

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 46

Herring!

Herring! Rare Chance to Secure a College Education!

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

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

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



Eureka Tea.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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 1 1/2 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)

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Students, Attention!

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

St. Dunstan's College

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

Union Commercial College

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

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

Custom Tailoring!

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

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

NEW CLOTHS

For FALL WEAR. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsteds, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
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,

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Letter-Writing.

FROM "A GENTLEMAN."

(Continued.)

The letters we write home ought to be as carefully written as possible. There is nothing too good for your father or mother. They may not always tell you so; but you may be sure that a well written and affectionate letter from you brightens life very much for them. Have you ever seen a father who had a boy at school draw from his pocket a simple letter and show it to his school with a gleaming smile of pleasure? I have. "These are a boy for you!" he says. "There is a manly, cheerful letter written to me, sir, and written as well as any man in this country could write it!" If you have ever seen a father in that proud and happy mood, you know how your father feels when you treat him with the consideration which is his due. Your mothers treasure your letters and give them a value they do not, I am afraid, often really possess. If you desire to appear well before the world, begin by correcting and improving yourself in school and out of school. A young man who writes a slovenly letter to his parents will probably drop into carelessness when he writes formal letters to people outside his domestic circle.

It is a good rule to answer every letter during the week of its receipt. It is as rude to refuse to answer a question politely put as to leave a letter without an answer—provided the writer of the letter is a person you know.

Some young people are capable of addressing the President as "Dear Friend," or of doing what according to a certain authority, a young person did in Baltimore. This uncouth young person was presented to Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. "Hello, Arch!" he said—and I fear that his friends who were present wished that he were dead.

"Dear Sir" is always a proper form to begin a letter with to anybody older than ourselves, or to anybody we do not know intimately. And if we begin by "Dear Sir," we should not end with "Yours affectionately," "Yours respectfully," or "Yours sincerely" would be the better form. To end a letter with "Yours, etc." is justly considered in the worst possible taste; and it is almost as bad as to begin a letter with "Friend Jones," or "Friend Smith," or "Friend John" or "Tom." The Quakers address one another as "friend;" we do not. Begin with "Dear John" or "Dear Tom," or even "Dear Jones" or "Dear Brown," if you like, but do not use the prefix "friend."

Where the Latin-American is Our Superior.

In an article in the North American Review the Hon. John Barrett, U. S. Minister to Colombia, says: "Despite our boasted Yankee adaptability, there is no doubt that the average European more readily accepts the Latin-American point of view than does the North American."

"The constant and even perhaps unintentional or unconscious assumption on the part of our press, of our ministers and statesmen, of our investors and scholars, and of our business and professional men, that we surpass Latin-America in every respect, cuts to the quick and does immeasurable harm. It is an undeniable truth that five-sixths of the North American newspaper and general comment that reach the press and public of Latin-America detect as quickly as the pointer scents his quarry. In addition to this, there is the almost total disregard by North American newspapers of important Latin-American news, political movements, and national development, while the same papers record in exaggerated terms insipient and abortive attempts at revolution. On the other hand, London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid and Rome newspapers publish more Latin-American news despatches in one week than the papers of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans do in a month. The editorial comment also in North American papers often shows such total ignorance of real conditions that excerpts are often reprinted in Latin-American papers and referred to as evidence of Yankee carelessness and lack of real interest."

"How few North American scholars and men of culture or breeding realize the existence in the South American countries of excellent universities, advanced scientific and commercial institutions, literary societies and groups of progressive thinkers, writers, poets, historians, editors, painters, sculptors, architects, and professors, as highly gifted, and as numerous in proportion to population, as those of the United States and Europe. . . . In every capital of Latin America there is a greater proportion of highly educated people, in the true meaning of the term, than in the average city of the United States, and it is astonishing to find the number of men and women who have been trained in the best schools of Europe. Nearly every high-class Latin-American, whether he be a professional man or a merchant, speaks French fluently as well as Spanish; of how very few North Americans is this true. . . . The high-class Latin-American person is a man of refinement, of personal beauty and their devotion to family. There is less domestic infelicity in all Latin-America than in the city of Chicago. . . . The statistics of crime for these cities are so remarkable in comparison with those of similar North American cities that the less said on that subject the better for Yankee pride. The worst scandals in the politics of Latin-America, even when developed in the favoring surroundings of revolutions, do not rival the scandals that are constantly being unearthed in the political and business life of our great republic. Buenos Ayres, with one million population, is better governed at half the cost, than any city of similar size in the United States, while Rio Janeiro, with seven hundred thousand people, spends five times as much money on public improvements as St. Louis or Baltimore, and yet governs itself at smaller cost. Mexico City is a model to many of our large cities in good government, in attractiveness and economy of administration. It would be a good idea if some of the representatives of our American municipal-study societies would visit Latin-America as well as Europe. . . . The logic of revolutions is held up so constantly by North Americans in all they write and say about South America, that the great and peaceful nations, from Mexico to Argentina, feel that a deliberate effort is made to belittle their condition of peace and progress. There is no doubt that the epoch of successful political revolutions has passed in these leading nations, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Mexico is proof of this contention, and there is strong evidence that Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay and Paraguay are tired of civil strife. The recent outbreaks in Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras served to emphasize the state of peace in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. There is a tendency in the United States to exaggerate an occasional spasmodic attempt at revolution into a dangerous rebellion, when it is no more serious than some of our strikes or lynchings. If we will be fair in this respect, progressive Latin-America will be grateful and appreciative."

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"The framers of the law under which members of the French hierarchy may be declared non-citizenized never contemplated that it would be applied in this manner. That it will be applied will be but another instance of the Anti-Catholic fury with which the present rulers of France are obsessed. They affect to believe that there is no difference between the government of the Catholic Church and foreign civil governments. Abbe Gayraud, a noted orator and leader in the French House of Deputies, effectively disposes of this contention in a pamphlet dealing with the Separation Law. Referring to the assertion that Pius X. is a foreigner, and that his insistence upon the maintenance of the Church's constitution in all its inviolability is foreign intervention, Abbe Gayraud says: 'They tell us that the Pope is a foreigner and that his sovereignty is that of a foreign Power. What do they mean by this? Do they intend to say that Pius X. is not of French nationality, that he is Italian by birth, that the spiritual authority of the Vicar of Christ has been bestowed upon a person who does not claim France as his fatherland? Religion like science is not confined within any territorial frontiers. The Frenchman, who on the grounds of patriotism would refuse to accept the disavowal of a foreign scientist would cover himself with ridicule. It is the same with religious truth and government. The nationality of the Master and Head is not in question. It is a question of the Pope as Pope and not Pius X. called Sarto. The papal authority is not confined to any one country on the earth. It is neither Italian, nor Spanish, nor French, nor German, nor American. On the other hand neither is it opposed to any of these nationalities. It is Catholic, that is, universal. The Pope in his character of the Head of the Church and Vicar of Jesus Christ is a citizen of the world. He has rights of citizenship wherever his power requires it, wherever his mission has to be carried out, that is to say, he has these rights by the commands of Jesus Christ himself, among all people, in all nations and in all States. When he teaches or issues commands within the limits of the Divine Mandate he received from Jesus Christ, his voice is heard across the continents and the seas from one end of the world to the other. He is a foreigner in Paris or in London or in New York or in Peking. He is the word of God, the breath of the Divine Spirit bringing to each of the faithful the light of supernatural revelation. The frontiers of the Papacy are co-terminous with those of humanity itself. . . . For recognizing and obeying the authority, which Abbe Gayraud eloquently describes, the members of the French Hierarchy are to be punished by loss of citizenship. In other words they are to suffer civil death in the land of their birth.'—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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The inscription "At Rest" should never be seen on a Catholic coffin. It means that the deceased has entered into glory, a declaration which it would be the height of presumption for us to make. The Catholic inscription is "May he rest in peace," that is, may he one day enter into glory. We do not dare ask God to admit a soul to heaven at the moment of its departure from this world; we beseech Him to shorten its term in purgatory, through regard for the prayers of His Church, especially through regard for His Divine Son perpetuating the sacrifice of Calvary on every altar where Mass is said.—Casket.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1906. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions. Misfortune and Mismanagement.

The wreck of the bark "Sovinto" elsewhere reported in this day's HERALD, is one of the very worst that has ever occurred on our Island coast. It is, of course, very easy to criticise after the event and to point out what might have been; but from the point of view of an onlooker misfortune and mismanagement seem to have been, to a large extent, responsible for the fatalities connected with the disaster.

The launching of the life boat from the wreck on Wednesday forenoon, with such conditions of sea and weather as prevailed at the time, seemed to be a very serious error of judgment and was the cause of all but three of the fatalities in connection with the wreck. The men were not suffering in the wreck, unless from hunger, and might have waited longer in the hope of improved conditions.

This is evident from the fact that the two men remaining on the hulk were subsequently saved in a dory. The unfortunate men on the bow portion of the wreck were in the most lamentable plight for these things could be done from the shore, under the existing conditions. The consequence was that three of them lost their lives, and one managed to reach the shore alive.

These were the unfortunate circumstances connected with the disaster; but mismanagement was much in evidence throughout the affair, and for this the Government and public officials are principally to blame. When intelligence of the wreck and the plight of the unfortunate seamen were brought to the notice of marine and railway officials, it would be but natural to expect the most prompt action, both on land and sea, to effect the rescue of those sailors.

At St. Columba's Church, East Point, on Tuesday the 6th inst. Mr. Neil McEachern, youngest son of Charles McEachern, Esq. of Bayfield, and Mary, only daughter of Captain Barabara McEachern, Glenora, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Eneas McDonald, F. P. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large party, and the ceremony was very largely attended. Dancing was indulged in up to an early hour of the morning. The tables were bountifully spread, the best of good feeling prevailed, and the evening was a merry one. The numerous and costly wedding presents bore testimony to the popularity of the bride and groom. We extend our heartiest congratulations and wish the newly married couple many happy years of wedded life.

Georgetown all day Thursday. She was asked to come to Souris, by Mr. John McLean, who desired to make every effort to save the poor sailors. It was the intention to take the Stanley's life boat from Souris to the scene of the wreck by team. Teams were ready and the steamer was momentarily expected, when a message was received that a dory should be sent out from Souris to tow in the life boat. That was the limit; talking of sending a dory to sea when the Stanley was reported unable to proceed to the North side. Had the Stanley come to Souris, the nearest port to the wreck, a consultation could have been had with the people there and the most feasible plan decided upon. She did not come to Souris until Friday, when all was over, and half the poor sailors drowned. Meaningless late Thursday night a special train proceeded with the life boat from the Minto. But this also was too late; no lives could then be saved, the last survivor had got ashore alive by his own efforts. It appears the special train could not be secured until sixty dollars were deposited. To the efforts of Mr. F. W. Hyndman, Lloyd's agent, were due the procuring of the special train. He paid the money out of his own pocket.

Surely all will agree there was serious mismanagement in all this. When it is a case of saving human life all red tape and formality should stand aside, and everything necessary to move life-saving apparatus to the scene of trouble, with the greatest possible speed should be done. Had this been done in this case, it is possible so many lives would not have been lost. Such action would at least show that the Government and its officials were actuated by humane motives in such a terrible emergency.

In striking contrast to this official apathy is the conduct of the people in the vicinity of the wreck. From the time the disaster became known to them, they were on hand, doing everything in their power to save and nurse back to health the unfortunate sailors. To Austin Grady and Duncan Campbell especially must the greatest praise be given. Their heroic action in successfully rescuing the two remaining men on the larger portion of the wreck is deserving of all praise. They risked their lives to save their fellow men and they are worthy of the testimonial now preparing for them.

This dreadful disaster has emphasized in the most striking manner, the need of some kind of life-saving apparatus on the North shore of this Island. It has also shown the urgent need of telephone communication between Souris and the north side of the Island. The scene of the wreck is twelve miles from Souris, the nearest telephone station. The consequence was that no news of the disaster could get to Souris or anywhere else, clear of the actual locality, until a messenger had driven over twelve miles in wretched weather, with the roads all mud from the effects of the continual rain. It is to be hoped the proper authorities will see that a telephone line is constructed here.

The moment these friends of the Government got their leases Mr. Oliver, then Minister of the Interior, changed the system and made all subsequent leases again subject to cancellation. The gate had been open but a short time, but it was long enough to enable the favorite speculators, most of whom are not cattle ranchers at all, to get their grants on special terms. It was a great advantage to them after that to have the gate shut, establishing a monopoly for themselves. It should be further stated that while the gate was open a special condition of the leases permitted the holder to acquire a freehold of one tenth of his holding at \$1.00 an acre. After the favorites had been provided for the price was raised to \$3.00 an acre.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Another Land Deal.

Government Sells 380,000 Acres for Three Dollars Per Acre—And Returns the Purchasers Two Dollars Per Acre—Grant Goes to Political Favorites—Who Immediately Sell the Concession at a Profit of \$500,000—Same People Made \$450,000 This Year on a Grazing Lease.

THE BY ELECTIONS.

North Bruce and Shelburne No Surprise—Both Were Liberal Strongholds.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

Pritchett's Confession Confirmed—Others Knew of the Ballot Switching System—Deputy Returning Officer Spence Also Confesses—Received \$10 for Opening His Ballot Box—Allow Sifton and Serviss to See Whether They Got the Votes Paid For.

THE KESTRAL STORY.

\$7,500 for Provisioning a Crew of 22 Men for Ten Months—A Perpetual Picnic Discovered by Mr. Foster—Marine Department Has Been Forced to Investigate.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1906.

Notwithstanding the exposures made last Session of the various land deals whereby friends of the Government were enabled to acquire Crown Lands at \$1.00 an acre and sell them immediately for \$3.00 to \$12.00, thus obtaining gifts of millions of dollars, and in the Session of 1905 and 1906 that there would be no more grants of land in large areas to speculators, the business is going on worse than ever. At the very moment when the present Minister of the Interior was pleading that he was not responsible for the grazing leases which had created such a scandal, he was secretly carrying out another deal with the same party friends, who were clearing a third of a million out of the Grand Forks concession. The facts regarding this last transaction have come to light through the issue of a prospectus in London setting forth in detail the splendid bargain which the political speculators have made with the Government.

GREAT GIFTS.

The Grand Forks grant was one of several grazing leases granted in 1905 and 1906. Formerly all these ranch leases, which are always given at a very low rental, were made recoverable on two years notice. That was to enable settlers to purchase and occupy the land for farms. Mr. Sifton, toward the close of his administration changed the system and made the leases good for 21 years without power of cancellation by the Government. One such irrevocable grant was given before 1905. It went to A. T. Mackie, whose father formerly was a Liberal Member of Parliament. In 1905 and 1906 leases were given in rapid succession to eight grantees, five of whom got over 200,000 acres of land within two weeks. All of the Grantees seem to have been either Liberal party managers or Members of Parliament or speculators closely connected with politicians. They got nearly 400,000 acres.

THE GATE WAS SHUT.

The moment these friends of the Government got their leases Mr. Oliver, then Minister of the Interior, changed the system and made all subsequent leases again subject to cancellation. The gate had been open but a short time, but it was long enough to enable the favorite speculators, most of whom are not cattle ranchers at all, to get their grants on special terms. It was a great advantage to them after that to have the gate shut, establishing a monopoly for themselves. It should be further stated that while the gate was open a special condition of the leases permitted the holder to acquire a freehold of one tenth of his holding at \$1.00 an acre. After the favorites had been provided for the price was raised to \$3.00 an acre.

THEY GOT RICH QUICK.

Among the happy grantees of irrevocable leases were the Grand Forks Castle Company, which held two grants amounting to 96,482 acres taken in the name of E. Hitchcock and James D. MacGregor, the latter a well known party manager in Brandon, whom Mr. Sifton appointed for a time to an office in the Yukon. This Company under its freehold privilege secured the absolute ownership of 9,452 acres at \$1.00 an acre, with the privilege of picking it out in small sections over ten times that area, thus obtaining land which could have undoubtedly been sold for \$10.00 or \$12.00 an acre the day the Company got it.

\$350,000 FOR THE FAVORITES.

To finish up with the Grand Forks Company it was stated in the House on strong evidence that Mr. Sifton had acquired an interest in the corporation. Mr. Sifton himself contradicted this statement but he did not say that he had no intention of becoming an owner. Whoever the owners were, during the few months that they held the concession they have made themselves rich. They got their grant in May, 1905, and sold out in September 1906 at a profit of \$350,000.

THE LATEST DEAL.

Now for the later transaction. It appears that in June of this year, at the very time when the Grand Forks deal was under discussion, the Government made a secret sale of 380,000 acres to the same group of favorites. This land is in Southern Alberta and is to be irrigated though probably a large part of it is good without such treatment. The nominal price is \$3 an acre, but the purchasers agree to pay only \$1, and do not need to pay that for four years. The other two dollars is charged to the purchasers but will be returned as a bounty when they irrigate the land which they intend to do in order to make it saleable at a proposed price of \$20 to \$23 an acre. THEY GET \$500,000 AND PAY NOTHING.

As a matter of fact the favorites have no intention of spending any money of their own. They made their contract with the Government and then sold out the Grand Forks grazing lease and then selling it out when it became a monopoly, so that their total gains in a year and a quarter are \$350,000. MORE BALLOT SWITCHING. DISCLOSURES.

The statement made on oath in the London Election prosecutions by Pritchett have been corroborated by many witnesses. It is now fairly proved that the late Hon. Peter White was honestly elected in Brockville in 1898 and that the election was simply stolen from him by a switching of ballots. Readers will remember that this by election and the one at West Huron, which took place at the same time, were under investigation by a committee of Parliament. Mr. Borden and Mr. Powell were producing proof of frauds when Sir Sir Wilfrid interposed and used his majority to break off the inquiry in the middle. The Premier then promised a judicial investigation, but that pledge went the way of all the rest of his pledges. Now for the first time the full facts are coming to light. Not only has Pritchett explained the process by which these seats and a dozen others were stolen, but various witnesses are stating on oath that they received bogus ballots from Pritchett. One deputy returning officer has testified that he received 20 trick ballots marked for the Government candidate, which he agreed to put in the box, at the same time pocketing as many Conservative ballots handed him by the voters. This particular witness says he did not use the ballots, and therefore did not receive the \$700 retainer and \$2 per switched ballot which the Government operators agreed to pay him. He was informed however, of other officers who carried out their agreement and received the money and at least one of these has made confession on oath.

ANOTHER R. O. CONFESSED.

Another witness who held a poll in London in the last Provincial election confessed in court that after the poll was closed he with Mr. Serviss and Mr. Sifton opened the ballot box and went through the contents in order to ascertain whether the man whose votes had been bought had marked their ballots as agreed. They discovered that two men who had been bribed to vote for the Liberal candidate had not done so. As these voters had not been paid at the time the ballots were examined their \$5 was refused them and the \$70 was given to Mr. Spence the deputy returning officer, as a reward for opening the box. Mr. Serviss mentioned in Mr. Spence's confession is one of the persons accused of conspiracy to steal the late election in London for Mr. Hyman the present Minister of Public Works. Mr. Sifton, a well known local character, is also accused but he has escaped from the Country.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

STANLEY BROS.

Ladies' Showerproof Coats

Just came to us from the makers. Light, medium and dark colors—very latest styles and perfection in Quality, Fit, Finish and Workmanship.

Prices from \$8.95 To \$12.00 Each.

Stanley Bros

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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)

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

SILK WAISTS

\$4.00 to \$6.00 Value \$1.49.

A WONDERFUL bargain in Silk Waists. A Silk Waist opportunity that should interest every lady in the city. Think of it, Silk Waists, \$4 to \$6 values, at \$1.49. Figure it up, the cost of material, the cost of making, the thread, buttons, and all that goes to make a high class waist. But there's no need to go further than the first item, for silk enough for a waist of a quality inferior to that of which these bargain waists are made would cost much more than our price for one of these waists complete. It is evident, therefore, that SOMEBODY is making a big loss, dropping all the profit and most of the cost of the waist.

EXPLANATION.

These waists while perfect in every other detail are somewhat off style with regard to the sleeves, a detail, however, which may easily be remedied. They're really \$4 to \$6 waists, of splendid quality soft Taffetas. A few shantungs and are made in pretty styles. Colorings include pink, white, sky, rose, royal, navy, linen, many of them being exquisite shades. Sizes range from 34 to 40 inclusive. These are high class waists, the cut, workmanship and finish being most superior and will be found perfect fitting.

Out of town customers unable to shop personally may order with every confidence BY MAIL. When ordering, please state color and size desired. Ten cents extra should be enclosed for postal charges. Should the waist be found undesirable in any way it may be returned at once and the money will be immediately refunded. Orders should be sent in immediately and will be filled in rotation.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

BLACK Sateen Skirts

Skirts of excellent quality, black Roman Satin, prettily finished, Have deep stitched frill and flounce, dust ruffle, full simple cut. Easily worth \$1.19. Special value at 75c

Skirts of special fine Roman Satin. Have deep 6 inch flounce with three rows shirred tucking, deep dust frill and black galloon trimming. Ample proportioned, splendidly made and cheap at \$1.25. Special at 98c

Mail orders add (8) eight cents for postage. Flannelette Underwear Specials.

Children's Drawers of heavy grey domest flannel, in all sizes, to fit children 7 to 15 years. Special Saturday prices 35c, 48c

Ladies' night dresses of heavy flannelette in plain colors, cream, sky and pink. Prettily made with frilled collar and cuffs. Special Saturday price 75c

Corset Covers, Cheap. Corset Covers of good quality English cotton, trimmed val lace at neck, insertion trimmed each side front, trimmed baby ribbon. Worth 30c 15c

Corset Covers of soft nainsook neck and arms trimmed fine torchon, yoke of torchon insertion, trimmed with baby ribbon. Worth 35c, Special 25c

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Newest Waists —AT— Special Saturday PRICES

Black Sateen Waists in two of the newest designs, one has all over tucked front, and is trimmed with tabs and buttons, self collar, the other has stylish tucked and colored front, tucked collar, deep cuff of excellent quality, perfect fitting and worth \$1.25 for 88c

Handsome waists of white Basket Mauve Madras—a splendid wash fabric. This waist is plaited back and front, has tucked collar, deep cut and large pearl buttons. Worth \$1.35. Special at \$1.00

Handsome cream Lustre Waists of good quality in latest cut, tucked front and back, front trimmed fancy embroidered rings, tucked collar and deep tucked cuffs. Worth \$1.65. Special at \$1.29

Neat Waist of fancy flannelette in three designs, French flannel patterns, all sizes, good cut. Special at 45c

PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Look Out For Trouble

I AM IN THE Ready-Made Clothing BUSINESS.

I am going to sell Clothing cheaper than it was ever sold before.

I will save every Man or Boy that wants to buy a Suit or an Overcoat this fall anywhere from 50 cents to \$1.50.

"I want your trade."
"No doubt you want to save money."

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Souvenir Cards

25,000 IN STOCK

ALL BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OF
Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island

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OF Prince Edward Island.

Nothing finer in this line published in AMERICA
50 View Books 25 cents, 150 View Books 50 cents.

Also a great variety of
Souvenirs in Chinaware, &c., &c.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Opposite New Market, Queen Street, Booksellers, &c.



Are You Satisfied With Your Present Position.

Do you want to earn more money? If so you want to secure a practical business education—a sound training that will fit you for business life. By attending the

Union Commercial College

You will fit yourself for a better position. Remember there is no waste time, no unnecessary delays. The only college on P. E. Island giving final examinations the last three days of every month. Write for prospectus and full particulars.

W. MORAN,

Ch town, P. E. I., July 11th, 1906. Principal.

Storm and Shipwreck.

As already remarked, the terribly stormy weather that commenced on Wednesday, October 31st, and continued till Monday night of this week, was without precedent in this Province for intensity and duration. Of course there were for the first week or so of the storm, but the rain, snow and sleet made matters most disagreeable. The shipwrecks and loss of life have been appalling and in some cases most heartrending. Of the steamer Turret Bell, ashore and condemned at Cable Head, we have already spoken. Her crew were all safely landed. The Captain's wife was on board; but she, with the crew, reached the shore in safety. In addition to this steamer, three other ships were wrecked on the North Side, between St. Peter's Harbor and East Point, between Sunday and Wednesday of last week. The first was the schooner Orphan, from Newfoundland for Halifax, laden with dried codfish. She went ashore at Priest Point Sunday. The crew were all saved, and the vessel was condemned and sold, and the cargo is to be sold by the underwriters some of these days. On Tuesday the three masted ship Olga, from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in ballast for Campbellton for lumber, went ashore at Black Bush, about four miles east of St. Margaret's. She was about 1000 tons. The crew all reached the shore in safety. There was a woman on this ship also. She and her husband were passengers from South Africa. She was rescued with the rest. The vessel has since been salvaged and condemned. The Norwegian bark Viker was in difficulties near Point Prim, out from Charlottetown harbor; but she weathered the storm and came off all safe.

WRECK OF THE SOVINTO.

All these wrecks above referred to, while disastrous enough in their way, pale into insignificance in comparison with the Finnish bark Sovinto, because of the difficulties of the situation and the appalling loss of human life. This disaster occurred about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 6th, on Carew's Reef, about midway between Bayfield and Priest Point, and about twelve miles from Souris. The Sovinto was a four-masted iron bark 1615 tons, owned by J. T. Turk & Co. of Raumo, Finland, with a ship's company of twenty-one, commanded by Captain Fret Wigland, of Raumo. She was purchased for the owners in London, in September, 1905, and went thence to Australia with a cargo of superphosphates. From Australia she took a cargo of wheat to Waterford, Ireland, and thence came in ballast to Campbellton, N. B., where she took on board a cargo of lumber for Melbourne, Australia, with a crew of about 2500. On Friday, the 2nd, she left Campbellton and called at Dalhousie, leaving the last named port on Sunday, the 3rd. She had moderate weather at Dalhousie, but she had scarcely left the harbor when she was overtaken by the terrific gale, and from that time forward was in trouble until she went ashore as above stated. The captain knew he was to the north of the Magdalen Islands on Monday, but did not know where he was when he struck. About 9:30 Tuesday night the ship was in the breaker's, but she had an anchor was cast. This proved most unfortunate for the ship and her crew; for if she had not been anchored she would have come in closer and probably would not have parted. As it was she struck shortly afterwards and then parted, leaving about 200 feet of the stern part of the ship out towards the sea, and about 40 feet of the bow part at anchor. This latter part swung round with the sea and lay to the east and bow outward, held in that position by the anchor. When the ship parted three of the crew were forward and were thus caught on the smaller portion of the wreck. This part turned on its beam ends and the poor fellows scrambled onto its upturned side. The stern portion of the wreck, with stern seaward, listed over, not quite on its beam ends, but to a very acute angle, deck eastward. In the mean time, as soon as the vessel struck, one of the hands put on his life belt and jumped into the sea. He reached the shore, scrambled up the steep bank and made his way to the farm house of Mr. Joseph Rose. In broken English he was able to make known the news of the wreck. When daylight came and the people in the vicinity went to the shore they came face to face with an awful scene. The wreck in two pieces, as above described, the sea lashed to fury by the raging winds, and the huge waves, with big white all about the wreck and on the rocks on shore. Thousands upon thousands of dead seals rafted upon the rocks and floating in the waves, pitched about in all manner of fantastic shapes. Dead sticks perpendicular out of the waves and piling up on top of the others on the shore and in every possible position. The outer and larger portion of the wreck was about 100 yards from shore, and the bow part probably 75 yards. On this latter part the three sailors were standing, without anything to hold on to or any place to sit down; simply standing on the sea washed slippery from side of the wreck. They seemed the most abandoned of human creatures. Seventeen men were in the outer wreck; they had one dry and fairly comfortable cabin on the higher or western side. The white capped combers were mounting up the rounded side of the ship almost to the rail.

While watching this dreadful condition of affairs, the only life boat was lowered over the side and the seventeen men, with life belts on, got into her and she was let down into the sea. She had not reached the water when a foaming comber filled her with water. The next wave turned the boat keel up and all were in the water. Two grasped the ropes suspended from the wreck and clambered back on board, another attempted to do so but fell into the sea and was drowned. The battle for life in combat with the angry waves then began. The most of the men held on to the upturned boat; some got hold of floating deals and others struck for the shore as best they could without anything except their life belts. In passing between the outer and inner wrecks, one of those clinging to the boat got on to the bow portion, so that four men were exposed there. Only the heads of those holding on to the boat could be seen, when they were not entirely submerged in the waves washing over

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

It is reported in Montreal that Hon. C. Adair Turgeon goes to the Senate, as successor to Senator Bolduc who becomes Sheriff of Quebec.

The Imperial House of Commons had an all night session on Monday night, discussing the Land Tenure Bill. They adjourned at 9:40 Tuesday morning.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King Haakon of Norway, Queen Maud and the Crown Prince Olaf, anchored off Spithead, England, Sunday night. They are on a visit to King Edward.

Terrorists threw a bomb at a train entering Rogoff, Russia. The train was derailed and many persons killed and wounded. The terrorists seized the mail and escaped capturing a million roubles.

Owing to the violence of the storm along the Newfoundland coast, the Allan line mail boat Catabegian and the Ladbroke of the Diamond line were detained at St. John's thirty-six hours.

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Milinery at Stanley Bros.

—This year we are better than ever prepared to give you only the best in millinery. We have a larger stock, a better assortment, and Miss Sullivan has more help—consequently if we have no hat readymade to suit you, we can have yours trimmed for you before you go home.— Stanley Bros., The Millinery leaders.

For Overalls, Working Shirts, Underclothing, Sweaters, etc., come to
H. H. BROWN,
The Young Men's Man.

I can fit any Man or Boy out with everything he wants to wear excepting his boots. Don't buy your Fall Overcoat until you see what I am showing.
H. H. BROWN,
The Young Men's Man.

Read H. H. Brown's Add. in this issue. When you want Stanfield's Underclothing call and see him.

E. F. RYAN, B. A.,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
March 29, 1906.

A. A. McLean, K. C.

McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

John A. Mathison, K. C.

Mathison & MacDonald
Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries Public, etc.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.
May 10, 1906—717.

Montague

Dental Parlors
We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D. S.
Aug. 15, 1906—3m

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

It is reported in Montreal that Hon. C. Adair Turgeon goes to the Senate, as successor to Senator Bolduc who becomes Sheriff of Quebec.

The Imperial House of Commons had an all night session on Monday night, discussing the Land Tenure Bill. They adjourned at 9:40 Tuesday morning.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King Haakon of Norway, Queen Maud and the Crown Prince Olaf, anchored off Spithead, England, Sunday night. They are on a visit to King Edward.

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DIED

At Jay's Road, Lot 38, on 20th October 1906, after a prolonged illness which she bore with exemplary patience and Christian resignation to the Divine Will, in the 78th year of her age, Margaret Kelly, wife of John Pranght, leaving a devoted and irreparable loss. During the last days of her earthly pilgrimage she was fortified and consoled by the reception of the last sacred rites of the Holy Catholic Church. She deceased by her amiable and benevolent disposition endeavored herself to all her acquaintances. R. I. P.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, Nov. 5, 1906, John Bolger, aged 71 years, deceased was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. He leaves to mourn four daughters and one brother. R. I. P.

At the Charlottetown Hospital on November 8th, John T. O'Brien of Fort Augustus, age 31 years. R. I. P.

The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.24 to 0.25
Butter (sub).....	0.20 to 0.21
Calf skins.....	0.00 to 0.12
Ducks (per pair).....	0.80 to 1.20
Eggs, per doz.....	0.23 to 0.24
Fowls (per pr).....	0.45 to 1.00
Chickens (per pair).....	0.40 to 0.90
Floes (per cw).....	2.35 to 2.40
Hides.....	0.94 to 1.10
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.50 to 0.55
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.07
Oatmeal (per cw).....	2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes.....	0.35 to 0.40
Fork.....	0.74 to 0.98
Sheep (per cw).....	0.75 to 1.00
Turkeys.....	0.12 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.12 to 0.14
Geese.....	1.00 to 1.25
Bk oats.....	0.42 to 0.45
Pressed hay.....	0.80 to 1.00
Straw.....	0.25 to 0.30

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,

BLANKETS!

WARM, SOFT AND COSY

We have a splendid stock of Blankets to choose from, made of the finest quality wool. All sizes and weights, from \$1.50 to \$8.50 per pair. Also a large assortment of Bed Comforts in cotton, sateen, and satin coverings, fillings of best white wadding and finest down. The prices of these are most moderate. As the season for warmer bed coverings is at hand we ask you to look over these lines.

M. TRAINOR & CO.,

The Store That Saves You Money.

Invictus

\$4.00
Boot
For Men's
Fall Wear
Are
Unequaled.

We have a complete line of "Invictus" \$4.00, heavy and light sole, laced and elastic side boots on all the fashionable shapes. Most styles sell for \$4.00.

Alley & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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 Tailorin

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 3, 1906.

Snappy Styles

—OF—
Solid Footwear.

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

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN
QUEEN STREET

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., L.L.B.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

OFFICE—London House Building,
Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Calendar for Nov., 1906.

MOON'S PHASES. Full Moon 1d. 0h. 40m. a. m. Last Quarter 9d. 4h. 45m. a. m. New Moon 16d. 4h. 36m. a. m. First Quarter 23d. 7h. 30m. p. m. Full moon 30d. 5h. 7m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

The Power of Prayer.

There is an eye that never sleeps Beneath the wing of night; There is an ear that never shuts When sink the beams of light.

The Duke of Wellington's Nephew.

The Hon. Captain Charles Reginald Pakenham was one of the most brilliant and prominent officers in the Guards. Amid that gay, glittering London world, with all its splendors and dissipations and temptations, he has "kept the whiteness of his soul," and was beloved with a certain gentle awe by all who knew him for the rare angelic amiability and modesty of his nature.

When the late Queen came over to Ireland in 1849—"all obnoxious, all in gold," in the splendid scarlet of the Household Troop, and the rich aiguillettes of the royal staff, he came in her train as one of her majesty's Aide-de-Camp; and all the house of Longford, from the Earl to the Dean, welcomed their kinsman to his native city—welcomed the Honorable Captain Charles Reginald Pakenham, of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards, who in a few short years became known in the world as the Very Rev. Father Paul Mary the Passionist, and Rector of the house of his Order at Mount Argus, Dublin.

His, perhaps, was the most miraculous of all the English conversions to the Church. Grace seems to have fallen upon him like the flash which smote the Apostles at Damascus. When Dr. Newman, Father Faber, Dr. Manning, and the long series of clerical and lay converts who were influenced by their teaching, entered the Church, it was by slow degrees, after long delays, with tendencies which gradually developed, and with predispositions manifestly decided.

His conversion had been prayed for in the Catholic, and predicted as a certain catastrophe in the Protestant Church. Dr. Pusey, as it was said, had constituted himself as the sign-post from Oxford to Rome, and many looked down the road and saw there, shining beyond sandy tract and darksome marsh, the fair towers of the City of God.

But Charles Pakenham was converted by reading the little volume called "The Spirit of St. Alphonsus Liguori." And therein, in his Household quarters, he is said to have got some glimpses of a higher truth than had yet dawned upon his soul, but coming through such apparent incongruities and superstitious vulgarities as an enlightened young officer in her Majesty's Coldstream Guards could hardly be expected to comprehend.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula some which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cleaned the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

of the whole would be rather respectful and grateful.

Charles Pakenham went straight way to Dr. Wiseman, determined to search out the truth, and the whole truth, manifest or mystery as it might be.

The aid was fitting reward for such absolute simplicity and purity of intention. He became a Catholic—without immediately "and" soon after (this was in the year 1851), being near the country house of the Passionists in Worcestershire, he felt the call to Orders. For the last two days of Lent, prostrate before the altar of that community, which commemorates in every act of its preaching the Passion of Christ crucified, the neophyte prayed that his call might be made clear and his grace sufficing. Father Vincent, then the superior of the Order in England, endeavored to dissuade him. He naturally feared lest the awful sufferings of the Passion should be intolerable to one so delicately nurtured, and of a frame already fragile—the cutting discipline, the broken sleep, the severe fast, the stern vow of life-long poverty, and the rough routine of one of the humblest of all the Church's ministries.

Why not the subtle and chivalrous Order of Loyals for a noble and a soldier—or the simple and genial rule of St. Vincent—or the air, half ascetic, half poetic, of the oratory? But the young soldier had embraced the Church with all its soul and all its body.

To leave the world and the world's ways at once and altogether—to bury every trace of the old Adam, and rise renewed and regenerate—a noble, a soldier of the Court, a man of fashion, therefore the chosen priest of the meanness of the vulgar and the most squalid of the poor; one who had lived a life of inherited opulence, of customary luxury in an atmosphere closed against privation or pain, and lit the genius, and wit—therefore hanger, and thirst, and broken rest, and the voluntary lash, and the bare foot, and the shaven crown, and the contempt and obloquy of all the world. He deserved to have, and he had, his will. The Passionists at last consented to receive him. On Easter Monday he returned to London, sold his commission and all his other property, divided the money among sayings, for widows, orphans, and female penitents, and then returned without a penny in his pocket to Broadway, and was received as a novice of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, under the invocation of St. Michael the Archangel.

The old Duke is said to have been the only one of the relations who could in the dimmest degree comprehend this most singular step. He "hoped Charles would go through with the regular discipline, as he had undertaken it," and went to see him in his cell, finding him, as every one else did who went thither, not the fiery fanatic you might imagine, but more genial and graceful in all his ways than he used to be in the drawing-rooms of St. James'.

And so he lived, the life of a long, slow agony of all that was mortal in him—"knowing for certain that he must lead a dying life," as it is said in the "Imitation of Christ," whom he imitated in all things, and even unto the end; loving and living among the vulgar and the squalid poor, and mortifying even the natural grace and flow of his rich intellect that he might speak them in the plainest and lowliest words. He had one eternal reward only—prizeless to one of his perfect humility. Fame shunned him. Until immediately before death no one heard of the sacrifice he had made, of the sanctity of his nature, of the great hope in which he was held. Then, as death drew nigh, the last was

made first—the novice became the Rector and the Founder. None who saw Father Paul in death will ever forget that most touching spectacle. When death struck him in a day, like a revelation his name and virtues became familiar with the whole city of Dublin; and of all the thousands and thousands who gazed on the shell of a soul so holy, there was not one who did not seem to feel that a saint had gone home to the House of God.

As he lay there in front of the altar at Mount Argus, an impressive image of the holliness of death, his face full of a happy radiance long after life had faded, with the crucifix clasped in his hands, his body draped in the long black robe of the Order, its stern austerity, even in death, displayed in the rough plank floor, the bare feet and the pillow of brooks, the most irreverent must have felt in the presence of one already beatified.

Visible there were the fine fingers, the arched instep, the delicate, transparent texture and oblique features of his high patrician blood; there, too, the stamp of his old soldierly life, almost effaced in a more rigid and militant discipline whose many marks might be traced in that mortified figure, but over all a halo which was not of this earth, and which suffused the grim austerity with grace, and lifted death itself into the light of the life beyond—the slow fading of a glorified soul as of some grand sunset which, long after it has gone below the horizon, still leaves its glow on the earth and in the air.—The Monitor.

The Passion Play of Vorder-Thiersee.

Ober-Ammergau and its Passion Play are well known, but there are other little remote villages in the Tyrol where the Catholic peasantry piously perform plays showing the passion and death of our Lord and His resurrection from the dead. May Resurrection Fuller describes, in the Congregationalist, the Passion Play as given at Vorder-Thiersee, "a wee hamlet tucked under the shoulder of the great Kaiser-berg which dominates the valley of the Inn before it leaves Austria and becomes Bavarian." A play similar to that performed at the far more familiar Ober-Ammergau is given at this little village every ten years. Miss Fuller describes the one given in 1905. The great body of tourists, it may be said, have not yet discovered Vorder-Thiersee and its play, so the people are utterly unspoiled by outside influences. So little is known of the village that Miss Fuller had some difficulty in finding it. But she and her party persevered and succeeded. So on September Saturday afternoon they slid down into one valley and climbed up into another, as is the way of the Tyrol hills thickly wooded, and hills all green pasture. They passed little shrines that were only the cross and its figure carved simply and with feeling; they passed others which were little chapels filled with ornate and gilt decorations. One strange combination of the medieval and modern stared at them—a board out and painted so that at one angle the face of the Virgin appeared, while a step farther changed it to the face of the Saviour. The haymakers in the field, all tossed the tourists a sherry and pious greeting. "It was all as we had hoped," writes Miss Fuller, "in naturalness and freedom from show, this little place, its people and its play. In the hollow by the lake, so small it seems just a green reflection with no color of its own, is our inn and two or three other houses. On the hill beyond, the chureh and the theatre draw and another little group of buildings about them; but the other houses are scattered, as if a New England farming-country, far and wide."

THE PLAY.

"The theatre—simply a rectangular barn with raised seats—was filled at eight o'clock," says the writer, "and soon after the orchestra began the overture. This year's performance is the one hundredth anniversary of the Vorder-Thiersee play. It was written by a Bavarian carver in the seventeenth century, and with the costumes lent to its Austrian neighbor, when for some political reason its playing was stopped in Oberammergau, its original home. The form follows the usual development

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, pure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00. At all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Once a Scotchman was visiting New York, and coming across a statue of Washington stood gazing at it. Just then a Yankee came up and said to Sandy, "There's a good man; a lie never passed his lips."

"No," said the Scotchman, "I suppose he talked through his nose, like the rest of you."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

THE PRASANT PLAYERS.

Describing the players Miss Fuller says that most of them were carpenters or wood carvers or herdsmen. "At noon, when they changed their clothes and mingled with the crowd, there was no sense of real change," she says. "It would have mattered little, I believe, if they had acted in those same every-day clothes. There was practically no make-up on the stage. The face of the Christ kept its warm color and its wrinkles from beginning to end. The brown hands of the chorus against their gold and purple garments, the simple straightforwardness of their looks, the clearness of their eyes, the fresh beauty of the women, all belonged to the peasant—as did his pleasure and his ability in singing and in acting."

Sprained Arm.

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

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. M. Bishop Brand, the well-known Oak Garden, writes:—"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone who has a cough or cold. Price of Candy.

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MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, pure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00. At all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Once a Scotchman was visiting New York, and coming across a statue of Washington stood gazing at it. Just then a Yankee came up and said to Sandy, "There's a good man; a lie never passed his lips."

"No," said the Scotchman, "I suppose he talked through his nose, like the rest of you."

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

THE PRASANT PLAYERS.

Describing the players Miss Fuller says that most of them were carpenters or wood carvers or herdsmen. "At noon, when they changed their clothes and mingled with the crowd, there was no sense of real change," she says. "It would have mattered little, I believe, if they had acted in those same every-day clothes. There was practically no make-up on the stage. The face of the Christ kept its warm color and its wrinkles from beginning to end. The brown hands of the chorus against their gold and purple garments, the simple straightforwardness of their looks, the clearness of their eyes, the fresh beauty of the women, all belonged to the peasant—as did his pleasure and his ability in singing and in acting."

Sprained Arm.

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

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. M. Bishop Brand, the well-known Oak Garden, writes:—"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone who has a cough or cold. Price of Candy.

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