State is necessary. As for the unauthorized congregations, the Law of 1901 declared them dissolved, allowing them three months to apply for authorization. Congregations which should reform after dissolution, or which should in the future be formed without authorization, were, by the same law, made liable to pains and penalties (fines of from 16 to 5000 francs; terms of imprisonment of from 8 days to one year.) Double penalties were to be inflicted on founders and administrators, and the act of providing premises for, and thus abetting, the operations of such congregations was, in 1902, declared an offence entailing the same penalties. Moreover, the law made every member of an unauthorized religious congregation responsible of directing any teaching establishment, or of teaching in one, under pain of fine or imprisonment, and this offence might entail the closing of the establishment. The Government found itself face to face with 17,000 unauthorized congregations, it decided to dissolve all of them without exception—educational establishments, industrial establishments, contemplative establishments, though charitable establishments were tolerated provisionally.

From another point of view the law was singularly arbitrary and juridically defective; it struck at every member of a religious congregation who was not secularized, but it did not precisely state what constituted secularization. It is sufficient, for secularization to be effective and sincere, that the religious—or, to employ the current French term, the congregational—should be freed from his vows and should re-enter the diocese from which he originally came. The prevalent legal opinion does not admit this; it admits the right of the courts to ascertain whether other elements of fact do not result in a virtual persistence of the congregation. Thus the courts may regard as religious persons who, in longer such; and the fact of being a congregationalist, which fact constitutes an offence, is not a precise, material fact, defined and limited by the letter of the enactment; it is a point upon which the interpretation of the courts remains the sovereign authority.

The principles of liquidation were as follows: Property belonging to congregations before their entrance into the congregation, or acquired since that time, whether by acquisition independent of testamentary provision (ab intestat) or by legacy to direct heirs, was to be restored to them. Gifts and bequests made otherwise than in this direct line could not be legally claimed by such former congregationalists unless they established the point that they had not been intermediaries (personae interpositae). Beneficiaries to con-

gregations could be reclaimed by the benefactors or their heirs within a term of six months. After these deductions made by the courts, the residue of the estate of the congregation was to be subject to the disposition of the courts. The law refused to recognize that property created by the labour or thrift of the congregationalists necessarily ought to be distributed among them, and it was held sufficient that, by an administrative ruling of August 16, 1901, provision was made for allowances; to former congregationalists who had no means of subsistence or who should establish the fact of having been the benefactors of the acquisition of the property under liquidation.

The judicial liquidation of the congregational estates had some serious consequences. The Chamberlain perceived that too often the liquidators intentionally complicated the business with which they were charged (it being to their interest to multiply lawsuits the expenses of which could not in any case fall upon them) and that the personal profits derived by the liquidators from these operations were exorbitant. In confiding so delicate a business to irresponsible functionaries, the framers of the Law of 1901 had committed a grave error of judgment. On December 31, 1907, the Senate resolved to nominate a commission of inquiry to examine the accounts of the liquidators, and the report of this commission, published early in September, 1908, revealed enormous irregularities. It was to satisfy these belated misgivings that the Government, in February, 1908, introduced a bill substituting for the irresponsible judicial liquidation an administrative liquidation under the control of the prefects. But this provision, to apply only to the congregations which shall be dissolved hereafter; what has happened in the past fifty years is irreparable, and when Catholic publicists speak of "the evaporation of the famous milliard of the Law of 1901" are painfully embarrassed.

## Anarchist Ferrer.

The following extracts from a comprehensive article from a correspondent, writing from Namur Belgium to the New York Freeman's Journal, will enable our readers to form some conception of the character of Ferrer, concerning whom the newspapers have had much to say. Ferrer was born some fifty years ago in a village within a short distance of Barcelona. His father was a cooper. Whilst yet young he manifested republican and atheistic tendencies.

Compromised in the revolutionary movement in Catalonia, he left Spain in 1885 and established himself in Paris where he gained a living by teaching Spanish. When he had abandoned his wife and family and during his stay in the French capital his wife, provoked by his ill-treatment, attempted his life with a revolver, for which she underwent a year's imprisonment. At Paris Ferrer got introduced to certain wealthy lady, Mlle. Maurin, to whom he gave Spanish lessons. This lady died some ten years ago, having bequeathed to her teacher a house property valued at 750,000 francs. This property was left him for the foundation of a model infant asylum or orphanage at Barcelona, of which Ferrer was to have been the director. Instead, the Spanish professor employed some of the means thus placed at his disposal to open, about seven years ago, the Escuela Moderna, or Modern School, which became a seminary for the inculcation and propagation of revolutionary and anarchist principles. Sig. Coppola, an Italian gentleman who had been Mlle. Maurin's man of business, roundly accused Ferrer of an abuse of confidence. The director of the Modern School was careful to conceal his true character from the Paris lady, proposing before her ultra-conservative and religious opinions. Sig. Coppola states that one day at Milan, Mlle. Maurin received from Ferrer the gift of a beautiful statue of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. Ferrer pretended that he had converted this lady to his way of thinking. Nothing of the kind. In her last will she states that she dies in the bosom of the Catholic Church, and she left 3,000 francs for Masses for the repose of her soul and that of her mother. The property Ferrer thus inherited and which he unjustly diverted from its proper object was the foundation of his fortune. It enabled him to open a publishing house at Barcelona, from which he issued numerous editions of the most revolutionary literature. The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph plainly intimates that the so-called noble spirit

who died for justice and truth was nothing but a vile exploiter. At his death he was worth about \$400,000, the bulk of which he made over by will to his mistress at Barcelona, Salsoda Villafrales, bequeathing to his daughters only the sum that by law he was obliged to leave them."

Let us take a glance at the theories of which Ferrer was both the exponent and the propagandist. We shall see that they were inimical to social and religious peace; their logical issue could only be political and social anarchy. In the first place the man denied the existence of God; he held that the Divinity is only a myth, an invention of the priests. Property, he maintained, was the product of spoliation; industrialists and traders simply thieves; the national flag is a mere rag; the bourgeoisie should be exterminated as vermin; the magistracy should be abolished; armies suppressed. This was the program he expounded in Paris, it was also his program in the Modern School of Barcelona, developed, however, with caution so as not to draw upon him the attention of the police authorities. What light is thrown upon Ferrer's character by the following extracts from a letter he wrote to one of his friends: "In order not to frighten the public or to afford a pretext to the Government to close my institution, I have called it the Modern School, instead of the School of Anarchists. The aim of my propaganda is, I acknowledge frankly, to form a school of convinced Anarchists. My efforts are directed to provoking a revolution. We must teach the young that against the police and against torture there is only one means of defence—The bomb or poison." There seems now no doubt that he was the prime mover and organizer of the insurrectionary movement in Barcelona which last July resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of so much property. And yet we are asked by his friends to believe that his temperament was far more that of a philanthropist and dreamer than that of a revolutionary conspirator."

The Spanish Government has been severely censured. King Alfonso held up as a monster and threatened with reprisals, because the sentence of the court-martial was carried out. But if we reflect for a moment on the events which have given Barcelona so unfavorable a reputation during the last quarter of a century, we shall find ample justification for the course taken by the Spanish authorities. During the twenty-five years ending with 1908 there have been no less than 114 bomb outrages in the headquarters of Spanish Anarchists by which 64 persons have been killed and 241 wounded. During the year 1908, exploded, killing two persons and wounding 17, and in the last five months there have been 18 bombs—some of which did not explode—causing injuries to six persons. Barcelona has become the haven of refuge for Anarchists from all parts of the world. It is estimated that several thousand of these "undesirables" are congregated within its walls. Here are a few specimens of their exploits. On the 15th of September, 1893, the Anarchist Paulino Pallies threw a bomb at Marshal Martinez Campos which that officer was engaged in reviewing the troops. Two persons and the Marshal's horse were killed, 12 persons were grievously injured.

On the 9th of November of the same year, at Barcelona, Santiago Salvador, aided by six accomplices, threw two bombs among the spectators during the representation of William Tell at the Lyceum Theatre, killing no fewer than 20 persons and severely injuring 80 others. Again, in June, 1896, while a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was passing through the streets of the city bombs were thrown killing 12 persons and injuring 44, among the victims being many children. The attempt on the life of the king on his marriage-day, May 31, 1906, is still fresh in the public memory. On that occasion 28 persons were killed and 40 injured. The perpetrator of the outrage was the Anarchist Moral, a professor in Ferrer's school at Barcelona. The direct participation in the outrage, having been kept in prison for about a year was released the evidence being insufficient to convict him of direct participation in the outrage."

In conclusion, the facts of the Ferrer question may be briefly stated as follows: 1. The Director of the Modern School of Barcelona was executed, not, as has been alleged, for his atheistic or Anarchist teachings, but for

## Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rash, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using BIRDOK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Birdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle when my appetite began to improve. I had six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

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having been the moving spirit in the rebellion at Barcelona in the month of July.

2. Ferrer was tried by the tribunal which investigates charges of insurrection in a district declared in a state of siege. The trial was public, and the accused was afforded all reasonable facilities for his defence.

3. The Court, composed of seven officers, chosen by lot, was unanimous in finding him guilty of the offences with which he was charged. It was equally unanimous in pronouncing the death sentence.

4. The public excitement on the occasion of the execution, and the demonstrations of protest, were inspired and organized by the Masonic sect, with a view principally to exploit the Anarchist's death in the interests of anti-clericalism.

5. Though Catholics, almost exclusively, were the victims of the riot and bloodshed in the capital of Catalonia, Catholics had no part or part in the punishment meted out to the organizer of the insurrection which cost so many lives and was responsible for the destruction of so many churches and religious institutions.

6. Enlightened and impartial opinion now recognizes that Francisco Ferrer has merited his desert.

## Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

It is a mistaken notion that a plain woman is ever improved by having trills on her temper.

## Sprained Arm.

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

The journals give too little space. To one plain fact, forsooth! The Arctic zone is not the place. To search for frozen truth.

## Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

Helen—"The friends of the bride-cast are going to give her a linen shower." Harold—"What's a linen shower?" Helen—"It's a shower in which the rain comes down in sheets."

There is nothing better about L-x Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

"Anyway," remarked the moralizer "justice is blind."

"Yes," replied the demoralizer, "but not so much so as the deluded man who goes to law with the idea that he is sure to get justice."

## Troubled With Backache For Years. Now Completely Cured By The Use Of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Dorr, 13-Brighton St., London, Ont., writes—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured. Price, 50 cents per box or \$3.00 per dozen at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1909. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

LAST CALL—The year has all but expired, and many have not remitted their subscription. Will they make a spurt during the last day or two? Who will lead in the rush?

We wish all our friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Saw-Dust and Graft.

A remarkable case of graft in connection with saw-dust was unearthed by the public accounts committee at Ottawa on the 15th inst. The matter, which was introduced by Mr. Crockett, M. P., for York N. B., constitutes a singular story of political jobbery. The case is not complete yet; but its main outlines have been made quite clear, and are as follows: On the water front of Richibucto N. B. are two wharves. One, known as the municipal wharf, is in good repair, and has on it the tracks of the Kent Northern Railway. It is about 150 feet long. Until recently it was leased to the railway for \$50 a year. In 1908 the Dominion Government purchased this wharf for \$1500. Adjoining this wharf is another, about 500 feet long, known as the Saw-dust wharf. This was built many years ago of mill refuse, sawdust, etc. The mill which provided the material shut down 40 years ago. The crib work has been washed away and the so-called wharf is really a beach. This wharf was owned for many years by Richard O'Leary, the largest property owner of the village, and indeed, of the county. He offered to sell to the department of public works for \$1000. The offer was made to D Waterbury, Inspector of Public Works and George Day, at that time resident engineer at Chatham. The offer was rejected, Waterbury saying that the price was too high and Day adding "you are on the wrong side of politics." On 19th or 20th May, 1908, Thomas O. Murray, manager of the Kent Northern Railway, bought this wharf from O'Leary for \$700. In the deed and a mortgage which accompanied it the consideration was described as \$1000, but this was an over-statement. After the property had passed out of O'Leary's possession the municipal officials refused to reduce his assessment, holding that the wharf was valueless.

On 24 September, 1908, Murray sold the wharf to the department of public works for \$5000. The cheque was received by him in October, 1908. These are the main facts of the case. The Department of Public Works already had ample wharf accommodation, and paid \$5000 in the heat of an election campaign for a useless wharf, in a ruinous condition, which had been purchased four or five months before for \$700, and which had been offered to the Government for \$1000. A circumstance worthy of note is the fact that on 18 Sept. 1908 Murray despatched the following telegram to A Valiquette, an official of the Public Works Department at Ottawa: "Please let me know if wharf matter passed council. This matter important to LeBlanc, please rush it." Mr LeBlanc was the Liberal candidate in Kent. Murray was active in the management of the Liberal campaign.

We have here a case where the Government paid for a property five times the price for which they could have previously bought it. But everything goes to show that the deal was not at all out of the ordinary. It is only a sample of what is constantly going on between the Government and some of their favorites. This is the conclusion we must assume from the attitude of the Government, department most directly implicated in the affair. The Minister of Public Works, when the matter came up, made no attempt to deny the facts of the case, as brought out in evidence. As a matter of fact, he defended the transaction. In consequence of this attitude of the Minister of Public Works, Mr Pugsley, we may look for this kind of business in the ordinary course. In order that our readers may the more readily grasp and retain in memory, this scandalous case of graft, which the Government actually defend, the following summary will be found useful:

The Government did not need the wharf at any price. The Government refused to buy at \$1,000. The owner was ready to sell at \$700 to any person. The Government could have bought for that price. The wharf was sold for \$700. The Government then bought at \$5,000. This was after the middleman had seen Mr Pugsley. It was after he had telegraphed to Ottawa that the sale was of great importance to the Government candidate. The purchase was made a few days before the election. The man who got the \$5,000 does not explain what he did with the money. The wharf has neither been repaired nor used since the Government bought it. It was not needed when it was bought, and is not needed now.

So strong is the disagreeable odor from this piece of political jobbery that even the nostrils of the Toronto Globe, the chief Liberal organ, are affected. The organ expresses the hope that the honor of the department of Public Works may not suffer in connection with the matter. These are the Globe's observations: "The public will be content to await a full disclosure of the facts in the purchase by the Department of Public Works of the wharf at Richibucto. So far as disclosed they are very much in need of explanation, and the curiosity of the Opposition with regard to them seems not unnatural. The paying of \$5,000 for a property that had been sold a few months before for \$700 is a transaction that on the face of it may well excite surprise. Richibucto is scarcely in the class of places where values appreciate with that rapidity. If the Department has been made the victim of some faithless official the sooner he ceases to be a public servant the better. The smallness of the amount involved has nothing to do with it. If it is necessary to convey the lesson that honesty must rule in the expenditure of every dollar of public money, it should be conveyed in the most striking and most salutary way. "We feel sure that Hon. Mr Pugsley sees there is something here in which both the honor and the methods of the department are involved, and that he will be as zealous as any member of the Opposition to make it clear either that no wrong has been done, or if there has that a signal example will be made of everybody who has had hand or part in it. If methods are at fault there should be a change in them. Where public funds are concerned there cannot be too many safeguards surrounding their expenditure. The report of one official on the value of any piece of property purchased by the Department is perhaps not sufficient. There should be an independent valuation whenever the sum to be expended is considered enough to warrant it."

This is all very fine; but will the Globe adhere to this attitude? More than once before now articles of this kind have appeared in the columns of the chief Liberal organ, but the subject was suddenly dropped whenever the Ministers and their press were found not only defending shady transactions; but assailing all who attempted to expose them. It will, therefore, be of much interest to watch the future attitude of the Globe in this case.

In the investigation before the public accounts committee, Murray, the go-between, was the first witness. In the course of his evidence it was shown that he had gone to see O'Leary some time in April 1908, and, among other things asked O'Leary what he would charge for the wharf. O'Leary replied that he wanted \$700 for it, Murray and George W Robertson of the Richibucto wharf department, another active Liberal worker, and an inspector for the public works department, visited Ottawa on the 7th of May and saw Pugsley. After his return, on May 18, he made an arrangement with O'Leary, buying the wharf, and giving him a mortgage on it for three days. The deed and the mortgage both put the price at \$1000. Murray was unwilling to admit that it was at this request, but offered no explanation for the misstatement. On May 20, Murray and Robertson visited St. John, and there Murray obtained \$1000 from a bank on a note for 60 or 90 days, he could not recollect which. Robertson endorsed the note. Asked whether he saw Mr. McAvity, he denied calling upon him, but said he saw him on the street. The note ultimately was paid, but he could not say that he had provided the money. On his return to Richibucto on May 23, he paid O'Leary \$600. The balance of \$100 he handed over on the 15th of October.

Murray denied that he had any conversation with Geoffrey Stead, the present resident engineer at Chatham, until the date on which that officer surveyed the wharf. Thereupon he was confronted with the fact that on June 4th, 1908, he wrote to Stead, offering the wharf for \$500 to the Department of Public Works. His explanation was that he had thought of his letter to Stead as a letter to the Department. Another point was the disposition of the \$5000. Murray said that he gave to Robertson a sum which he could not state, perhaps \$200, not as much as \$3000. In liquidation of some obligations, the nature of these obligations he could not state. He would not swear this was before the election. With the rest he had paid various debts, which he did not state. He first stated that he gave the whole \$5000 to his wife, but subsequently admitted that he got it back from her. He got the money in \$5 and \$10 bills and handed to Robertson the same bills that he received from the bank. Cross-examined by Mr Carvell, Murray said that Andrew Loggie, of the firm of A & B. Loggie had asked him to withdraw his offer to the government and allow him to bid for it. Loggie knew that the offer was for \$5000.

Richard O'Leary, on being called as a witness, contradicted Murray on several particulars. His story was that in April 1908 Murray was in his office. The conversation was on the fact that the sewer from the public building was not giving satisfaction. O'Leary said that he would be glad to sell the right to construct

another sewer for \$100. Murray asked if he could have for himself anything he could get over the \$100. O'Leary said yes, O'Leary stated that it was absolutely false that he named a figure of \$400 or \$500 and that he made an offer of a rake off. On 4th May Murray telephoned O'Leary, recalled the conversation about the sewer and asked if the offer held good. O'Leary said it did. Murray said he was going to Ottawa to see the Minister of Public Works. O'Leary said that all he wanted was his \$100.

After his return to Richibucto Murray came to see O'Leary. The latter asked "How about the sewer?" Murray said, "What will you take for the whole property?" O'Leary first proposed to divide with Murray, all that the latter could get in excess of \$1,000. Murray said no, he wished to make something for himself. Thereupon O'Leary said that the price was \$700 or \$800. Murray asked if O'Leary had any objection to have the consideration appear in the documents as \$1,000. O'Leary consented to this. Murray went to St. John and returned. On his return he visited O'Leary and gave him \$600 saying that that was the price agreed upon. O'Leary said that it had been \$700 or \$800, but agreed to take \$700. It was also agreed that the balance of \$100 should be paid when Murray turned the property over. On the 15th of October Murray gave him \$200, of which \$100 was to complete his wharf transaction and the remainder was to apply on an account which Murray owed him. O'Leary absolutely denied Murray's story about the electric light. He had remarked that very little light was being used, but he had made no proposals to Murray and at the interview on the 15th October Murray had agreed to an increased rate on the electric light. O'Leary added some particulars as to the wharf. His father and he owned it for 20 years. It was in very bad condition and useless. Its present condition is the same as when he sold it, except that about one third has been washed away. He had got every dollar it was worth. O'Leary then related the incident, already noted, of his offering the wharf to the Government. The wharf is of no public use. It was not and is not needed for the shipping of the village as the municipal wharf affords more accommodation than there is shipping to use it. Andrew Loggie had never approached him to purchase. He could have got it for \$700 and so could the Government.

MARRIED.

SHEDDOW—McINTYRE—At the home of the bride, Monday, on the evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. A. Wigham, Miss Margaret E. daughter of Wm. and Mrs. McLays, Hill Crest Farm, to Emerson Sheddown, of Mt. View.

JARRETT—KNEBONE—At Charlottetown, on Dec. 21st, 1909, by Rev. Geo. E. Ross, John Jarrett to Alice Maude Knebone, daughter of Isaac Knebone, both of St. Patrick's Road.

VINCENT—VINCENT—At the Parsonage, Alberton, on Oct. 23rd, 1909, by the Rev. E. A. Westmoreland, Miss M. J. Vincent, of Alma, to W. J. Vincent of the same place.

JONES—BOYER—At Banbury, on the 23rd inst., J. Walter Jones, now of Hampton, Virginia, to Miss Catherine Boyer, of Banbury.

WOOLLEY—HOWARD—At the residence of the bride's father, North River, Dec. 23rd, Edward Arthur Woolley of Longon, England, to Edna Isabella Howard.

DIED.

McLEOD—At Lucklow, Ont., on Nov. 20th, 1909, Donald A. McLeod, aged 77 years. Deeply regretted.

NEIL—At Butte, Montana, on Dec. 8th, 1909, Mary, beloved wife of Jas. C. Neil, in the 85th year of her age.

NICHOLSON—At Mt. Vernon, Dec. 12th, 1909, Ann Nicholson, aged 83 years.

McPHEE—In East Boston, Dec. 15th, 1909, Minnie McPhee, formerly of P. E. Island.

HOFFAT—At Mayfield, on Dec. 18th, after a serious illness, Isaac Murray M. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Moffat, of that place. Besides his parents, two sisters and two brothers are left to mourn.

ROBERTSON—At Mount Hope, Dec. 20th, Margaret L., beloved wife of James Robertson, aged 47 years. Deeply regretted.

RIGGS—In this city, on the 23rd inst., William F. Riggs, stone-cutter, aged 40 years.

HARRP—In this city, Dec. 28th, after a lingering illness, D. Bruce, aged 8 years and 6 months, eldest son of G. W. and Maggie Harper.

O'HALLORAN—In this city, Dec. 25th, 1909, Mrs. O'Halloran, Great George Street widow of the late Martin O'Halloran. May her soul rest in peace.

NICHOLSON—At Cobalt, of spinal fever, Samuel August Nicholson, son of the late Hon. James Nicholson of Eldon, aged 40 years.

The Market Prices.

Butter (fresh)	0.25 to 0.28
Butter (tub)	0.22 to 0.23
Self raising	0.18 to 0.14
Ducks per pair	0.80 to 1.20
Eggs per doz.	0.31 to 0.32
Powls	0.60 to 1.00
Chickens per pair	0.75 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt)	0.90 to 0.98
Hides (per lb.)	0.10 to 0.14
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.22 to 0.25
Mutton, per lb (carcase)	0.08 to 0.09
Oatsmeal (per cwt)	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes	0.30 to 0.40
Pork	0.10 to 0.12
Sheep (per lb.)	0.75 to 0.80
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.11 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.18 to 0.20
Geese	1.00 to 1.50
Blk oats	0.43 to 0.45
Pressed hay	10.00 to 10.50
Barley	0.30 to 0.35

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."

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Slighting about 100 years quite good on Christmas Day, and though driving was excessive, included in.

Mrs. Hayes and her two children were burned to death at a lodging house nine miles from Elk Lake, Ont.

Walrus are past in the Perry Sound district, Ont. The presence of the animals is disturbing the seal population.

The German steamer Clippa, with a crew of 23, from Hamburg for Genoa, Dec. 1st, is given up for lost.

Three children were burned to death in a house that accidentally caught fire at Pratt Kansas.

Two men fell three hundred feet to the bottom of a mine shaft at Cobalt, Ont., yesterday, and were instantly killed.

Word comes from Haro, V. I., Spain, that a church was crushed by a rock-slide and 200 persons were killed.

Charles L. Murray, J. P. of St. John's, Ont., dropped dead at New York, on Monday, shortly after entering the home of his daughter.

The Edmonton Bulletin reports a decision for Alberta of the day, James D. Hyndman, formerly of Ontario. He led the poll, with 1,324 votes. Good!

Seventy orphan girls in New York whose parents perished in the sinking of the steamer General Slocum, attended a special Children's Festival on Christmas night.

Three teachers in an Ontario school were tried yesterday for the charge of unlawfully punishing pupils. The magistrate reserves his decision.

It is announced from Ottawa, that the Government of Canada paid the British Government \$250,000 for the cruiser Rainbow. The work of overhauling the vessel is being hastened. As soon as repairs are completed, it will set out with a British crew for the Canadian station on the Pacific Coast.

Fur	Size	Regular	Reduced Price
Electric Seal	36	\$25.00	for \$16.00
"	38	28.00	for 16.00
"	36	45.00	for 29.00
"	36	53.00	for 35.00
"	38	58.00	for 39.00
Bokharan Lamb	35	60.00	for 39.00
"	36	65.00	for 39.00
Russian Lamb	36	80.00	for 49.00
"	36	80.49	for 49.00
"	38	85.00	for 55.00
"	36	95.00	for 59.00

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store How About That Fur Coat for Your Wife

Here are a number of splendid Fur Coats that have come over from last season. They have decided to cut the price and give them out. Don't delay but come the first chance you have and look them over.

Russian Lamb is the next grade to Persian, Bokharan Lamb is the next grade to Russian. All these being finer goods than the common Astrakan.

Stanley Bros.

You can distinguish MacLellan-Made Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance—and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit. MacLellan Bros. THE EXPERT TAILORS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS! FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DEEP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3m.



Calendar for Dec., 1909.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and Christmas Eve details.

Christmas Poem

Gloria in Excelsis

Gloria in Excelsis! Sound the thrilling song; In excelsis Deo! Roll the hymn along. Gloria in excelsis! Let the heavens ring; In excelsis Deo! Welcome, new-born King. Gloria in excelsis! Over the sea and land, In excelsis Deo! Chant the anthem grand. Gloria in excelsis! Let us all rejoice; In excelsis Deo! Lift each heart and voice, Gloria in excelsis! Swell the hymn on high; In excelsis Deo! Sound it to the sky. Gloria in excelsis! Sing it, sinful earth, In excelsis Deo! For the Saviour's birth. —From Father Ryan's "A Christmas Chant."

The Electric Seal Coat

The story of an unappreciated Christmas gift and how it brought happiness to its recipient.

Upon that crisp Christmas morning Yvonne tried to be graceful. Usually, no matter what form the sisters' beneficence took she managed to thank them with good grace; but there were times when even her gentle soul was tried.

"You spoil Placide," said Marie, the married sister, who came next to Yvonne. "Do not give her so much of her will."

Yvonne kept house. It was not the least arduous matter of the three, but she did it with a French daintiness which made it a fine art. She had nursed her widowed mother through a long illness, and received her dying blessing, coupled with the injunction to care for the girls. And, as duty was mistress of her gentle soul, she had sacrificed her life to their comfort. Only her creditors knew how keen the sacrifices she had made to keep things

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is beneficial. It causes bronchitis in the most, distinguishes the complexion, the mucous membrane, weakens the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had asthma, one which kept growing larger and larger from going to school for three years. Onments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of asthma since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands. comfortable always for "the workers in our hive," as she blithely called the sisters who went forth daily to do their share in the workaday world.

"I am of no account, I earn nothing," Yvonne said, and as even our dearest take us over at our own value. Her sisters must be cats, if what the old Canadian said is true.

Then his thoughts turned upon the Christmas Mass and the great Christmas gift upon the altar. He caught a fleeting glance from her brown eyes as they left the church and found himself wondering if it were possible for him to meet her. Then his foot struck something as he descended the steps, and stooping, he picked up a prayer-book. "Yvonne Benoit, 10 Lancaster St.," he read, and smiled to himself.

"Fortune favors me," he thought as he hurried away. Yvonne too, was hurrying home, and when she had prepared her sisters breakfast she sat down to rest a little. "O dear, I left my prayer-book in church!" she exclaimed in dismay to her sisters. Please look for it when you go to Mass.

"You should go to the High Mass on Christmas day," said Aimee. "It is well to hear a sermon at times." "But I have your dinner to make," said Yvonne. "And really I have not time to go to church."

"You are very good to think of me," she said. "Placide, do put on so I can see how I shall look." Upon Placide's plump figure the jacket set well, and she turned before the glass with satisfied vanity. "I wouldn't mind a sister to give me one like it," she said, and Yvonne answered quickly: "Oh, it is not necessary, for you may wear this whenever you want. We never go out together. Do wear it to church this morning."

Placide agreed, and so it happened that as Jerome Tracy passed the house he saw the youngest Miss Benoit sail forth smoothed in furs with Miss Aimee suitably groomed, while the slim figure in a grayish apron waved adieu from the doorway. "A modern Cinderella," he muttered. "It's a shame! Being of the stuff which makes knight errants, his heart waged hot within him. She shall have something pleasant, at least today, he mused, and strode off toward the nearest florist's."

Thus it happened that when her sisters returned from church they found a strange Yvonne, a radiant creature with flushed cheeks and bright eyes, bending over a huge box of crates, in one corner of which she had found her prayer-book. No card was enclosed, and the florist's boy said a gentleman had ordered them sent to Miss Yvonne Benoit. Placide was inclined to be captious and sniffed. "I didn't think you had an admirer," but Yvonne said only, "though with a guilty blush. Neither did I."

wore her old thin one uncomplainingly. One very cold morning she came home shivering from "early" Mass, coughing so badly that even her sisters noticed it, and cautioned her to be careful. By night she was ill, too ill to prepare their dinner, and the blunt French doctor, called quickly, shook his head. "A bad pneumonia," he said. She is so overworked she has no strength left to fight the disease. She must go to the hospital at once. With care she might pull through."

"Doing the weeks which I'll wed the sisters learned to appreciate what Yvonne had been in the home. The house seemed a wilderness without her. They went to the hospital, but she did not recognize them. She lay and babbled about being so cold and the electric seal coat until even their hard hearts were ashamed into repentance. There was little doubt that she had cured. The chief physician, a tall, blue-eyed man, had given special orders about the patient in No. 15 and the nurses were glad to obey them. Dr. Tracy's word was law. And so she struggled back to life, strength seemed to be coming and the lovely roses fresh each morning, beside her bed, seemed to tell of joys to live for.

When she went home she seemed different. Yvonne. She was as usual, calm. There was a certain radiance about her, even with her pallor and fragility, and she seemed gayer than she had ever been in all her quiet life. Her sisters, absorbed in their own affairs though little of the change, and so the weeks rolled around and it was Christmas time again. The electric seal coat had lost its freshness. Placide no longer wore it, and Yvonne much as she disliked it, was grateful for its warmth as she went to early church. Poor Jean's blessing no longer awaited her, for Dr. Tracy had secured for the good girl a home with the cheery "Little Sisters." Another greeting was hers, however, for a pleasant voice said, as she neared the church:

"How is my patient this morning? Are you warmly enough dressed for this nipping frost?" "I am very well, thanks to you, Dr. Tracy," she answered. "And quite warm. See the Christmas star! Isn't it beautiful?" as through the morning mist one beautiful star rose in the east like the Star of Bethlehem long ago.

"Very beautiful. His tone was grave. 'It tells of hope and joy and peace to a troubled world. May I read a like message in two star-like eyes I love, Yvonne?' The eyes gave him a startled glance, then quickly fell. "The Mass bell rings," she said, her head bent low. "Then I'll hear Mass at your dear side," he said. "And my thanksgiving will be because you love me. Give yourself to me, Yvonne, and you shall never be cold or lonely or sad again."

It was only a look she gave him but it held her answer, and she by side they listened to the highest of carols as the Adagio rang through the church, its joyous strains foretelling to their hearts the happiness in store for them. Aimee and Placide were amazed beyond bounds when Yvonne came in to them, a strangely bent-up Yvonne, with a glorious gem upon her finger and love's radiant beauty within her face. "My fiancée awaits you in the drawing-room," was all she said.

They found him gravely kind as he told them of his plan to be married with the New Year, and take Yvonne to warm and sunny climes until the cold was passed. "She has cared for others long enough," he said. "It's her turn now. There was a quiet wedding at the early Mass, a dainty breakfast, and then Yvonne, smothered in seal and satins, his girl, said good-bye to her sisters and turned to go forever with the man of her choice. "Good-bye," Placide's tone was a trifle envious.

"I think it must have been the electric seal coat," said Miss Aimee, but her brother-in-law laughed as he helped his wife into the carriage. "It was not the coat I fell in love with, Aimee, but the wearer.—Mary F. Nixon-Roulet.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself, just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information and a line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

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MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the sluggish Liver. Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilemiasis, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

"I can get the silver service for the fire department?" inquired a young man at the free library. "The what?" asked the girl at the desk. "The silver service for the fire department—the questions they ask you when you take the silver service examinations, you know."

"I was cured of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT." ANDREW KING. "I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT." LT. COL. OREWE READ, Sussex. "I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT." C. S. BILLING, Mansfield, Ont.

All mankind has a pose— "Tis a beautiful game, And wherever one goes He will find it the same, Little trouble, I'm sure, To tell which is which: For the rich all talk poor And the poor all talk rich."

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."

A Sore Throat. The average woman is not satisfied to do as she pleases unless she can make other people do as she pleases.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Mother, may I go out to skate? "No," my darling Sue Postpone it, dear, till we can get Some arnica for you.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Caught Cold By Working In Water. A Distressing, Ticking Sensation In The Throat. Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. One doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicaments of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees on the trade mark, and the price 25c.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET 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.

Pressed Hay WAX. We will buy so good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i. 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

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