

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 24

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We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Frederickson, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

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Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

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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.

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

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

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JOHN McLEOD & CO.

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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.

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(And Address)

Bargain Sale

To Continue a Short Time Longer.

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cruets, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Pie Knives, Trays, Salvers, Fern Pots, etc.

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Do not make a mistake and miss this sale as the prices are such as the goods cannot usually be sold for, and it will pay to buy now even tho' you may not require to use the article for a time.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square.

The Catholic Encyclopedia

(Canadian Messenger)

The first volume of this valuable work has been issued by the publishers. Eight hundred two-column pages, comprising the results of the latest researches in theology, philosophy, history, biography, apologetics, archeology, and other branches of human knowledge, complete this first instalment, which runs from "Aachen" to "Aesias." It is a satisfaction to know that fourteen other volumes are to follow the present one.

Two years ago, at the outset of their labors, Doctor Herbermann and his fellow-editors promised that, when the great work should be completed, the English-speaking world, Catholic and non-Catholic, would have an authoritative work to consult in everything relating to the Catholic Church. But they promised, besides, that the fifteen volumes were not to be exclusively a Church Encyclopedia, nor were they to be limited to the ecclesiastical sciences, or to the doings of Churchmen.

This part of the programme is being faithfully carried out, as may be seen by a cursory glance through the first volume, in which we find valuable papers contributed by specialists on adulteration of foods, agrarianism, alcoholism, anatomy, art, arbitration, anarchy, and dozens of other subjects equally profane.

However, the articles relating to the Catholic Church, her doctrines, practices, discipline, history,—in fact, everything of interest that can find a place between the words "Aachen" and "Aesias"—take up the greater part of the volume. The editors promised that they would treat matters regarding the Sacred Scriptures, the saints and their marvellous lives, the fathers, doctors, theologians and philosophers of the Church; her writers, painters, architects, and musicians; her historians, scientists, statesmen, warriors, and philanthropists; her monks, missionaries, and martyrs—in short, "All the great-souled men and women who have lived within the Church or under her direction, for the last nineteen hundred years, so that readers could enjoy the ennobling pleasure of their acquaintance and profit by the uplifting power of their example."

We need only mention a few of the headings of articles to show how well, in this first volume, the editors are fulfilling their promise—Anthony of Padua, Fra Angelico, Angela de Merici, Ambrose, Alphonsus, Anselm, Aristotle, Altruism, Agnosticism, Anthropomorphism, Armenianism, Anglicanism, the Anglo-Saxon Church, Apostolic Succession, Apostolic Constitutions, Apocrypha, Apollonia, Apostasy, St. Anne de Besancon, etc., etc.

Needles to say, all the articles relating to the Church are treated in a masterly way. Nor can we lay too much stress on the bibliography attached to the end of each of the thousand articles of the present volume, giving students who desire to delve more deeply a ready list of valuable recent works on each topic.

The biographical sketches are numerous, and each one gives the life of the personage whose name appears at the head of the sketch. To cite two instances, the career of Alexander VI is outlined in six pages, but there are thirty-seven lines of a closely printed list of works which may be consulted by those who desire to study more fully the life and times of this Pontiff. Again, the Anglo-Saxon Church is treated in seven pages and profusely illustrated, with the titles of over a hundred works to refer to, if further information is sought.

The typography of this great work promises to be all that could be desired. The text is illustrated with many maps and engravings in color or in half-tone. Good heavy paper, clear type, and solid binding, will make the fifteen handsome volumes a valuable acquisition to every library in the land.

The complete Encyclopedia, we learn from the preliminary prospectus, "will include thirty thousand articles bearing on the origin, constitution and development of the Catholic Church, as well as on its complex influence on the intellectual, moral, religious, artistic, social, and material progress of the last nineteen centuries." This programme

is in the hands of five competent men who have the assistance of several hundred writers and who should have the moral support and practical sympathy of all who take pride in the name of Catholic.

This Catholic Encyclopedia has not been undertaken too soon. Our Church and all that pertains to her have too long been the object of ignorant criticism and foolish assertion. The truth should be welcome to all, and the English-speaking world is under a deep debt of gratitude to the promoters of such a vast work undertaken in the interests of truth.

Vol. I (Aachen-Aesias). New York, Robert Appleton Company, pp. 802. Prices: Whole edition, Buckram, \$96; Half morocco, \$126; Full morocco, \$240.

E. J. D.

Napoleon's Attempt to Found a National Church.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Nothing can be much clearer to those who study history than that the majority of rulers have always attempted to make religion subservient to the interests of the State. Particularly has this been the case in France.

To-day we see the rulers of that country endeavoring, we think unavailingly, to overthrow religion, since they are powerless to place it in subjection. One hundred years ago, Napoleon tried to bring about the establishment of a national religion, and the consideration of his efforts at that time is not without its own commentary on the present crisis.

In 1809, when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power, every power in continental Europe was at his mercy, except the Papacy. Napoleon was too able a statesman not to see that he could never deprive the Papacy of its spiritual supremacy, and consequently he endeavored to circumscribe its power by fitting upon it as a sovereign State all the injury and humiliations he could invent.

His success in this respect by no means satisfied him, and at last, in despair of ever bending the Pope to his will, he conceived the idea of founding a French National Church.

According to the Abbe de Pradt, the great military genius more than once observed that the Concordat had been the greatest fault of his life, although at Saint Helena, many years later, he admitted that he could only have established his empire with the concurrence and cooperation of the Catholic Church. He was always certain, however, of dominating the Pope as he dominated other men.

His calculation, on the face of it, appeared clever, but really amounted to a blunder on the part of Napoleon. From the year 1806, he was forced to recognize that there was one power, territorially the most insignificant in Europe which he could neither coerce nor induce to sanction his schemes.

In that year, the Pope, ever the valiant Pius VII., refused to be forced to enter into the coalition against Russia and England. In 1809 again, the all-conquering Emperor was forced to realize this again, when the Pope, in excommunicating him and in refusing his sanction towards confirming the Imperial nomination to vacant bishoprics, continued the resistance which Napoleon thought would cease when the Sovereign Pontiff should be dispossessed of his territorial domain.

At this time there unfortunately existed in France a body of doubtful clerics who were disposed to seriously consider the question of a "French National Church," and though Napoleon was much too astute a man and far too well acquainted with the French character to dream that it could ever come into being, he was disposed to make the attempt if only to emulate Henry VIII. of England, who, however, owed his success in this matter to other considerations.

Unlike Henry of England, Napoleon was too far-seeing not to

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The kidneys form a very important channel for the outlet of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, speaks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

If you are troubled with your kidneys DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you.

It was only in regard to its temporal power and consequent policy that the Emperor thought he had cause to complain of the Vatican. Yet in the beginning of his reign in 1804, he had guaranteed to the Roman Court all the power and privileges it had till that time enjoyed. In the end, however, when he saw the iron circle closing around him, he offered the Pope the return of the domains taken from His Holiness.

It must be admitted nevertheless, that Napoleon never pressed his claims on a theological ground, at least to the extreme. He was the first to recognize that Canon Law governed the Pope, and if contraventions of Papal decisions proper or frequently took place, they were due to Napoleon's disregard of all right, human or spiritual, when he had an aim to accomplish.

So it was when he found the Pope's resistance more powerful than his own will, he deputed all the clerics he could find in France who were disposed to consider a scheme and report to him upon it. The result was as one may suppose a scheme which pretended to govern France without reference to the Papacy and in several respects to modify the Canon Law. The question of the marriage of the priests would have been one of the main clauses in the new Catholic Church of France, had matters ever reached anything like maturity. Matters did not reach maturity however; a fact really more due to the foresight of a few of the Emperor's counsellors, than to any decision on his own part (although one may suppose that in a man of his tremendous will-power, to appear to be guided by others, was simply to show that his will was really not working).

This history of one hundred years ago proves one thing clearly, namely, that the attempt to establish a national church in France might have succeeded as it succeeded in England in 1535, that is, with the complicity of the clergy. This indeed, is so certain, that the attitude of the French clergy to-day, so loyal and so unified, proves that the war of the material against the spiritual cannot endure and can leave no impress upon the French nation. The hour has sounded for the atheistic government of France and it cannot be long before it acknowledges that war upon Christ is the most hopeless of wars.

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself. Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers." Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, of all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

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JAMES MOISAAC
Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 14th, in an article discussing the Baron L'Epine of fair, among other things has the following:

Mr. Parent, who succeeded Mr. Marchand, had not been in office long when an attack was made upon him. Senator Legris and Senator Choquette, important Quebec Liberals, alleged that the Government was a characteristic of the department over which he presided. At this time an inter-party campaign against the continuance of Mr. Parent in office was commenced. Three of his colleagues—Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon, and Weir, resigned. Mr. Parent endeavored to patch up his Cabinet, but without success. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, owing to the close relations of the Quebec and Ottawa Governments, undertook to smooth the difficulty over. He appointed Mr. Parent, who had been held responsible by Messrs. Legris and Choquette for "brigandage," to the high position of chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, whereupon the politicians who had operated against Mr. Parent succeeded to the positions of influence at Quebec. Mr. Gouin, one of the Ministers who had resigned from the Parent Cabinet, became Premier, while Mr. Turgeon, another anti-Parent Liberal, became Attorney-General. Now comes the "brigandage" charge against some of the men who supplanted Parent. It is of their Administration that the Baron from Belgium tells the story of the proposed "rake-off" on the land transaction for campaign purposes. We have thus, in the L'Epine case, a repetition of the accusations made in the Parent case, which charges were a repetition of those developed at an earlier period, when the Quebec Treasury was first invaded for the purpose of the Laurier election fund.

"We are a power in Quebec and in Ottawa, and if you do not change your attitude we will cite you before Parliament, and we will cause you to lose your salary and your pension." This is an extract from a threatening letter sent to Judge Boase, who presided at the trial for libel recently held at Quebec, to which we referred in a late issue. As our readers will remember, the action was brought by one of the ministers in the Provincial Government of Quebec against Oliver Asselin, editor of a paper, who had severely animadverted upon the conduct of the Government in connection with the sale of crown lands to a Belgian syndicate. Baron L'Epine, it will be remembered gave evidence at this trial, that was damaging to the Government. He testified on oath that the Government agreed to sell the land, only on condition that thirty cents an acre of the purchase price should go into the election fund. By this deal the Government stood to obtain \$150,000 of a corruption fund for the next election. The friends of the Quebec Government took fright at these damaging revelations and stopped at nothing in their frenzied endeavors to choke off exposures. They certainly reached the limit when they attempted to intimidate the trial judge as evidenced by the words quoted above and read by the judge in open court after the jury had retired. Things have surely come to a

pretty pass, and party exigency have reached desperate straits when a judge is threatened with dire consequences, if he dares to conduct a trial in accordance with the merits of the case and with his oath of office rather than in such manner as will shield the improper and immoral transactions of one party to the trial, because that party is dominant in both Provincial and Federal politics. Has it come to this that the party in power must be permitted to do as they please; to trample every principle of honesty and morality for the purpose of keeping themselves in power that even the fountain of justice must be polluted and the judges of the land brow beaten into submission rather than that the dominant political party shall suffer any diminution of their prestige? In the case under review, the overzealous friends of the Quebec Government over stepped the bounds of discretion and reckoned without their host. Judge Boase proved himself an honest and fearless dispenser of justice; he showed he had a conscience and regarded the sacredness of an oath. He dealt out even handed impartial justice without fear or favor and his public exposure of the attempts to brow-beat him aroused intense indignation against all associated in the scandalous business.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Mr. Borden Speaks

Opposition Leader Was in Favor of Full Inquiry.—When Bourassa Called for Investigation.

FAST STEAMSHIP QUESTION.

Mr. Borden Favors the Idea,—But Hopes the Farmer Will Not Be Forgotten,—And That Cold Storage Will Be Provided for Perishable Farm Products.

TRURO LAND DEAL.

The Most Costly Site Chosen,—And a Middleman Gets the Benefits.

MR. PEARSON TAKES A HAND.

He Was a Halifax Land Dealer Also,—The Rake-off Included 18 Building Lots.

TROUBLE FOR LAURIER IN QUEBEC.

Ottawa, June 8, 1907

The Leader of the Opposition was one of the speakers on Wednesday at a political meeting in Carleton County near Ottawa. Mr. Borden welcomed the renewal of the fast line steamer project, recalling the fact that almost the last act of the Tupper Government was the arrangement for such a service. The Laurier Government cancelled the contract on the ground of its expense though the present proposition will be more costly. The first substitute contract made to the Laurier Government after two or three extensions of time failed altogether and the service never even began. Mr. Borden hopes that the scheme now proposed will prove to be better considered and more practical.

MUST PROVIDE FOR PERISHABLE GOODS.

But Mr. Borden points out that the Atlantic steamship subsidy question involves considerations more important than fast passenger travel. For every person who wishes to cross the Atlantic quickly many are interested in the rapid and safe transportation of perishable farm products to the European market. The Govern-

ment has encouraged various cold storage enterprises, but there is no complete chain of communication between the producer and the market which ensures the delivery in good condition of dairy products, of tender fruits, poultry, eggs, meat, and other perishable articles. They are kept at more or less correct temperature, in ventilated chambers, part of the time and distance, but at some points there is a failure that impairs all. Mr. Borden insists that this feature of the transportation question should not be overlooked in dealing with the proposition before the country. The farmers pay the greater part of the steamship subsidies, they are the people to whom the subsidies could do the greatest service, and it is they who are in greatest danger of being forgotten.

THE OPPOSITION WAS READY.

The Opposition Leader recalled the "wine, women and graft" discussion in the House and declared that he still thought he had done right in speaking and voting in favour of full inquiry and publicity. Mr. Bourassa's motions in favor of such investigation were both rejected, one by a straight party vote in which the Government majority prevailed, the other by the action of the Premier who brought forward an obsolete rule of the House and secured a ruling of the Speaker which shut off the vote. Mr. Borden is still of the opinion that he and his supporters did right in voting against that decision in the one case and in favor of Mr. Bourassa's motion in the other. The inquiry would have included any Conservative Member against whom charges and reflections had been made. It is Mr. Borden's view that the action of the majority has created the impression throughout the country that Parliament is protecting its members from investigation on matters affecting the honour and integrity of the House. No one has the right to believe this of opposition members. They voted for publicity.

THE TWO MONCTON LAND DEALS.

The public is already in possession of the essential facts regarding land purchases for the Intercolonial at Halifax and Moncton. In the first Moncton deal the government paid Matthew Lodge, the middleman in the deal, \$18,880 for four lots of land which Lodge has just purchased in the open market for \$5,075.

In the second Moncton deal the Government paid the same intermediary \$10,490 for properties just bought for \$8,800.

A LARGER RAKE OFF.

In the Halifax deal Mr. B. F. Pearson, M. P. P., and his partner, Mr. Henderson, bought six lots in Halifax for \$18,753 and immediately turned them over to the Government for \$45,400, retaining, however, one block. The profits of this deal, ascertained by the amount paid Mr. Pearson as his half share of the gain, were \$28,892.42. The legal agent for the Government in this deal sued the Halifax Herald for libel in consequence of certain criticisms of the transaction, and the Halifax jury found a verdict in favor of the newspaper.

THE TRURO LAND DEAL.

But there was another land operation of the same class which has not yet been fully exposed, though its character may be pretty well understood from correspondence brought down in the House last Session. Truro, Nova Scotia, is the scene of this transaction. The Intercolonial required additional land for a round house at that place. Correspondence on the subject opened in April, 1903, but nothing important transpired till July, when the General Manager of the Government railway wrote to the Chief Engineer telling him that \$75,000 was to be expended that year at Truro, whereupon the Engineer asked Superintendent Price to indicate a suitable location. The Superintendent, the Chief Engineer, the local Superintendent two Trackmasters, and the Mechanical Foreman examined the ground, and Mr. Price reported on several possible sites.

THIS SITE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

As to one the report said that Engineer McKenzie estimated the

grading at \$60,000 and therefore Mr. Price thought "it not worth our while to further consider the place." However the trackmaster was asked to ascertain the price of this land as well as the others and reported that Mr. Hiram W. Yuill represented the owners and asked \$11,000. The trackmaster reported "I do not consider the price a reasonable one." We may anticipate by saying that this was the site chosen.

A BETTER LOCATION.

October arrived, and it was soon revealed that Mr. Yuill, who was an active party man, had bounded this property from the owner. Another site, which would be much less expensive, was favored by the Chief Engineer and other officers. This was called the Dogget property, which Engineer McKenzie had shown to Mr. Fielding, acting Minister and to Mr. Pottinger, the manager. On the 6th of January, 1904, Mr. MacKenzie wrote of this site, "I consider it to be a fairly suitable location." He added that the foundation was likely to be satisfactory, and said "I enclose you herewith a copy of an offer for all the land necessary and it is a very reasonable one. An early decision in this matter will enable me to proceed with the plans and specifications."

RELATIVE COST OF THE TWO SITES.

The Engineer gave estimates of the cost of land and of grading on these two sites as well as three other locations. The comparison between the Dogget property and the one which Yuill had bonded is as follows:—

	Yuill Site	Dogget Site
Land and legal expenses	\$12,000	\$1,500
Excavation and grading	45,000	16,000
Drainage	2,000	4,300
Track approach and tracks and turnouts	9,500	6,800
Ash pit	1,000	4,000
Coal Handling plant	17,000	6,000
Engineering, etc.	21,200	16,400

The other items such as the water supply, the construction of buildings, heating plant, boiler plant, etc. were the same for both. The total cost was—

For the complete outfit on the Yuill site	\$233,200
For the complete outfit on the Dogget property	180,510
Difference	\$52,690

ENTER B. F. PEARSON.

This might be supposed to settle the matter, since Dogget site had all the advantage, but another person appears on the scene and engineering questions cease to be of account. Nothing has been done until June of 1904, which is election year. The vote of money lapsed and a new vote was taken. Mr. B. F. Pearson, one of the partners in the Halifax land deal, proprietor of the Halifax Chronicle, a Government organ, Member of the provincial Legislature, writes to ask the Chief Engineer to meet him in Truro "to take into consideration the proposed site of the new round house." Mr. Pearson said he wanted "to have this matter settled" before he went to Newfoundland. A fortnight later Mr. Pottinger was in Ottawa and Mr. Pearson had evidently been heard from there, for Mr. Pottinger wired the Chief Engineer not to forget that he was to go to Truro and see Mr. Pearson. On the 16th of August Mr. McKenzie wrote, "I have no idea what site will be finally selected." This was probably a candid statement (it had become a question of pull and not of engineering. People who were not engineers were settling the matter on other grounds. Before the month was out five residents of Truro had signed a kind of certificate that Mr. Yuill's price, then started at \$11,500, was reasonable. This communication went to Mr. Emmerson, and a few days later Mr. Pearson's son and partner was informed that Mr. Emmerson would like to have the wording of the certificate changed. Thus we see who is working out the programme. On the 20th of September, Mr. Emmerson sent instructions to purchase the properties.

INQUIRY OF MR. PEARSON.

The last report from the Engineer and other experts favors the Dogget site. The last estimate submitted to Mr. Emmerson, according to the return, is the one quoted above. But influences in favor of the purchase of the more expensive and apparently less suitable property prevailed. It may be remarked that the election was only a few weeks off when Mr. Emmerson wrote to Mr. Pottinger "I wish you would please make arrangements to purchase the property referred to for the purpose of a round house at Truro. I do not know the

names of the parties, but Mr. G. F. Pearson of Halifax could give them to you." Mr. Pearson Jr. furnished the information, but Mr. Pottinger seems to have proceeded with less rapidity than the political situation demanded.

PEARSON AND YUILL COULDN'T WAIT.

Consequently on October 3rd Mr. Emmerson telegraphed to Mr. Pottinger in the following hysterical language: "Secure that land for Truro round house immediately at price named in paper appraising value. Get Mr. Laurence to search the title. Rush the work with all possible speed. Signed, H. E. Emmerson."

Mr. Laurence was the Government candidate for the House of Commons and he threw himself into the work spurred on by a telegram from Mr. Pottinger to the engineer: "To push it forward as fast as you can." Mr. McKenzie telegraphing to Mr. Laurence to hasten "so that the transfer can be made and the cheque written at once." The cheque actually arrived in Mr. Yuill by the end of October, several days before the election.

THE TRURO.

The property which Mr. Yuill as intermediary sold to the Government had been bonded to him in two lots, one on October 7th, and the other on October 13th. His own deed to the Government was given on October 17th so that he was in possession for five days of part of the land and for ten days of the rest. It is understood that the price for which he settled with the previous owners was nearly \$1,000 less than the amount the Government paid him, but all hands appear to have shared in the sudden rise in the value of this property. Mr. Yuill seems to have differed from the other middlemen in that he shared the unearned increment with the original vendors. For it is said that the value of the property when negotiations began was no more than \$4,000.

A RAKE OFF IN KIND.

But the Government did not get for \$11,500 anything near all the land which Mr. Yuill had purchased for \$10,600. The plans brought down in the House show that Mr. Yuill was able to retain out of his purchase a block of land fronting 883 feet on Queen Street and 150 feet deep. This area of more than three acres, or a fourth part of the block gives middlemen in the case as part of the rake-off eighteen splendid building lots. On account of their location these lots will probably be worth more to him than all the property transferred to the Government would have been.

THE OUTCOME.

Thus it has come about that the people of Canada are paying \$60,000 to \$80,000 more for the additional accommodation at Truro than it ought to cost. The deal shows how a man with some political influence, assisted by others who are themselves successful middlemen, is in much better financial circumstances than he would have been if the Intercolonial engineers had been allowed to proceed on business principles.

WHITNEY HOLDS HIS OWN.

The Whitney Government seems to be gaining strength in Ontario. The death of Speaker St. John caused a vacancy in West York. Though the riding was one that had furnished many sharp contests the Opposition did not name a candidate. Two opponents of the Government candidates took the field without a convention, one of whom polled 275 votes, the other 123. The Conservative candidate received 2,645 votes.

NO LIBEL PROVED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected home earlier than was intended. It is believed that this haste is due to trouble in Quebec among the supporters of the Federal Government. Not long ago there was a quarrel between Premier Parent and other Quebec Liberals which culminated in a revolt and the deposition of the Premier, whom Sir Wilfrid provided with a \$3,000 federal office. Now a member of the Gouin Government has been accused of maladministration. The accused is a Liberal and the Minister prosecuted him for libel. In the course of the proceedings a witness swore that another provincial minister tried to obtain a \$150,000 election rake-off out of a Crown land deal. Finally the jury disagreed and the action for libel fell through. Now the question is whether the witness who swore to the \$150,000 proposition should be prosecuted for perjury. It is a situation which calls for Sir Wilfrid's presence, and perhaps for the appointment of another discredited politician to a federal office.

DIED

At Kensington, James Smith, in the 67th year of his age.
In this city, June 17, Joseph Murray, in the 72nd year of his age.
In this city, on the 16th of June, 1907 at the P. E. I. Hospital, Catherine Welsh, aged 47.
At Denver, Colorado, on June 9th, 1907, Mrs. D. J. McKay, (nee Miss Josephine Whitehead) in the 84th year of her age.

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Aug. 15, 1906—3m

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"P. C. No. 810 is a very high class Corset, of heavy English coutil of extra quality. Straight front style, deep "Princess" hip, fitted fine silk suspenders, front and sides—gored hips. Sizes 21 to 31. \$1.75.

Popular "D. and A." Models.

Many of our customers prefer "D. and A." Corsets to all others. We stock a number of the best "D. and A." styles affording an excellent style in the make. Three very popular styles are:

"D. and A." style 363—a stylish new model fashioned after one of the latest French designs—made of excellent quality English coutil. New deep long hip—good adjustable suspenders front and side. White and drab, sizes 20 to 30. \$1.10.

"D. and A." Crest Corset No. 401 possesses all the grace, style and comfort—qualities for which "D. and A." Corsets are famous. And Positively Will Not Break at the Hip causing discomfort and ill fitting grows. Sizes 30 to 36. \$50. Sizes 22 to 30. \$1.35.

SPECIAL.—"D. and A." style 384, an excellent model in a new design, of fine white coutil, bias cut, lace trimmed, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 19 to 30. Extra special value at 75c.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

The sum of nine hundred dollars has been paid over by the City Council for a site for the new County Jail which is to be erected by the Local Government in order to enable the present gaol on Waterfront Park in this City to be removed. The site selected in part of the Deer estate situated between the railway track and the Mt. Edward Road, immediately in the rear of a brick building which occupies that wedge of land which forms the corner between the railway track and the St. Peter's and Mt. Edward Roads.

The Summer time table on the P. E. Island Railway went into effect on Monday last. The morning train from Charlottetown for the West, leaves at 7.45, and with the Souris and Georgetown trains connect at Royalty Junction. In order to do this these trains have to leave Waterloo Park in this City to be removed. The site selected in part of the Deer estate situated between the railway track and the Mt. Edward Road, immediately in the rear of a brick building which occupies that wedge of land which forms the corner between the railway track and the St. Peter's and Mt. Edward Roads.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The editor of the HERALD is absent this week.

Yesterday was the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Alexander Martin, M. P. Valleyfield, is in the city today.

The Militia will go into Camp Brighton this year on June 25th.

The Supreme Court met at Summerside on Tuesday of last week. There were no criminal cases and the Chief Justice was presented with the traditional pair of white gloves.

North Sydney advices say that vessels touching there, on their way from the Grand Banks for St. Pierre, report splendid results. Three vessels had 800, 1,000 and 1,200 quinnots respectively.

Late crop reports from the west report grain up several inches and in splendid condition. Everything was reported as looking most favorable.

Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco, was seen going to the French restaurant. This was the first formal conviction in the anti-graft campaign inaugurated several months ago.

Another violent earthquake visited Kingston, Jamaica, on the 13th. The violent shaking caused a panic among the troops, and in a dash for the open forty men of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers were injured.

Premier Botha of the Transvaal, has announced in Parliament that the Government intend to send home all Chinese miners when their contract expires. Sixteen thousand will go this year. In their places, he said the government intended to secure native workers.

Mr. Patrick Blake who has been in the city for the past three weeks on a business trip, left on the Bonavista yesterday afternoon on return to Sydney, taking with him three horses. Mr. Blake also purchased for \$125 a Shorthorn from Blake Bros. While on the island Mr. Blake also purchased over \$1,000 worth of produce of different kinds.

Telephone, deaf, dumb and crippled, the ten year old son of Telephone A. Dufford of Nashua, N. H., met his death on the night of the 14th in a fire which burned the house in which the family were living. The flames had gained such headway that an attempt to reach his room rendered impossible. The boy had left his bed and was found suffocated near the door.

It is estimated that over a thousand tons of hay were exported from the Island this spring, showing that some sections at least had a good supply. The retail price in the market here Friday was from \$18 to \$20 a ton, but it may be comforting to know that the price in Montreal is \$16, thereby making it more profitable for the Island farmers to buy from Island farmers.

A very choice donation has recently been given to the ladies of the Cathedral bazaar, in the form of a magnificent parlor chair. The workmanship is of very superior order, being all hand made by Mr. Michael Hennessey, undertaker, whose work is always so much admired. The covering of the chair is cross stitch embroidery, all hand made by Mrs. D. J. Mason, and lends a most artistic finish to this fine piece of furniture. The ladies of the bazaar also wish to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful cushion, also hand made from Mrs. Mason. Both chair and cushion will be disposed of during the bazaar.

A telegram received Monday announces the death in Winthrop, Mass. of Mr. Isaac O. Hall, forty years ago one of our leading merchants, and for many years proprietor of the Acadia Hotel, Tracadie Beach, and also United States Consul in this city. Mr. Hall was engaged for a great many years in the fishing and commission business in this city and at Rustico, and had a large share of the heavy trade that in the early sixties was carried on between P. E. Island and the United States. Mr. Hall was a man of great energy, enterprise and ability. He was considerably over eighty years of age at the time of his death, and he had been ill for several months.

In the Imperial House of Commons, on the 13th inst., Mr. Winston Churchill, under Secretary of State for the colonies, introduced the amendment to the British North America Act, containing the essential portions of the resolutions of the Ottawa conference, regarding the increased subsidies to the Provinces. The words "final and unalterable" were omitted, as no act of the British Parliament is final. Mr. McKeide, Premier of British Columbia, had many interviews with the colonial office about the inadequacy of the grant to his Province. He made a great impression, and was complimented by Mr. Churchill and by Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, former Colonial Secretary; but the authorities declined to interfere with the substance of the resolutions of the Ottawa conference.

The art and needlework exhibition at Notre Dame Covent during the past few days attracted a great deal of attention. All the work shown was of a very high class, reflecting much credit on the teachers and pupils of that institution. In painting, oils, water colors and pastels, the work of Misses Belle Paton, Lottie Ritchie, Kitty Peters, Miss Wright of Bedouque and Miss Lois Taylor is worthy of special mention. Miss Wright and Miss Paton also show some fine hand painted china. There are also several dainty pieces of china painting by Miss Ethel Longworth and Miss Angie Doyle. The fancy needlework is as usual of a very high order. Particularly interesting was the plain sewing by children from eight to eleven years of age.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Three steamers arrived at Halifax the other day bringing over 28,000 packages of sugar from the West Indies. In addition to the sugar, these steamers brought large quantities of molasses, rum, cocoa nuts, etc.

Recent advices from Lunenburg say that lobster and other fisheries have done nothing along that coast this season. The lobster traps are destroyed and the outlook is anything but promising.

F. Seymour Barrington, convicted at Clayton, Mo., of the murder of James McClure, a wealthy Kentucky merchant, has been identified as Lord F. Seymour, a former private in the Strathmore Regiment in which regiment he fought in South Africa.

The Steamer Empress of Ireland, of the C. P. E. line, steamed 186 miles westward from Cape Bonar towards Quebec at an average rate of over 20 knots an hour, against adverse wind and current. This is said to be the fastest trip ever made on the St. Lawrence.

The French steamer Le Languedoc, from Cayenne for St. Louis, sank off Barbados during the night of June 7th. Her commander and twenty-one men reached Barbados on the 10th. Twenty-eight passengers, including twelve women and children, were drowned.

A man named Spencer, connected with the Royal Bank of Canada at St. John's, gave the wrong signal to the elevator man, the other day, and the elevator operated by electricity shot up with lightning rapidity. Spencer fell off and went to the bottom 45 feet below. Every bone in his body was broken.

A fire along the line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway destroyed a bridge near Saultierville Saturday, which greatly interfered with traffic. Today all freight trains have been cancelled and passengers and mails are transferred to special trains between Saultierville and Yarmouth.

Mr. Guardens, Deputy Minister of Marine, M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, D. Postinger, E. Tiffin, W. B. McKenzie, with their secretaries and clerk arrived by train last night and will confer with the Board of Trade today re transportation.

A man named Martin working at the discharge of cargo of the Steamer Cocoon, here on Wednesday last, was struck on the head by a bar of iron that fell from a bundle that was hoisting up. The bar cut through his cap and out his head badly. He was knocked unconscious and was removed to the Charlottetown Hospital.

On Wednesday last, a young woman named Power, from Vernon River, was badly injured by a team coming in contact with her. The shaft of the wagon struck her a bad blow on the chest, she was thrown to the ground and stunned. She was taken to the Charlottetown Hospital, where she recovered considerably and was found not so seriously injured as at first thought.

Prince Fushimi of Japan, who is visiting Canada, was tendered a reception by the Federal authorities, such as is given to Royal Princes visiting this country. Before leaving Ottawa for the west, he gave tangible evidence of his appreciation of the honors done him. He left three hundred pounds with the Government to be given to the charities of the different towns he will visit in Canada. The money is to be equally divided and handed to the mayors of the different cities entitled to receive it.

In Halifax, on Wednesday last, a deaf and dumb woman went to cross a street along which electric cars run. She was observed by the conductor and motor-man of the car. The motor man sounded the gong continuously; but the unfortunate woman could not hear. The car was too close to her to stop it and consequently she was knocked down and the car run over her. Both her legs were so crushed that they had to be amputated when she was taken to the hospital. She also sustained other injuries, and at last accounts was hardly expected to recover. She was about 36 years of age and worked at the millinery with Clayton & Sons.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros. Dress Goods

This is one of the most comprehensive stocks ever displayed here.

Every good and fashionable fabric is shown.

Every weight from the thin Eoliennes to the heaviest Tweeds, and every quality, the best that money can buy at the price.

Light, Medium and Dark Overchecks, 25c. per yard.

Plain Venetians in all the shades, 55c. and 75c. per yard.

Fine, All Wool Homespuns, 45 in. Wide Checks, Plaids and Stripes, 58c. and 75c. per yard.

Fine Wool Panama Cloth, 44 in., 85c. and \$1.10 per yard.

Lustres in Grey, Blue and Black. All qualities, 28c. to \$1.35 per yard.

If you cannot come yourself send for samples.

Stanley Bros.

This Bedroom SUITE



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets! And we guarantee you Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else. MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

Sensational Bargains In Whitewear. 20 p.c. off all Whitewear in Stock. Commencing to-day, and continuing until further notice, we will give extraordinary reductions on all lines of made-up whitewear. 20 p.c. off all high priced Wall Paper. In order to clear out the balance of our best lines which have become very much reduced through our extraordinary selling, we will give 20 p.c. off all lines over 25 cts a roll, as we are unable to repeat on these and wish to make room for an entirely new stock for the following year. M. TRAINOR & CO. The New Wall Paper Emporium.



We are After your Sheep's Wool. This season stronger than ever. Many Farmers all over P. E. Island will remember our generous treatment in the past. See us before disposing of your wool. It may mean dollars to you. James Paton & Co.

For New Buildings Hardware. We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store. Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability. Also a full line of pumps and piping. Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.

Haszard's Improved. The Best Swede in Cultivation. None genuine unless every package bears our name. For sale by our agents and at our Seed Store. CARTER & CO., Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

Calendar for June, 1907.

Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 3d, 1h. 20m. a. m. New Moon 10d. 7h. 50m. p. m. First Quarter 18d. 10h. 50m. p. m. Full moon 25d. 5h. 27m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows for each day of the month with corresponding numbers.

Notes From Rome.

The Holy Father has just sent a handsome offering of 100,000 francs to the Catholic Institute of Paris accompanied by a letter addressed to the Bishops who have the care of this renowned seat of learning.

The most important and significant passage of the Pope's letter is the following: "With regard to the teaching of philosophy we ask you to see to it that the regulations laid down with so much foresight by Our Predecessors be not neglected in the seminaries. This is the most important point for the maintenance and protection of the faith."

This week Austria has definitely entered the company of nations which entrust the making of their laws to deputies by practically universal suffrage. By the terms of the law recently passed the electorate of the country has increased from three to six millions, and it is estimated that eighty per cent of those on the lists went to the polls.

Rickets. Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough. Lack of nourishment is the cause. Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

Pains in the Back

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

—The Social Christians, and the Socialists, while the minor parties and even the Pan-germans and Pan-slavs have melted away almost to vanishing point. "Liberalism" is obviously destined to disappear from Austria just as it is disappearing from Belgium, Germany, France, and even from Italy and Spain.

The real hero of the Austrian elections is Karl Lueger, the famous Mayor of Vienna, recovered from what seemed to be a fatal illness in time to take his place in the van of the battle.

The real hero of the Austrian elections is Karl Lueger, the famous Mayor of Vienna, recovered from what seemed to be a fatal illness in time to take his place in the van of the battle. It is to be feared that in English speaking countries generally Lueger is known only as a furious and unreasoning anti-Semite.

Next week the American College of Louvain will celebrate the golden jubilee of its foundation. It was established just half a century ago by a number of American Bishops with the consent of the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin and the Bishops of Belgium, and with the approval and blessing of the Holy See, yet it was only in June, 1858, that the rules and constitutions were approved by Propaganda and confirmed by Leo XIII.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right.

\$10 Course in Penmanship. Free to every student entering the Union Commercial College. This month we will give absolutely free our Special Course in Penmanship, value \$10, two experienced teachers in charge.

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum

All Fluxes of the Bowels. It is without doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence. It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, last week published a striking letter to his clergy in which this passage occurs: "There exists, today, a pernicious modernism, a mass of errors, which may be reduced to a negation more or less explicit of the true Church of Christ, and I say negation because these errors attack the visibility and the cognoscibility of the Church."

MISCELLANEOUS

"As the world progresses absolute monarchies go more and more out of style."

"I wish you would speak to my wife about that."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites.

Sprained Arm.

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

The fellow that growls is a misfit. He needs adjustment to surroundings.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

Being, knowing, doing—the three fundamental of success.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever.

"But," said Hammer, "if your wife treats you so badly, why don't you get a divorce from her?"

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

If you circumstances don't fit you you fit your circumstances.

"WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?"

There is no form of disease more prevalent than dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high living and rapid eating of the present day mode of life.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, by regulating the bowels, and toning up the digestive organs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Riley, West Liscombe, N.S., writes: "I suffered for years from dyspepsia and could get no relief until I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After I had taken three bottles I was completely cured and can eat anything now."

Snappy Styles

Solid Footwear. Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

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

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

June 12, 1907.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

How Much Will You Save

By buying your Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine from Miller Bros? Figure it out. Think what it costs in commission for men who sell those instruments and machines. It's a big item.

Save from 50 to 100 Dollars on a Piano. Save from 20 to 30 Dollars on an Organ. Save from 10 to 18 Dollars on a Sewing Machine.

If you want anything in our line drop us a note. We'll show you how to save.

MILLER BROS. The P. E. I. Music House, Sunnyside.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call first day you are in town. When you buy your SPRING SUIT I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or CAP or anything in the Furnishing line I can show you by far the largest assortment of up-to-date goods in the city.

If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man. Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

C. Maclellan. Sixtus Maclellan.

Maclellan Bros., SUCCESSORS TO GORDON & MACLELLAN.

Make their bow to the public, and in doing so wish to say that they are now prepared to turn out everything in the line of High-Class Tailoring

With two expert cutters and a staff of first-class workmen they feel confident of pleasing the most fastidious.

Your Careful Examination Before and after the suit is made will assure you that you get the best that can be furnished.

Your Next Suit! May we make it and prove our assertions.

Maclellan Bros., Successors to Gordon & Maclellan.

QUEEN STREET. October 2, 1906.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler