

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 44

Flour. Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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.

The Best Furniture

Naturally you expect to find the Best Furniture here and we will not disappoint you. You'll always find the Best Furniture Styles, the Best Furniture Construction, the Best Wearing Furniture here. But in every sense of the word and decidedly BEST VALUES for your money. We are furniture experts—thirty years manufacturing and selling. We know what to buy and where to buy. Now to select the best you "BEST" buy here.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co.
CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For Fall and Winter wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsteds, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowerings,
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Before Winter Sets In Get Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

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

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

In Education.

It is the Correct Thing.

To remember that a true education must be physical, mental and spiritual.

For parents to educate their children.

To know that mere instruction may lack a great deal of being education.

To know that animals can be instructed, but that only human beings can be educated.

To know that if a child can not learn mathematics by intuition, it can not learn religion in that way either.

To know that education is the training, developing, and perfecting of one's powers.

To remember that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

To favor that system of education which makes good Christians, good citizens and good members of a family.

To know that children belong to their parents, and not to the State. To know that an education which ignores the soul is defective and un-Christian.

To know that a large percentage of the criminals in the United States, were trained in non-religious schools. For every child of Christian parents to be given a Christian education as its right.

The True Art of Being Agreeable.

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well-pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them, than to bring entertainments to them. A woman thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning or any wit, but if she has common sense, and something friendly in her behavior, it conciliates people's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition.

It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company, but one may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where she can not concur, and a pleasing assent where she can. Now and then you meet with one so exactly formed to please that she will gain upon every one that hears or beholds her. This disposition is not the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passion.

A Protestant Scholar on St. Patrick.

The London Saturday Review (Sept. 25,) reviewing Professor Bury's recent book on St. Patrick and his place in history gives the Professor's own words that his conclusions "tend to show that the Roman Catholic conception of St. Patrick's works is generally nearer to historical fact than the view of some anti-Papal divines," and says: "It will be difficult for future writers to recede from the quasi-Protestant Patrick who figures in some books." Whatever else Professor Bury may have done, and however else his book on St. Patrick may fall short of being, from the Catholic viewpoint, a just, historical, and religious estimate of that great saint and hero, he has put the "kibosh," to use an appropriate Irish expression, on the ignorant and vulgar claim made annually by Protestant preachers in this country that St. Patrick was a Baptist or a Methodist or a Campbellite or a Holy Roller, as the case may be. Says the Saturday Review, again, of Professor Bury (who is, it is needless to say, a Protestant):—"He is at his best when describing the position of Rome in fifth century Europe. Ireland had never been conquered, but the prestige of the imperial city had weight even in the far west. Patrick made Latin the ecclesiastical language of Ireland, and brought the island into the community of the Latin world, so that during the next two centuries Irish churchmen were able to play a great part in Europe. Dr Bury might have illustrated his point by the words of Columbanus to Boniface IV. After speaking of 'the native liberty of my race,' the Irishman says, 'however great and glorious Rome may be, it is the chair of St. Peter which makes her great and glorious among us.'"

A posthumous essay of the late Bishop Creighton of London appeared in the last number of the Quarterly Review. It is entitled "Historical Ethics" and shows how historians have applied different standards to measure the same sort of conduct in different people, Englishmen being especially given to justifying in themselves what they condemn in others. "In some such way," says Bishop Creighton, "the English historian is given to assuming, in the past, virtuous motives in Englishmen and vicious motives in foreigners. I think there is often an unconscious leaven of hypocrisy in the presentation of English history by English writers." Another remark of this distinguished historian reminds us that Father Faber develops the same idea at some length in one of his books: "However much we may dislike casuistry it cannot be entirely got rid of. Thus Englishmen are famous for preferring verbal truth to any search for abstract justice, though I imagine they make many exceptions, as, for instance, in selling a horse." The different sets of weights and measures already spoken of are referred to again when the Bishop says: "Public men of the past must not be judged too harshly by the historian. I remember hearing an English Cabinet Minister condense an opinion of political morality into the remark that if the people of Europe really knew what their statesmen were doing they would rise up and hang the whole lot of them. . . .

"Kings and prime ministers had often no option to act otherwise than as they did. I have been blamed, for instance, for not holding up Sixtus IV to execration as the founder of the Spanish Inquisition. It seemed to me that Sixtus IV found the Inquisition already in existence; that Ferdinand and Isabella asked for a stricter application of it in their realms; and that he could not have refused the request of a government that presumably knew its own business. . . . "History busies itself with Henry VIII's wives, but has little to say of the barbarous warfare where he devastated the Scottish Borders—a warfare as brutal in its way as that which has made the Duke of Alva a monster of savagery. The difference is that Henry succeeded in subduing the Scots, who have kept quiet about it ever since. The reverse happened in the Netherlands."—Ca-ket.

complished with the request two Sundays back. On my arrival what met the eye was certainly novel. I remained standing a few moments, but was soon asked by an Anglican Sister to take a seat, as she informed me, the door had been looked. And after witnessing what followed one was not at a loss to know why the key was turned. It appeared that a children's service was about to take place, and presently there came forth from the vestry a procession headed by a cross-bearer, and in the rear several clergy wearing birettas, etc. But what caused me no little feeling of surprise was the fact that one of the latter wore vestments after the manner of a priest at Mass, though as it was a children's service one could not quite see why, it being also in the afternoon. The first hymn given out had for its chorus, 'Shall we not love thee, Mother dear?' after which one of the officiating clergy read the following prayers: the 'Our Father,' 'Hail Mary' and the 'Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy.' At this point one began to wonder what would come next, and to my astonishment the children repeated the Divine Praises, exclaiming with all their powers, 'Blessed be her Holy and Immaculate Conception.' A hymn concluded the service. Looking about for signs of Protestantism, I found no holy water or Stations of the Cross. Last, however, but not least, my eye caught sight of a huge picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, before which burned candles! Also a large banner of St. Anthony of Padua. The latter caused me to wonder upon what authority these good people of the Establishment adopt for their banners saints canonized by the Pope.

At the Protestant Church Conference, held in Derry, Ireland, the other day Dr. Tristram, secretary of the Diocesan Board of Education, said there was this difference between themselves and the Catholic Church; that they had no body of all analogous to the teaching orders of that Church. He unfeignedly regretted it. The example set to them by a body of men whose lives were spent with self-denying devotion in imparting education to the young had an immense moral and spiritual effect on most minds. In Germany, in England and in America the Catholic Church was in a position to resist all the influences which the State or the Progressive party was able to bring against it, mainly through the influence of the teaching orders.

Items of Interest.

"In England," says the Missionary, "they have about 2,000,000 Catholics, but some one has said recently that the type of Catholic is far higher and more intelligent in England than it is in the United States. We have very grave reasons for doubting this statement, and the abundant evidences of intelligent lay activity on this side the water show that we have as high, as earnest and as devoted lay Catholics here as can be found anywhere else. In England, however, there seems to be a very eminent faculty for constructive organization."

"It is really wonderful what a few earnest laymen can accomplish when they set to work to promote religion," says the Catholic News. "The Society of the Holy Spirit, which has for its purpose the dissemination of Catholic literature, was established twenty years ago in New Orleans by Judge Frank McGloin. The latest issued annual report shows that in these years he and his associates have distributed over three million pieces of literature. This work has been done so quickly that few perhaps have known of the society. But these laymen have done an immense amount of good. Their little leaflets must have been a kindly light to many a groping soul."

"Because of a foolish rime which declares that Wednesday is the 'best of all' for a marriage, the shallow-minded will be excited on that day even if to do so were to throw a whole parish into turmoil," says the Catholic Transcript. "The Church may point out the way for the becoming reception of the Sacrament of Matrimony. She may recommend assistance at the Holy Sacrifice and the attendant nuptial blessing—a blessing venerable by age and invoking the boundless bosoms of heaven—but if such direction conflicts with the terms of the absurd rime, Mass and blessing, and everything of a distinctively Christian flavor must be foregone. This folly is taking the proportions of an abuse. The wisdom of the Church and her provisions for the spiritual well-being of the newly-married count for naught as against the ignorant and degrading superstition which proclaims, upon nobody's authority, that Wednesday is the best day of all."

The progress toward of the Ritualists in England is strikingly demonstrated in the testimony of a convert, who writes to the 'Catholic Times,' of London. "Being asked," he says, by a Protestant friend to visit the Church of the Annunciation, Brighton, purposely to ascertain whether I as a Catholic could detect there any detail contrary to the English historian is given to appearance to our own service, I

language of his Polish subjects.

As the time draws near for the reassembly of the Chambers, the minds of French Catholics are turning to the work which will come before the Senate. In no quarter of France is there the slightest hope that the bill of separation will be rejected, or even substantially modified by the debates that will take place upon it. Men recognize that the bill will become law, and most are agreed that the debater will be short and perfunctory. There will be formal discussion, the bill will be passed, and the President's signature obtained as a matter of course; for M. Loube signs everything. And then, on January 1, 1906, the Church will be given from her connection with the State, which has paid and persecuted her for a century. The clergy and the faithful will, in a very few years, have to carry on the services of religion at their own cost, crippled, we fear, by a good deal of interference from the State. The whole Church will watch their trials with sympathy and interest.

In its Polish provinces, says the London 'Catholic Times,' the German Imperial Government has for many years pursued a policy of gradually Germanizing the population, one of the principal means adopted being that of insisting on the use of German in schools. Naturally enough the Poles, who are intensely patriotic, regard the attempt to rob their children of their native language with loathing. And in this attitude towards the oppressor they are supported by the authorities of the Church. Christian doctrine must be taught in the language they best understand. Consequently the Archbishop of Posen, Mgr. Stabilewski, bids the clergy give their instructions to children who are preparing to receive the sacraments in Polish, ignoring the Government's regulations as to the language to be used in school. His pastoral throws down the gauntlet to the Prussian authorities, who must now face the unpleasant task of using force to compel obedience to its school laws. The Emperor apparently does not like the prospect of trouble in his Polish province; a conflict with the Church there would upset several of his calculations. In a speech at Coblenz he suggested that the Protestants and Catholics might try to live quietly together; and they would do so, no doubt, were he to stop his ministers from trying to destroy the language of his Polish subjects.

As the time draws near for the reassembly of the Chambers, the minds of French Catholics are turning to the work which will come before the Senate. In no quarter of France is there the slightest hope that the bill of separation will be rejected, or even substantially modified by the debates that will take place upon it. Men recognize that the bill will become law, and most are agreed that the debater will be short and perfunctory. There will be formal discussion, the bill will be passed, and the President's signature obtained as a matter of course; for M. Loube signs everything. And then, on January 1, 1906, the Church will be given from her connection with the State, which has paid and persecuted her for a century. The clergy and the faithful will, in a very few years, have to carry on the services of religion at their own cost, crippled, we fear, by a good deal of interference from the State. The whole Church will watch their trials with sympathy and interest.

As the time draws near for the reassembly of the Chambers, the minds of French Catholics are turning to the work which will come before the Senate. In no quarter of France is there the slightest hope that the bill of separation will be rejected, or even substantially modified by the debates that will take place upon it. Men recognize that the bill will become law, and most are agreed that the debater will be short and perfunctory. There will be formal discussion, the bill will be passed, and the President's signature obtained as a matter of course; for M. Loube signs everything. And then, on January 1, 1906, the Church will be given from her connection with the State, which has paid and persecuted her for a century. The clergy and the faithful will, in a very few years, have to carry on the services of religion at their own cost, crippled, we fear, by a good deal of interference from the State. The whole Church will watch their trials with sympathy and interest.

As the time draws near for the reassembly of the Chambers, the minds of French Catholics are turning to the work which will come before the Senate. In no quarter of France is there the slightest hope that the bill of separation will be rejected, or even substantially modified by the debates that will take place upon it. Men recognize that the bill will become law, and most are agreed that the debater will be short and perfunctory. There will be formal discussion, the bill will be passed, and the President's signature obtained as a matter of course; for M. Loube signs everything. And then, on January 1, 1906, the Church will be given from her connection with the State, which has paid and persecuted her for a century. The clergy and the faithful will, in a very few years, have to carry on the services of religion at their own cost, crippled, we fear, by a good deal of interference from the State. The whole Church will watch their trials with sympathy and interest.

As the time draws near for the reassembly of the Chambers, the minds of French Catholics are turning to the work which will come before the Senate. In no quarter of France is there the slightest hope that the bill of separation will be rejected, or even substantially modified by the debates that will take place upon it. Men recognize that the bill will become law, and most are agreed that the debater will be short and perfunctory. There will be formal discussion, the bill will be passed, and the President's signature obtained as a matter of course; for M. Loube signs everything. And then, on January 1, 1906, the Church will be given from her connection with the State, which has paid and persecuted her for a century. The clergy and the faithful will, in a very few years, have to carry on the services of religion at their own cost, crippled, we fear, by a good deal of interference from the State. The whole Church will watch their trials with sympathy and interest.



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bachelor says that "ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at; sweet faces and delicate hands, but somehow difficult to 'regulate' after they are set a-going."

Old People's Coughs.

Every winter many old people are troubled with a nasty cough, which afflicts them all season. Let them take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and be rid of the cough this year.

Algeron—You must not think, dearest, that because you are rich and I am poor I am trying to marry you on account of your money. Genevieve.—Whose are you after—pa's?

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Dyspeptic Gent.—H'm! I'm afraid we'll have to put a curb upon our appetites! The Colonel (jovially).—Well, I intend to put a bit in my mouth.

A Welshman sent a fellow countryman some time since for a certain amount of money owing to him. The debtor repeatedly offered to work off the debt, but the offer did not seem at all to suit the taste of the creditor. At last the judge asked the plaintiff the reason for his unwillingness to accept the debtor's oath to "work off the debt."

His reply was: "Well, you see, your honor, the man's an undertaker!"

Mrs. Thos. Tracy, Byndale, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Low's Pleasant worm Syrup and find it to be better than any other remedy. It is easy for the children to take and always effectual."

When one of the daughters of Horace Smith was going to be christened, the clergyman asked the name of the child.

"Rosalind," said the father. "Rosalind, Rosalind, Rosalind!" was the reply. "I never heard such a name. How do you spell it?"

"Oh," was the rejoinder, "as you like it!"

Crying With Headache.

Mr. A. J. Oument, the well known storekeeper, Indian Head, N. W. T., writes: "I have given Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders to some of my customers who came into my store almost crying with severe headache and in less than five minutes the went away cured and smiling." Price 10c, and 25c.

"But you will admit that my jokes have the real flavor?" ventured the jokersmith with the rejected batch of manuscript.

"What do I know about their flavor?" growled the editor of the comic weekly. "I am no goat. I don't eat them."



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dreggy, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILL CO. Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

We find it necessary to persevere in our knocking at the hearts (or the pocket-books) of those who have not yet remitted their subscriptions. Without any intention of being irreverent, we trust continuous knocking may effect what nothing else seems capable of accomplishing.

THURSDAY last, Thanksgiving Day, was generally observed as a public holiday in the city especially where business was practically suspended. The most notable event of the day was the excursion over the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway. The running of the first passenger train from Charlottetown, over the Hillsborough bridge, and down the line to Murray Harbor South and return, was an event of unusual interest and importance in the history of the Province's transportation facilities. The train, consisting of four passenger coaches, the Superintendent's official car, a baggage car, and the engine and tender, left Charlottetown about a quarter past nine, having on board about a hundred passengers. Others were picked up at intermediate stations, and some left the train at one station or another before the terminus was reached. The train stopped at all the stations along the line and reached Murray Harbor South without mishap of any kind. The return trip was made with equal immunity from accident and the train reached Charlottetown early in the evening. This was duly inaugurated the passenger traffic over the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway. The regular train service over the line begins to-day.

LATEST accounts from Russia indicate that a very important step has been taken towards establishing the liberties of the people, if the populace will only have a little patience and not prevent by some untoward act the realization of this new departure. According to St. Petersburg advices of Monday Count Witte has wrung from the Emperor such concessions as empower him to inaugurate a legislative assembly elected by a liberal and extended suffrage. The Imperial mandate appointing Count Witte first Premier of Russia has been published. This mandate confers upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech, freedom of the press, the right of assembly and immunity of the person, including the right of habeas corpus. It grants full representation to all classes and urges that the people take advantage to send their representatives to the Duma which is so on to be elected. This is certainly a great boon for the Russian people; it gives them representative government; confers upon them the power of governing themselves. If the frenzied revolutionary spirit can only be kept sufficiently in check until these reforms have been fairly established all will be well. Latest advices indicate that the Imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia has made a deep impression on the people. There appears to be the greatest rejoicing over the event. Quiet seem to prevail almost universally, and military patrols have been withdrawn. This is a most happy augury of peace and progress resulting from the abrogation of autocratic power.

As shown in the account of the trial of the election petition, published elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works, has been unseated on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. This admission by Mr. Cummiskey's counsel put an end to the trial and prevented any further exposure of the reeking corruption with which the election appears to have been conducted

by the Commissioner of Public Works, assisted by the officials of his department. Only a small amount of evidence was taken, and only a glimpse has been afforded the public of the methods employed by the Commissioner to secure his election. But even this lifting of only a corner of the veil is sufficient to show the public that he scrupled not to prostitute his office and whip into line the officials under him in order to corrupt the electorate and by such means secure his election. The office which he holds and the officials therein employed are supported and paid by the taxes of the people, and the corrupt uses to which they have in this case been turned, shows how unworthily this public trust has been bestowed. The exposure, as far as it went, was certainly of the worst kind; but, no doubt the Commissioner of Public Works is blessing his stars that further light had not been let in on his election methods. The exposure is a most striking commentary on the hypocrisy and insincerity of the Government in the matter of prohibition. The Commissioner of Public Works is a member of the "Prohibition Government," but makes his office the headquarters of his corruption fund and employs his Secretary and his Messenger to manipulate this fund in the purchase and distribution of whiskey to debauch the electorate. The forfeiting of his seat is the lightest punishment that should be inflicted on any one guilty of such corrupt practices as have in this case been exposed.

The Election Trial.

The Evidence Taken—Mr. Cummiskey Unseated.

As stated in our last issue the trial of election petition, McCourt vs. Cummiskey commenced on Tuesday of last week. The trial was continued all day Tuesday and Wednesday, Thursday being a public holiday the court did not sit. Following is a summary of the evidence given:

When Mr. A. Newberry, Assistant Prov. Secy. was called to produce the writ of election and returns Respondent's Counsel objected claiming that such should be produced on an order of the trial judge or an order of the court. The order was accordingly granted and the documents were produced which Mr. Newberry testified were the official records. This ended the first objection, and the following witness was called: Thomas Burnett, Charlottetown. I am over 3 years since I lived at Fort Augustus. I am Messenger for the Provincial Government. Also work in the Public Works Office. I was there in 1904. I did work there. Got about \$100. Commissioner of Public Works is head of the P.W. Dept. I took some part in the local election campaign of 1904 I was home occasionally, at Fort Augustus. I was out in the country part of the time. I went on my own account. I don't know if Com. of Public Works permitted me to go. I got no person's permission. I was away for two days, at a time. I make my head quarters in the Public Works office. I was working during the election in the Public Works Office. I drove out. I had my father's horse. Cannot say how often I was in the third district. I went in boat once. I used a livery horse once. Got him at Large's, did not pay for him, Mr. Cummiskey was with me the time I had the hired horse. There was a meeting at Mr. Herbert's. I had liquor in the wagon. I bought it myself. It was in bottles. We put the horse in at Match's, about 10 o'clock from ball. Got liquor at Byrne Bros. I paid for it. Don't know how much. No person told me to go to Byrne's. I can't swear if it was my own money. I got money from different friends in Charlottetown. I got money from Louis B. McMillan, Secretary of P.W. Can't swear if it was given to promote the election. I paid the money over to a private firm, the Leith House, kept by Angus McDonald. I don't know to whom I paid it. It was paid for liquor. I don't know how much money. It was paid to me in the office of the Secretary of Public Works. I did not go to him (Secretary) for it. He gave me the money, over \$30. Can't swear if it was that liquor I distributed. Got liquor at McDonald's after the 9th of November. Can't say how much I got. It was in cases. Don't know how many cases. Paid for part of it. Got the money to pay for this from private firms. I went on my own account. I got one order. It was on Fred W. Hyndman, for 1 or 2 cases. Don't remember who gave me the order. I got the liquor from George W. Gardiner. Mr. Hyndman told me to call in the afternoon. I took the liquor up to Fort Augustus. Order was for 2 cases. Only got one. Went out with my father. Took it to my father's. Might have been three days before the election. There were some cases of liquor at my father's during the election. Took more than that case to my father's house. Got other liquor at the Leith House, more than 2 cases. Don't remember that I gave liquor to James McKenna. Win Hayes was there that night. He may have got liquor in the house. I may or may have given him liquor. The day I was in Hayes' house was election day. I saw him buying for there. There was quite a crowd at Hayes. James Dalton was there drinking. The pool was in Hayes' house. Saw a bottle on the kitchen table. Drove Thos. Cummiskey to the pool. Don't remember seeing C.P.W. in kitchen. You could pass from the body

of the house into the booth. Did not treat any one on election day. Had dinner at home. Gave some liquor to Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Hagerly. There was some more liquor distributed. I gave Robert Duff, 5 Houses, liquor, perhaps more than a bottle. May have given Michael McGuirk, P. McGuirk—may have treated them. Treated Edward Trainor. I was at respondent's house 2nd Dec. I saw liquor there that night. Saw Michael McGuirk, Edward Trainor, John McGuirk, John C. Wisner, H. James Palmer there. There was a political meeting held in hall that night. The liquor in respondent's house was in a corner of a room on the floor. Did not see any person taking it away. May have told people to go and get some. Don't remember any at supper only Michael McGuirk, the respondent, H. J. Palmer and myself. The liquor in the house was part of what I took from town. It was taken up in the boat to Hickey's wharf. Bought this in the Leith House. It was taken to Webster's Corner. I bought the liquor myself and shipped to my own order. Paid no freight. I was told it was Frank McKenna who brought it to Webster's Corner. It may have been my intention to take this to the respondent's house. Did not see any liquor in Match's, Mr. Herbert. I had more than a bottle with me. Drove Mr. Cummiskey from there to his home at Webster's Corner. Don't know names of any who were treated at Mr. Herbert Hall (Continued on Wednesday.) I have desk and chair in the Public Works office. Was employed by Mr. Rogers to do extra work. We paid on Rogers' order. Went out three times with Respondent. He told me to get the buggy. I left after hours. Stayed at his house. Next time I went up in boat, Saturday half holiday. There was some liquor sent up in that boat, I think a case, I bought the liquor and paid for it. McKenna was with me. Don't remember who took the liquor from the wharf. This was about a fortnight before the election. I did not. Part of the money I got from private firms. Can't say respondent knew I got money from private firms. I am his nephew. I got something over \$30 from L. B. McMillan, collected from private firms. I distributed the liquor I brought up. I can't say I treated them with the intention of corruptly influencing their votes. My services are required in all the departments.

F. W. Hyndman, I remember some one came to my office for whiskey I don't know Burnett, I told the boy would contribute to the fund. Mr. Cummiskey met me on the street and asked me to help him. I paid after the election \$20 or \$25. The boy did not tell me who sent him. Said some one from the Building. I told him I had no whiskey he had better see George Gardiner. I heard Gardiner had something to do with the expense fund. Can't say if I paid to Gardiner. I do business with three banks. That is all I had to do with the Cummiskey election. On the street Cummiskey asked me to contribute. I am called upon for contributions for elections. Mr. Cummiskey asked me if I knew there was an election coming on.

George W. Gardiner, live in Charlottetown. Did not hear Mr. Burnett give his evidence. I remember Burnett got a case of whiskey on my premises. He had a paper with him. I met Mr. Hyndman on the street. He said something about promising money. My impression is that he had promised Mr. Cummiskey a case of whiskey. Think I got it for Burnett from one of the vendors I got the money from Mr. Hyndman to try it. Think it was from J. D. Morris. Had no funds in my hands for this election. There was another case, I think, for Mr. Palmer I got it for Palmer from the same place. I think I sent down a slip by a boy to Morris' and a truckman. Both cases came at the same time. The money came to me from Hyndman and I paid for these two cases.

Louis B. McMillan, I am Secretary of Public Works. My office is second entrance; The Commissioner's is first, I occupy one with a door of communication between them, I know Thomas Burnett. He makes his headquarters in my office. I won't swear he was in the office half the time. I knew he was going to the country sometimes. I gave Burnett in the vicinity of 40.00. He said he had spent all the money he had and asked me if I had any. He did not state purposes. It may have been about the election was being talked. This money he wanted for the election. I paid it to him in the office. It was either in the Safe of the Department of Public Works or in my pocket. I had a memo of it on a sheet of paper at the time. It contained the names and amounts contributed, somewhere in the vicinity of \$100.00 I got two subscriptions. Don't think I looked for memo since. I kept the memorandum in the Safe. I was telephoned for to go to Bruce Stewart, and see him. He gave me some money. I told the Commissioner of Public Works I got \$75 from Bruce Stewart, for his election. There was \$5 or \$10 got from Capt. Wisner. He gave it to me in the office. I got \$5 from Kenneth McKay. He is in the Public Works Department. I gave the money to Burnett to pay for the liquor he bought for the election. This was a week or 10 days after the election. The balance of the money after deducting \$40 credited to the Commissioner's private account. I kept his private account. I kept an account of the amount I received. Just kept a memo that I paid Thomas Burnett. Credited the balance to the Commissioner. Saw the memorandum in the Safe in April last. I know Richard Good. Think there was a payment made to Mr. Good, for public work. [Mr. McMillan was then allowed until Friday to produce the private memorandum also statement of amounts paid to Richard Good, and John Moynagh.]

When the court opened Friday forenoon, Mr. Hassard, of counsel for the respondent admitted corrupt practice by respondent's agents, sufficient to void the election. Mr. Johnston on behalf of the petitioner, stated that in view of the admission of respondent, and of the great expense of continuing the enquiry, and the inconvenience of witnesses attending court at this season of the year, as well as the possibility that some one acting for the petitioner, might have been guilty of an offence against the law, the petitioner would abandon his claim to the seat. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald then delivered the following judgment: I do determine and declare that the said James H. Cummiskey was not duly elected or returned at the election named in the petition, and that the election held on the 7th day of December, 1904, was null and void by reason of corrupt practices by an agent of the Respondent—but without his actual knowledge and consent. The Respondent to pay the petitioner's cost. This ends the case; the seat is vacant, and another election is necessary.

Big Fire At Halifax.

One of the strongest and oldest forts which protect Halifax Harbor is Fort Charlotte on George's Island. Its frowning embrasures, facing seaward command the approaches to the city. It is the centre of the submarine mining operations which have been carried on extensively in the surrounding water. In the oil department of the Marine Stores Building on the Island, fire broke out last Friday evening, and in two hours the flames wiped out this building, devoured a great deal of valuable property and threatened the submarine mining building in which was stored a great quantity of supplies, officially

estimated as worth a quarter of a million dollars. Had the wind been a few more points to the eastward this building could not have escaped. But as things turned out it was not perceptibly damaged. The store building where the fire originated and where it burned itself out, was completely destroyed. In this building which was formerly the barracks there were located besides the oil department, the carpenter shop, the mechanical department, the cook house and a large space devoted to stores of light and inflammable material which furnished just the kind of stuff for a rapid spread of fire. The flames licked their way along so quickly that in a few minutes after the discovery they burst in red forks and great sheets through the roof. At first the men on duty on George Island thought they could fight the fire alone. But soon they saw the futility of this, and assistance from the fleet and mainland was asked by submarine telephone. There was, indeed cause for genuine alarm, for in the burning building was a large quantity of dynamite, gun cotton and some powder. But before the fire reached the dynamite section, the sailors from the second cruiser squadron and the soldiers from the Wellington barracks, who had responded to the call for help had dumped the explosives into the harbor where they can be recovered by divers. The gun cotton of which there is enough to shake Halifax, half a mile distant, had it exploded, was lying loose and exposed,—in which condition it burned harmlessly, as if it were but so much paper.

Not something for nothing—but a ladies' good cloth coat for a fraction of its value at Stanley Bros. Perfection in quality, fit, finish, and workmanship—everything correct except the sleeve, which is last seasons style. Buy now while you have the big assortment. Lot 1 worth up to \$5.00 for \$1.95. Lot 2 worth up to \$6.00 for \$2.95. Lot 3 worth up to \$8.50 for \$3.95 and Lot 4 worth \$9.50 to \$12.00 for \$4.95 each. Stanley Bros.

The Following Goods to be Cleared AT HALF PRICE.

50 pairs Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gaiters, half price 100 pairs women's and children's Boots, half price 20 dozen Men's Linen Collars, half price 8 dozen Men's Ties, half price 8 dozen Men's White Shirts, 1-3 off 10 pieces fine Trousering, 1-3 off A lot of men's Coats, Vests, and Bicycle Pants, half price

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

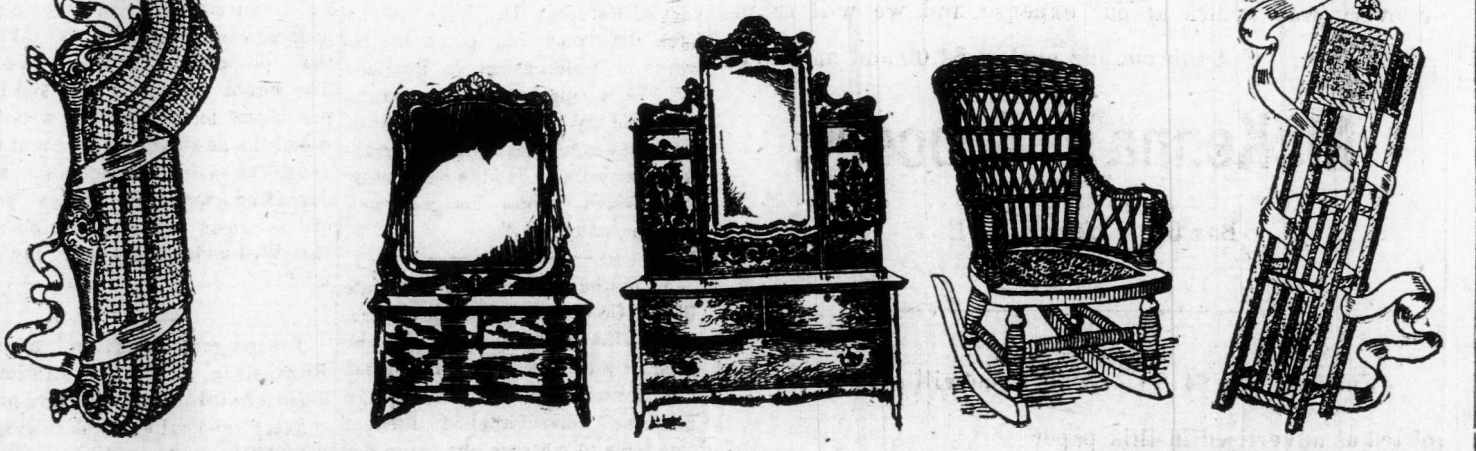
WEDDING GIFTS FOR THE HOME.

Our Assortment is the Best, Our Prices are the Lowest. It's Not Economy

To jump at every under price that is made, especially when buying FURNITURE. We know that these pieces are worth more than we ask for them, but we preferred to take smaller profit and do the LARGEST BUSINESS.

That we do the largest business no one can gainsay—that we sell the best Furniture and Furnishings you will know if you try us.

Jas. Paton & Co. THE HOME FURNISHERS.



The above pieces are priced at \$28.00, \$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 \$25.00 \$15.00 \$1.25 \$13 to \$30, \$15, \$10, \$25

Germany and War.

A Berlin despatch of Oct. 25th, says: Recent events have apparently turned the thoughts of Emperor William more than usually to the probability of war. Addressing the officers of a saxon Grenadier said: "We live in a time when every young German capable of bearing arms must be ready to give himself to the Fatherland." At a banquet given in his honor in the Dresden Schloss last evening, the Emperor said: "If the German empire continues to prosper, then we can calmly, with raised vigor, and with the courage of free German men confront any one who should venture to cross our paths or disturb us in the promotion of our reasonable interests." After unweaving the statue of Field Marshal Von Moltke to-day His Majesty addressed the highest army officers, who were assembled around him, saying: "How matters stand with us in the world you have seen. Therefore, keep your powder dry and your swords whetted."

Wanted—A boy to learn the printing. Apply at the HERALD Office.

EPPE'S COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

E. F. RYAN, B. A. BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. March 29, 1905.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS AT Stanley Bros.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale

Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts, Fancy Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Neckwear, Dent's lined Gloves, Perrin's lined Gloves, Wool Knit Gloves, Men's half Hose, Boys' long Stockings, Scotch knit Underwear, Stanfield's Underwear, Fleece lined Underwear, Sweaters, Night Shirts, Rainproof Coats, Umbrellas, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Have You a Wheel, Not a Bicycle, BUT A Spinning Wheel

That will Double and Twist Single Yarn

Which we can supply you in a variety of colors at the remarkably low price of

45 cts. per Pound.

Samples sent to any Address.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Millinery For You

Everybody says our Millinery is the nicest yet—certainly it is. That's what we intended when we stayed awake last night planning how to get the best, make the best, and show the best Millinery.

Now its time to come to the conclusion that there's only one best place to get Millinery and get it at the right prices.

Perhaps you did not see our big

FALL OPENING

If you did not just ask your friends about it, Enough said—if you don't come to us this fall for your hat—why it's just your own fault.

New Hats for Men

The new Suffolk, Christy and the Scott Hat are here now, all ready to be chosen. They are the prettiest lot of hats you ever saw.

We've a Hat for every man's face, fancy and purse. The new Scott Hat has never been sold here before, it's made by Christy and is the best you can buy. Sold at \$5.00 everywhere else in the world, here it's \$4.00. We're waiting for you, sir.

PROWSE BROS. The Ladies' Outfitters.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Charles O'Regan was killed in St. John, N.B., Monday evening, while engaged in a boxing match with Fred Morthrop.

At River John, N.S., Monday, Pearl Thomas, fourteen years old, was almost burned to death. While standing by the kitchen stove her clothing caught fire. Her father who extinguished the fire was also seriously injured by burning.

Through the upsetting of a lamp at her house in Montreal, Monday morning Mr. Louis Cadronne was so badly burned that she died a few hours later. Her husband who endeavored to rescue her was terribly burned. The woman was preparing her husband's breakfast at the time.

It is stated by the Patriot that the plans for the new railway station for Charlottetown have been received by Superintendent Sharp. The proposed building is to be three stories with modern fittings and appliances. It is to be erected on the corner of Weymouth and Water Street (east side), opposite the present station. It is to have a frontage of 118 feet on Weymouth Street, and 43 feet on Water Street.

Mr. A. Wright of Toronto, who is one of the Canadian vessel owners of the great lakes, has written to the Railway Commission, Ottawa, complaining of what he terms an intolerable situation at the Georgian Bay Railway terminals with regard to the movement of east bound grain traffic. He complains of car shortages and discrimination in favor of American grain. Elevators are full and the railway facilities are insufficient to keep the grain moving.

An Ottawa despatch of Friday says: The department of militia is advised by the War Office that the control of the Halifax garrison will be handed over to the Canadian authorities on November 15th. There have been annoying delays in bringing this about, but it is understood to be now finally settled and Canada will be in control on the date mentioned. Some of the Canadian Infantry are waiting service since the first of July. The War Office moves slowly.

We extend to Mr. and Mrs. John Sinnett of St. Peter's Harbor, our warmest congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, which they celebrated on Thursday last. They were surrounded on the occasion by all the surviving members of their family except one son, who is in the Northwest. Their son, Rev. Dr. Sinnett, Secretary to the Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa, was present on the joyous occasion. The guests included, the pastor of St. Joseph's, Rev. A. J. Molloy, and Rev. Mr. Mr. Doyle and Rev. Dr. Monaghan.

Mr. McNamara, the Canadian Commissioner at Manchester, reports to Ottawa the arrival of 95,028 barrels of Canadian apples at Liverpool to October 7, against 127,650 barrels last year. They are bringing prices greatly in excess of last year, which is natural, owing to the comparative failure of the English crop and the decline in foreign arrivals. The Canadian apples have been examined by Mr. McNamara at the auction warehouse, and he reported them of good quality, well packed and properly guarded.

On Thursday evening last a bad stabbing affair took place on Pleasant Road, near Carleton Place. The parties implicated are John Alan McDonald, about sixty years of age, and his son Murdock, about thirty. It appears that there has been bad blood between them for some time and the father had been away in Boston. He recently returned and was staying with a daughter, Mrs. Peter Nicholson. There was some kind of a frolic at Nicholson's, and the father stabbed the son several times, inflicting severe, if not fatal wounds. The father was arrested and brought before a magistrate, when he was remanded for trial and sent to Georgetown jail.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in this city about three o'clock Saturday afternoon, by which Mr. Joseph Taylor, carpenter, lost his life. Mr. Joseph Taylor was a carpenter by trade, and although over eighty years of age was in the enjoyment of good health, and was quite smart. He was engaged in doing some work on the roof of Mr. Alfred Laro's house, Mrs. Laro being his daughter, when the staging gave way and he fell down the roof and to the ground, a distance of about 25 feet. He was instantly killed. Deceased had been for many years sanitary officer of this city. He leaves to mourn, besides a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Laro, six sons, of whom Mr. James D. Taylor, bookseller of this city, is one.

Mr. John F. Robertson, a well known and respected resident of this city died of apoplexy on Wednesday evening last 25th, in the 65th year of his age. He was well known for many years as the managing partner of the firm of James Danou & Co., in the days when shipping was an active industry in this Province. He was for a time a representative of the Belfast district in the Legislature and also a member of the Davies Government. He leaves to mourn, besides a widow and one son, a member of the faculty of the University of McGill, Montreal, besides four brothers, and three sisters.

"I need not tell you that we have learned something in the course of journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific," said the eminent English jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., in a large gathering of the members of the Montreal Board of Trade the other day. "I think we should be exceedingly conceited or stupid people if we had not learned a good deal, and one of the things we have learned is that for various political reasons which I need not now discuss, the time is not ripe for the formation of a new body to be styled an Imperial Council to have a definite official character."

The last meeting of the Cheese Board was held on Friday last with a fair attendance of salesmen. The buyers were Messrs. Spillet, Biffin, and Horace Blandin. The following bulletins were read: Montreal, steady with more enquiries; English market, steady; Montreal 11 to 11 1/2; Montreal western, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; Hamilton 11 3/4. The following factories boarded: Stanley Bridge 200, Leakeville 100, Red Point 64, New Glasgow 185, Uxalis 110, Kensington 100, Red House 80. All were sold with the exception of New Glasgow to R. E. Spillet at 11 7/8. The small number of factories contributing to the board was then referred to, and Messrs. Spillet and Biffin declared that they would pay board fees, and hoped that other buyers would do the same. Votes of thanks were tendered the chairman Leachin Macdonald and the salesmen for their satisfactory work during the year.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The writ for the Fort Augustus election has been issued. Nominations on the 15th, last, and polling on the 22nd.

Dr. Oswald the famous Boston surgeon was stricken with paralysis while performing an operation yesterday and is not likely to live.

There was not a large market yesterday, and prices were the same as last week, except pork which was a shade higher. The price was 77, as shown in the price list.

Robert Laird Borden, Esq., Leader of the Opposition was banqueted at the Halifax Club last Monday night by the Bar Society on the occasion of his final leave taking from the Province before going to Ottawa where he will reside permanently in future. The banquet was a happy affair.

Rev. Father Strubbe, of the Redemptorist Congregation, and pastor of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, died on Thursday last. Deceased was well known here, as he had taken part in two missions given by the Redemptorists in the old St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Dr. Fraser will be in Georgetown Nov. 6th to 9th. All dental work attended to. His office in Montague will be closed all that week.

The officers of the Caledonia Club for the coming year, elected at the regular monthly meeting last evening are: Chief—Alexander MacDonald; President—James Paton; 1st Vice—James Calder; 2nd Vice—Archibald Mackay; Treasurer—John MacEachern; Financial Sec.—John MacEachern; Recording Sec.—D. E. MacLennan; Corresponding Sec.—Alex. McLeod; Pipes—Peter Ferguson. It was decided to hold the usual soiree on St. Andrew's Day, and a committee to make the necessary arrangements was appointed.

The Government cable steamer Tyrin arrived at Sydney last Saturday night with the news of a fatal explosion that occurred on the steamer while off Cape North early Saturday morning. A plug in one of the boiler tubes blew out, filling the engine and boiler rooms with steam and gas. Fireman Patrick Purcell and trimmer Patrick McGrath were engaged in cleaning out the fire at the time of the blow-out, and before leaping to the deck were horribly scalded. After consuming about seven hours in making temporary repairs to the boiler, Capt. O'Leary headed the steamer for Sydney at full speed. Purcell succumbed while the steamer was coming into dock and McGrath died Sunday morning. Purcell was sixty years old and McGrath forty. Both were Halifax men. In this connection a Sydney despatch of yesterday's date says: All the firemen and trimmers on the steamer Tyrin on board of which the fatal explosion occurred on Saturday refused to go to sea in the steamer unless the damaged boiler was proved safe by a competent inspector. Several of the men left the vessel and Captain O'Leary wired to Halifax for instructions as to what course he will pursue. The repairs to the damaged boiler will not be completed before Wednesday.

Revolution in Russia.

The Whole Country on the Verge of Civil War

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—That the present situation cannot end without bloodshed is the conviction prevailing in the higher government circles which from moment to moment are expecting a conflict between the troops and the revolutionists in St. Petersburg and news of trouble in the provinces, especially at Kharkoff, which has been declared in a state of war. The governor of Kiev has been instructed to take all necessary measures to restore order which the local government and the commander of the troops are unable to maintain. One of the most prominent members of the emperor's council received the Associated Press to day and said with every evidence of deep emotion:

"The situation is a grievous and a painful one and I see no way out of it except by the employment of armed force. Please do not misunderstand me. I look upon the prospect with tears, but it is becoming more and more evident that the troops will be compelled to fire. I can see no other possible outcome. The revolutionists and terrorists are absolutely bent on forcing a conflict upon us and nothing we can do will satisfy them. The extension of the suffrage and the right of assembling will be nothing to them. They are determined to have bloodshed and we cannot avoid the issue. It is a frightful disease from which Russia is suffering and sad and painful as it is the government must act with force." The minister said that the law creating a responsible cabinet will probably be promulgated and Count Witte's nomination a premier announced to-morrow. Under the statute the premier may or may not hold a special portfolio. Count Witte spent almost the entire day with the emperor at Peterhof, and he has not confided to his colleagues whether he intends to take the ministry of the interior or the ministry of finance or no portfolio at all. The whole of the ministerial body is also in ignorance as to whether they will retain their places under the new leader. Realizing that any attempt to interfere with the monster meeting at the university would inevitably lead to a bloody outbreak, General Treppoff, who announced during the afternoon that he intended to prevent the assembly, instructed the police to close their eyes to the fact and the meeting, which was attended by between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, passed off without a conflict. The

troops stationed around the building were withdrawn, but in the court the city bourse, and other nearby buildings, half a dozen companies of Cossacks and strong forces of infantry and dragoons were in readiness to rally forth if necessary.

Big meetings were also held in the Technological and Art Colleges, and in two engineer schools. The students at neither of these meetings took a prominent part in the deliberations, yielding to the hospitality of the college buildings without attempting to cloak the meetings with the guise of student assemblies. With the hope of avoiding further meetings at the university, Gen. Treppoff placed halls in three different parts of the city at the disposal of the people for meetings, thereby practically conceding the demands of the agitators the right of assembly.

The scene inside the university beggars description. In the great open air court, with no light except a few flickering candles on a hastily constructed tribune, from 4,000 to 5,000 workmen, students and professional men stood wedged together in the cold and a wet snow fall, listening to revolutionary harangue. Another great meeting was held in the central hall of the university and scores of smaller meetings of the separate trades and professions were held in the other rooms of the building. A room was set aside for non-commissioned officers of the army, but only half a dozen of these were present. In all sections a strong minority urged conversation, but these were carried from their feet by the general enthusiasm and resolutions for a general strike in every branch of social activity were adopted with a hurrah. Even the Chinovniks in the government service, whose meetings were largely attended, were possessed of the same spirit and passed resolutions to stop all work in the government departments tomorrow.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—While the day passed quietly without blood shed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, to-day's developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent. Although the streets are filled with troops and reinforcements are now pouring in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation, and many calm observers seem seriously to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

All the military reserves are kept closely in barracks under arms, and at the Horse Guard barracks back of General Treppoff's chancellery the horses are kept constantly saddled, ready to emerge at a moment's notice. The Russian capital is like a city in the possession of a foreign army. To-night again the soldiers are bivouacking in the darkened and otherwise deserted streets. The Nevsky Prospect alone is flooded by the glare of the great searchlight fixed on the spire of the admiralty building. The curious are drawn like moths to a candle, and the sidewalks are thronged while the government clerks scurry along the roadway, threading their way through the infantry and cavalry patrols. Even in the Nevsky Prospect many windows of the shops are boarded up. Although electric light has been restored in some sections, the streets are dark forbidding and deserted by all save the patrols. Occasional fires are kindled by juitors in the middle of the streets, which gleam red and smoky in the deep October darkness.

Subsidy Increase.

A Montreal despatch of the 30th, says: It has transpired that the Provincial premiers have agreed upon a common basis as regards the coming representations to be made to the Federal government. Hon. J. Gouin and party have returned from the west after securing the co-operation of Premiers Whitney and Roblin. There will be no conference of premiers as they have already agreed upon a plan of action. As soon as the tariff commission concludes its labors and returns to Ottawa, an interview between Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet and the local premiers, will take place. "If, said Premier Gouin, "we want to succeed in our efforts to have the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces re-adjusted all party prejudices should be discarded. The Conservative local governments should in my opinion come to Sir Wilfrid with the conviction that he is of a liberal turn of mind and will do right by the Provinces. If you read my interview to the Winnipeg journalist you will think I am meditating an assault on Sir John A. McDonald's career. There is nothing further from my intention. I may have referred in a general way to Sir John's wellknown ideas about Confederation, but whatever my political differences may be, it is my privilege to say that Sir John A. McDonald was a most remarkable and strong-minded statesman."

The Prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other goods.

Advertisement for 'Weeks' clothing store. Features '75 Coats Price-Cut for Quick Selling' and 'BARGAIN SKIRTS and WAISTS'. Includes a list of prices for various items like coats, skirts, and caps.

Advertisement for 'M. Trainor & Co.' featuring 'Our New FALL STOCK'. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman in fashion, and text describing their clothing and hats.

Advertisement for 'MORSON & DUFFY' lawyers and 'McLean & McKinnon' lawyers. Includes contact information and services offered.

Hymn to Saint Margaret.

(Patroness of Scotland)
Hath thy warm heart grown cold in the palace above,
Hath thy kind ear grown dull to the pleadings of love,

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.
Among the signs of a weak stomach are lassitude after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Consumption

There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continued.

TRAMMELINGS.

(From the Messenger)
CHAPTER I.
"Knowledge we are not foes; I seek thee diligently;
But the world with a great wind blows,

Invictus Boots For Fall.

Are now in stock. Having handled this line for over six months we are now in a position to talk about them.
The results up to date are more than satisfactory and we freely recommend them as being the

Best Shoe Sold in Canada

Our \$4.00 line of "Invictus Boots" equals any \$5.00 shoe we have ever seen.

Alley & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FALL Tailoring

First Showing of Fall Woollens
We are satisfied its a good line, but your opinion is more valuable to us, and we would like to have it.



Merit and Low Prices

Bricks & Mortar
The stability of a building depends on the quality of the materials it is made from.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

CHINAWARE,

New and Beautiful,
Just opened up in our

Japanese Goods

In Cups and Saucers, Plates, 5 o'clock Sets, Jardinières, Umbrella Stands, pretty Nic-Nacs, Bric-a-Brac, Vases in great variety.

Old English ART WARE,

Souvenir China ware etc., at lowest prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Advertisement for Fowler's Wild Strawberry. It is a natural specific for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Colic, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, and all Summer Complaints in Children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Uncle James," said a city lady who was spending a few weeks in the country, "is that chicken by the gate a Brahmin?"

Distress After Eating.

Mrs. P. Waters, Dirleton, Ont., writes: "I suffered for five years with pain in the stomach and distress after eating. Doctors failed to cure me, so I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and three bottles of them made a complete cure."

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

The other night a man gave an open-air lecture. At the conclusion he said that, with the permission of the crowd, he would send his hat round, and would be thankful for some little encouragement. The hat was passed round, and came back to him empty. He gave a sigh, and then said:—"Well, when I come to look at what I've been talking to, all I have to say is, 'Thank goodness I've got my hat back.'"

Don't suffer from Rheumatism this winter.

Milburn's Rheumatic Pills eliminate every atom of the uric acid poison from the system and give complete relief from pain and suffering.

A rather plain lady asked the opinion of her minister:—"Is it a sin to feel a trifle of vanity when I am called handsome by a gentleman?"

Not a sin for you, my child, but a terrible responsibility hangs upon the gentleman."

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:—

Muthias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S. Rev. R. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S. Pierre Landry, senr., Pokemouche, N. B. Thomas Wasson, Sherfield, N. B.

Advertisement for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1905.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Steamers Princess and Northumberland,

Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

FOR POINTS WEST.

From Point Du Chene, on arrival of train leaving St. John 11.00 a. m. for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point Du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.

Connecting at Point Du Chene during the summer months with cars of Boston and Maine Railway so that a change of cars is required for all points in U. S.

Connections at Pansac and Moncton with trains for all stations on I. C. R. and its connections.

Connections at St. John with C. P. R. and its connections, and with Eastern S. S. Co's steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

FOR POINTS EAST.

From Pictou about 4 p. m. for Charlottetown on arrival of morning trains from Halifax and Sydney.

From Charlottetown for Pictou at 8.30 a. m., connecting there with day train for Cape Breton, Sydney and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland.

Connection at Halifax with C. A. and Plant Line for Boston.

Through Tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways and on the Company's steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada.

F. W. HALES, Ch'town, P. E. I. Sec'y

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Island

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