

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 48



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The Catholic Encyclopedia

VOL. XII.

Prout, Father

This biography of the author of "The Bells of Shandon" is written for the twelfth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia by Thomas K. Woodcock, and is a bright and interesting short sketch of the life and work of the Irish poet and prose master. Francis Sylvester Mahony or O'Mahony, generally known as Father Prout, whose brilliant career as a journalist and literateur covered a period of thirty years in London and Paris was born at Cork on 31 Dec., 1804, and in 1832 was ordained priest at Luena, a step against which practically all his religious superiors had advised him. Although he is popularly best known as the author of the famous Irish lyric, Mahony's title to literary fame rests more securely upon the collection of writings known as the "Reliques of Father Prout," which is a classic of its kind, and if, during the long period in which he was identified with various journalistic work in England and France, he did not exercise his priestly functions, he never wavered in his deep loyalty to the Church, "rooted in his office daily, and received the last sacraments at the hands of his old friend, Abbe Rogerson, who has left abundant testimony of his excellent dispositions." His death took place at Paris, 18 May, 1866.

Thoroughly at home in the French and Italian languages, and a ready writer of rhythmic verse in English, his writings, such as "The Rogues of Lenoir," and "Literature and the Jesuits," display an extraordinary mixture of erudition, fancy and wit, such as is practically without parallel in contemporary literature.

No complete biography of "Father Prout" has yet been written, and but fragmentary materials are now available.

Property

The notion of property, taken in its strict sense, applies to absolute ownership only. Both in its legal and philosophical aspect V. Cathelin's article on Property in Volume XII of the Catholic Encyclopedia leaves nothing to be desired, and whether the reader be a disciple of Smith, Ricardo, Say, or of Montesquieu or Wagner, he can find no fault with the author's concise and admirably well balanced article.

Considering that the subject is covered in a little over eight columns, it is an eminently practical treatise, and its seven sections include the Notion of Property, Classes of Property, Possession, Opponents of Private Property, Inalienable Justification of Private Property, The Doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the Economic Theory Based on the Natural Law, with an excellent philosophical explanation, in over three columns.

According to Roman jurists, perfect ownership is defined as the right to dispose perfectly of a material thing, so far as it is not forbidden by law. This is also the definition of Blackstone, and is found in the French civil code and in the code of the German Empire. Property is either individual or collective, public or private. State and Church Property being considered the property of a public community, and in considering the object of ownership property may be either moveable or immovable. These various distinctions are discussed and explained in the first two sections.

Although Possession "is nine points of the law" it differs essentially from property, for its general meaning denotes the state of possessing something, and that possession which is unjust carries with it no right whatever. "The basic reason why possession must not be neglected when ownership is disputed is that under normal conditions possession is the result of ownership," for, generally speaking, the possessor is the owner of a thing.

Those communists and socialists whose aim is the abolition of all private property base their reasoning upon a total misunderstanding of human nature as it is, and were their so-called utilitarian theories put into local practice, the results would be disastrous. So, too, the Agrarian theory (see AGRARIANISM), which proposes the communist condonation of ground rents, proceeds from false premises and arrives at conclusions which are impracticable.

Opinions differ widely, however, in regard to the foundation of private property from personality, and Bluntli, Stahle, and others hold similar views. Illustration of the timely foundation of many of these varying opinions, the primitive contract of Grotius and Puffendorf is based on the supposition, which has never been and never

could be proved, that such a contract ever has or must have taken place. Then again there is the legal hypothesis of Hobbes, which finds support in the writings of such men as Montesquieu, Trendelenburg, Wagner, and others. Most of the partisans of this theory, like Hobbes, proceed from the supposition that there is no natural right, properly so-called, but that every genuine right is a concession of the civil power, but in their superficial appreciation of actual facts, carried away by the philosophical vagaries of an imaginative prejudice, they are blind to the obvious truism that "a fact, like private property, cannot have its last and true reason in the civil law which vary with time and place." Look, as likewise the political economists above mentioned, such as Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Say, supports the untenable labor theory by which every man has the exclusive right to the products of his labor, but this is not so on its face the final answer, since the right to the products of one's labor cannot be the ultimate source and basis of the right of property; "the laborer can call the product of his work his own only when the material on which he works is his property, and then the question arises how he came to be the owner of the material."

Turning from these many theories and opinions, all of them based, however, upon a mutually materialistic principle in their essential abrogation of a natural (Christian) philosophy, the Doctrine of the Catholic Church (Section VI), as directly opposed to the theories of the Circumcellions, Waldenses, and Anabaptists, points out the right way to a philosophical justification, which is outlined by Aristotle, may be called the "economical theory based on the natural law."

Three things must be carefully distinguished in order to gain a clear insight into the basis of property: (1) the institution of private property; (2) every man's right to acquire property; and (3) that from the right to acquisition arises the right of owing a certain concrete object through the medium of some fact. In his philosophical explanation the author proves beyond doubt that the institution of private property is necessary for human society and that it is consequently a postulate of the natural law, and therefore the right of acquiring property is a natural right. The last three columns of the article lead up to the logical and definite conclusion that private ownership alone is able to harmonize order and freedom in the social life, and that for human society in general private property is indispensable.

As an economic essay Professor Ostrelin's article is brilliant, forceful and convincing; as a profound and adequate study of the question, it only serves to strengthen the opinion that the Catholic Encyclopedia is without a peer in its chosen field.

Poland

More than thirty columns of the twelfth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia are devoted to the very able and illuminating article on Poland, its geography, political and ecclesiastical history, the religious orders, and the present position of the Church. Edmund Kotowicz has given us the very latest statistical data obtainable, and in especial his account of the political history of the country is filled with the interest and living vigor of a charming style, together with uncompromising accuracy and fairness. The various divisions by the union of which Poland was formed still bear their original names, and are very numerous, and at present, in the 13 dioceses, there are about 4,500 priests and over twelve million Catholics. The authentic history of Poland dates from about the year 962, when Mieszko, the Polish ruler of Posen, acknowledged the German Emperor as his lord paramount. He also considered himself a vassal of the Pope, and as such paid him tribute. "From this time onward the Church contributes so much to the national development that it will be impossible to trace intelligently the political history of Poland without at the same time following its ecclesiastical development."

During the reign of the famous Boleslaw Chrobry (992-1025), the eldest son of the first Polish ruler, Poland had hardly begun to play a part in history when it acquired extraordinary power. This power endured until the king's death, when their neighbors attacked them from all sides, and their monarchy was dissolved in a succession of furious internal insurrections, and it was not until the reign of Casimir the Restorer that law and order once more obtained. From this period until the establishment of the Kingdom of the Cross by Conrad in 1239, Poland had to struggle to maintain its independence, and soon afterwards the invasions of the Tartars in 1259 completely devastated the country and carried off vast multitudes into captivity.

No other country in the history of the world furnishes a more striking example of the ever varying vicissitudes of fortune in the almost continual anarchy which reigned from the beginning of the eleventh century up to the time of the Reformation and after, and no other country has given to the world so great an instance of indefatigable patriotism and unselfish genius in its brilliant, if unsuccessful, wars, and in its magnificent, if little-known literature. The famous games associated with the history of Poland, both in ancient and modern times, its truly redoubtable Catholicity.

The last seven columns of this section deal with the causes and effects which led up to the present condition of affairs, and even though under Sigismund III Poland's power was great, the reverse sustained by John Gaimir, and the miscarriage of the revolt under Kosciuszko were among the causes which led to the disappearance of Poland from the political map of Europe.

In modern times, and following these almost continuous disasters, the Russian Government has exerted all its energy to blot out Polish nationality, especially in Lithuania and Little Russia, and in 1865 diplomatic relations were interrupted between that country and the Vatican in the person of Pius IX, who was favorably disposed towards the Poles. Also, in Prussian Poland, in the year 1886, Bismarck copied the policy of Russia by granting the government one hundred million marks for the purpose of buying up Polish lands and colonizing them with German peasants and laborers.

The last three sections of this extensive article are taken up with a review of Ecclesiastical History, the Religious orders in Poland, and the Present Position of the Church, and only serve to strengthen the conviction that the faith of this heroic people was only equalled by their courage in its profession, amply proven through long centuries of bitter trouble and a warfare a *Quilzraus* with powerful and unscrupulous foes.

A companion article on Poles in the United States, by Felix Thomas Sroczynski, must be read to understand and appreciate the character of this race in a country, in which their peculiar talents have enabled them to gain universal respect and recognition.

An associate article in over eight columns under the subhead, Polish Literature, is contributed by St. Tarnowski, and is a splendid commentary on the heroic genius of a people engaged for long periods in devastating and incessant wars, harassed by enemies who made a common cause of their fear and hatred of this wonderful race, and the wonder is not that they have produced a priceless palimpsest of immortal genius, but that they were at all able to give to the world even a fragmentary addition to its literature.

This article really deserves a more extended notice, as it is an admirably vivid portrayal of the history of Polish literature through all its nine periods of progress up to the present day.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to have said in an address the other day, that the clergy should let dogmatic preaching alone. The Emperor is inclined to be somewhat dogmatic himself at times.

The police in Darmstadt, North Carolina, stopped the display of moving pictures of Benish Barford, the woman who is notorious through the Henry Clay Battle murder case. Battle is now under conviction for the murder. The people booed the police. There is room for police interference in some other moving picture shows; and the people ought to stand by them, instead of booing them.

An Irish Dominican priest who has known King Manuel of Portugal since childhood, says that the stories about his morals are calumnies, and were prepared for the purpose of injuring him in Portugal. He says: "I know the religious principles of King Manuel well enough to be sure that he paid no more attention to the actress than possibly to send her a bouquet while she was in Lisbon. He could not have invited her to the castle. King Manuel took Communion in the palace chapel every week, and this secretly."

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Green—I don't see how you figure that out.

Kidder—It's two days shorter, you nunny.

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Mrs. Posey—Mercy, Hiram. Them awful society women dress like they was goin' swimmin'.

Mr. Posey—O course, Jerusha. Haint you heard th't in th' seshual swim th' wimmen try to outstrip each other.

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

Colonel at regimental races (entertaining some farmers)—Well, what will you all have? Spokesman—There'll be three whiskeys, your honor, and the other two's *bygotolers*; they'll just be takin' a sipot of wiper.

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

"After all, you know, there is room for both men and women in this world. Men have their work to do, and women have theirs."

"Yes—it is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and it's the man's to provide for the outer woman."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Homeseekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

Hudson—How did you vote? Mrs. Hudson—Well, I wanted to vote both ways, so I paired with myself!

BACK WAS SO LAME

LIFE WAS A BURDEN FOR TWO YEARS.

Mrs. Joseph Upper, Upper Point de Bute, N.B., writes:—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and today I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back, and that terrible tired feeling."

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If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

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Hypocrisy Unmasked.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech, with which the Parliamentary session at Ottawa was opened on the 16th inst. by his Royal Highness the Governor-General, has been unusually prolonged, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the Opposition, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The debate commenced on Monday, 20th, and, unless concluded last night, is still going on. Laurier and his friends are deeply chagrined and sorely disappointed over the defeat of the Liberal Government, and have started at the earliest possible moment to make as much trouble as they can for Premier Borden and the victorious Conservative Government. To offer all manner of legitimate criticism of the Government's programme is the function and the privilege of a Parliamentary opposition; but all such opposition should be buoyed up by some semblance of proportion, and should be pertinent to the questions under review.

From the very opening day of the present session Laurier has sought to avenge himself for the defeat of September 21st, by sowing the seeds of racial and sectional discord. He showed his hand in this direction when he raised objections to the Government's choice of a Speaker for the Commons, and has accentuated the attitude he then assumed by the course he has pursued in the debate on the address. In thus acting, Sir Wilfrid is only showing himself in his true colors. He secured power, fifteen years ago, by his hypocrisy in the directions named, and managed to retain himself in office from election to election by deceiving anew his compatriots and fellow Canadians. All this time he had himself proclaimed, by his obsequious flatterers, as the man of sunny ways, whose mission was to promote harmony and concord between different races and creeds in Canada.

This semblance of a conciliatory spirit; this apparent desire for peace and concord between people of different nationalities and creeds was only assumed; it was but a flimsy veneer to conceal the hypocrisy in his heart. All was assumed for the purpose of holding on to office and deceiving the people. Now that his tricks have failed and power has been wrested from him, Laurier once again shows himself in his true colors. He and his followers in Parliament are now bending all their energies to create divisions; to set race against race and Province against Province. Good must result from this course of action, as all will now be able to see what manner of man Laurier is, and may judge him accordingly.

Besides the statesmanlike deliverance of Premier Borden, admirable contributions to the debate were made from the Government side by Hon. Messrs. Foster, Hazen and Monk, who made splendid speeches. Admirable addresses were also delivered by several Conservatives, not members of the Cabinet. Laurier was assisted in his tirade by Pugsley of St. John; McDonald of Pictou, Lemieux and others. Anyone who follows the debate and reads the speeches must be struck with the contrast between the lofty

and statesmanlike attitude taken by the Government speakers, as contrasted with the appeal to passion and sordid motives of Laurier and his followers.

Senseless and Mischievous.

In its issue of the 25th inst. the Patriot animadverts upon the custom of changing public officeholders or employees on a change of Government. The righteous soul of the Patriot writer is worked up to a high pitch of indignation at the thought of making changes among public employees at this time. The Patriot characterizes such conduct as "both unchristian and inhumane," and has no hesitation in pronouncing it quite at variance with the preaching in the churches. Anything savouring such conduct is designated as a "cruel and despotic custom of barbarous ages." It is of the opinion that "what ever may have been the custom in the past," no change should be made at the present time. What could be more hypocritical than this attempted pathos of the Patriot? Its pretended opposition to changes among public employees comes too late; it is fifteen or twenty years behind time. The Patriot had no fault to find with the proceedings of Mr. H. James Palmer, the man who is now hanging on to the rump of a Liberal Government contrary to the expressed wishes of the electorate, when he operated his star chamber inquisitorial court fifteen years ago. Mr. Palmer was given a free hand to turn public servants out of office to make room for friends and supporters of the new Liberal Government. He was judge and jury; chief inquisitor and prosecuting attorney. The fate of every one summoned before this inquisitorial court rested upon the biased and arbitrary decision of this royal inquisitor. It is easy to judge how much justice was meted out to Conservatives in these star chamber proceedings. For his services in this connection Mr. Palmer's remuneration came from the Federal treasury, and his charges were so extraordinary that the Auditor General declared they were "unprecedented." In the estimation of the Patriot these proceedings were all right; these were not "cruel and despotic practices;" they were not "unchristian and inhumane." It was quite proper, in the Patriot's estimation, that changes should then be made; but now it is all wrong. Could cant and hypocrisy go further?

A meeting of the moribund Provincial Executive was held Monday afternoon, and a caucus of the Local Liberal members and others of the faithful was held the same night. The Guardian says the meeting continued until after midnight. It was resumed yesterday afternoon; but so far the public has no information as to what decision, if any, these die-hards have arrived at. What on earth are they waiting for; why cannot they, with some show of decency bow to public opinion, as expressed at the polls?

The expected explanation of Sir Edward Grey as to the circumstances in which Germany and Great Britain stand was given in the Imperial House of Commons Monday afternoon. Sir Edward said that the speech delivered by Chancellor Lloyd George, after consultation with Premier Asquith and himself, was merely an assertion of the rights of Great Britain, by which the Government meant to stand. It is in no sense intended as a menace to Germany. Sir Edward went on to say that the German Am-

bassador had complained concerning Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House; but the tone of the complaint was such that the Government did not deem it advisable or consistent with dignity to explain the speech. A dispatch from Morocco Monday announced that the German cruiser Berlin and the gunboat Eber had been withdrawn from Morocco, so that the crisis is for the present ended.

Louis McLaren, 25 years of age, a step-son of Mr. John Campbell, store keeper, Head St. Peter's Bay, was shot dead at Reserve Mines, C.B., Saturday afternoon last, by an Italian named Domenico Baptisto. It appears McLaren boarded with a family named McIntosh, and the Italian, who was married to a daughter of Mrs. McIntosh, lived in the other end of the house. A Halifax despatch, referring to the matter, has this to say: Cape Breton has had another murder. The island has now had three in two weeks, one at Sydney, another at North Sydney, and the third at Reserve. Lewis McLaren, of Prince Edward Island, was shot and killed instantly at the latter place Saturday afternoon by an Italian named Domenico Baptisto, a miner. The men had been drinking, and McLaren struck Baptisto with his fist. The Italian left the room in which the fighting took place. He returned a few minutes later with a revolver and fired two shots at his assailant, both entering the head. McLaren fell dead at Baptisto's feet. The murderer escaped into the woods near the colliery.

Golden Jubilee Of

Rev. D. M. MacDonald

The most important event that has occurred in the history of Tignish parish took place on Tuesday, Nov. 21st, when the venerable pastor Rev. D. M. MacDonald celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. On the eve of the celebration a most enjoyable entertainment was given in St. Mary's Hall by the Sisters of Tignish Convent. There was a very interesting program participated in by the pupils of the convent in which they expressed their respect and love for their devoted pastor. Even the very smallest of the little girls ably suggested their parts in the addresses, declamations and choruses, and it was eminently fitting that a little girl should present the pastor with a magnificent bouquet of flowers whose snowy whiteness was truly typical alike of their childish innocence and of his stainless life.

After the pupils' parts an address from the married ladies was read in English by Mrs. Charles Dalton and in French by Mrs. Joseph Richard. This address was accompanied by a valuable bed and fittings.

Father Dugald feelingly acknowledged the addresses and gifts, thanking those who took part in the entertainment and especially the good Sisters who had prepared the demonstration in his honor. A few appropriate remarks by other clergymen present closed the proceedings.

On Tuesday at nine o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Jubilarian assisted by Rev. John Chaisson D. D. as deacon. Rev. P. P. Arsenault, as Sub-deacon and Rev. J. A. McDonald was Master of Ceremonies while Rev. Dr. Monaghan was Censor bearer.

Two most eloquent sermons were preached; the one in French by Rev. Dr. Gauthier and that in English by Rev. Gregory MacDonald.

In these the life work of the faithful pastor was commented on, particularly his nobility as a man, his zeal for the cause of Christ and his self sacrificing devotion to the people of Tignish for the past forty-six years.

Debate On The Address.

To The Reverend

Dugald M. McDonald,
 Reverend and dear Father—
 Representing your parishioners of Tignish we are here today to pay you our profound respect and to offer you our heartfelt felicitations on this, the day of your Golden Jubilee, which signalizes the fiftieth anniversary of your Ordination to the Holy Priesthood.

For fifty years Reverend Father you have been laboring for the spiritual and temporal advancement of your people, nearly all of which time, has been spent in this parish and we still in the enjoyment of health and strength. During this long period ministering to our spiritual needs, you have always been ready—yourselves—at all times even in the most inclement weather to visit the sick and dying, administering to them the Sacraments of Holy Church, thus affording them Hope and encouragement in their journey to eternity.

When we remember that at one time your parish comprised so large a territory as the first three townships of Prince County, we readily understand the hardships and sufferings you must have endured. This you have done for us your people, and indeed we owe you a debt of gratitude.

Reverend Father you have in many ways been our Prince, our Priest, our Friend, our Benefactor, and now we fervently pray that the Giver of all good may bless you abundantly and preserve you for many more years to continue the noble work to which your life has been so generously devoted. In conclusion, dear Father we beg of you to accept the accompanying purse of gold as being emblematic of the many golden years spent among us and of the golden Jubilee that we are so proud to assist in celebrating today. Agno J. Gaudet, Peter F. Cahill, Fidele Bernard, John A. Hackett, J. J. Arsenault—Committee Tignish, November 21, 1911.

The gift accompanying was two hundred and fifty-five dollars in gold. The worthy pastor in his reply heartily thanked his people for their avowals of love and fidelity and for their princely gift. He referred in touching terms to the happy relations which always existed between his people and himself and made fitting reference to many of the old pioneers and early parishioners who had been called to their Heavenly reward. His reply was equally eloquent and sincere in both languages.

The church had been most appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. At one o'clock p.m. a banquet was held in the Parochial House, attended by the following clergymen:—The pastor Rev. D. M. MacDonald, Revs. R. B. MacDonald, Gregory MacDonald, John Chaisson, S. Boudreau, F. X. Gallant, J. C. MacLean, P. P. Arsenault, J. A. MacDonald, P. O. Gauthier, J. J. MacDonald, Martin Monaghan, T. Campbell Rector of S. D. College, F. Connolly, R. J. MacDonald and A. J. MacDonald.

A letter of regret was read from the administrator Very Rev. Dr. Morrison. After a long and elaborate ment was disposed of an address from the clergy present was read by Rev. F. Connolly. This address was couched in beautiful and eloquent language expressing the feelings of brotherly love felt by the clergy for the celebrant of the day. Suitable reference were made to his long and holy life in the service of God and to his noble example and influence for good upon all classes. Hopes were expressed for his continued good health.

This address was accompanied by a magnificent reclining chair.

Father Dugald feelingly replied to the address, sweetly thanking his brother priests for their gift and for assembling to do him honor. The speechmaking by the clergymen present was of a high standard of oratory; many and beautiful were the expressions of esteem for the jubilarian of the day. They expressed individually their appreciation of the noble example of this minister of God who had been so singularly blessed in being able to complete a half century's work in the missionary and parochial field.

Altogether the parish of Tignish lived up to its best traditions in turning out in full force to honor the pastor who had spent his life for their welfare, and during the afternoon all creeds and nationalities were represented at the reception held in the presbytery.

Space does not permit of an enumeration of all the valuable gifts, many in gold, which were presented to Father Dugald on this notable occasion.

Some extracts, from the report of the correspondent of the St. John Standard:

With regard to naval defence, Mr. Borden in replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stated clearly and concisely where the government stands. After referring to the fact that the naval proposals of the late government involved an expenditure of nearly \$55,000,000 in the next ten years, he continued:

"It was argued in parliament, and there was never any satisfactory or reasonable answer to our contention, that as a fighting force, it would be absolutely useless when completed. Further than that, it established the principle of a disunited navy, and I think it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the right hon. gentleman himself, and will be demonstrated before the end of the session, that before such a navy would be completed it would be absolutely obsolete. Does my hon. friend consider that under those circumstances an expenditure of that kind would be carried on? I say there is only one thing to be done, and that is to stop such a system of wasteful expenditure—and we propose to do it. Further, Mr. Speaker, the whole policy must be reconsidered and we shall reconsider it, and in so grave and important a departure, affecting for all time to come the relations of this Dominion to the rest of the Empire, it is infinitely better to be right than to be in a hurry. The question of permanent co-operation between this Dominion, and the rest of the Empire ought to be thrashed out and debated before the people, and they should be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it. I say further that we shall take pains to ascertain in the meantime what are the conditions that confront the Empire. I stand by the declaration which I made in this House on the 24th day of November last. My right hon. friend has spoken of the resolutions that were passed and has called attention to one which I myself moved declaring:

"That no such proposals can safely be accepted unless they thoroughly ensure unity of organization and of action without which there can be no effective co-operation in any common scheme of Empire defence."

"That the said proposals while necessitating heavy outlay for construction and maintenance will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada."

"That no permanent policy should be entered upon, involving large future expenditures of this character, until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval."

The debate on Wednesday 22nd was not of particular interest except towards the close when Mr. Monk rose to speak. He twitted Sir Wilfrid with exhibiting so much bad humor and peevishness and suggested that he was developing "that very natural sentiment of vanity which when a man passes a certain age, leads him to believe that he alone is right." He reminded Sir Wilfrid of the Judgment of Sept. 21st. The decision of the Canadian people, he said, was not only to remain, but a careful and judicious appreciation of the conditions of the pact which led them on that day to affirm their determination to remain Canadian, to remain in the Empire, and to continue their development, independent of all foreign influence. Mr. Monk made a strong point against Sir Wilfrid when he reminded him of his absolute refusal in 1907 to co-operate in Imperial defence. Turning to the result of the recent election he said: "The chief point upon which my right hon. friend lost the confidence of his own people was when we called upon him not to inaugurate his naval policy without giving the people a chance to be consulted and decide upon it." The most told. Mr. Monk moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Supreme Court opened at Summerside yesterday. The docket is heavy, there being four criminal cases and ten civil cases.

While the band was ripping out. The Maple Leaf Forever" last Saturday night in the 23rd Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, George Gouding, the crack Toronto walker, was starting the American record in the three-mile walk. Though not well equipped for cracking performance, as he wore ordinary rubber-soled shoes, the Canadian showed wonderful speed, and succeeded in covering the three miles in 20 minutes 59.3 seconds. This beat the outdoor mark of 21 minutes 9.5 seconds, made by Frank Murray at the Manhattan Athletic Club in 1883.

Advices of the 27th from St. John's, Nfld., say: The railway service in nearly every section of Newfoundland is strained and the coast steamer companies to seek harbors of refuge, as the result of a hurricane which has been raging since Saturday. It is feared the toll of the previous storm, which wrecked six vessels with the loss of number of men, will be equalled. At least one victim of the storm among the coasting vessels was indicated when an unidentified vessel was sighted late last night off the northern coast with all sails gone and drifting to seaward. There was no sign of a crew, and it is believed they have been washed overboard.

Our New Overcoats are Simply Splendid



The Overcoats we are showing now, in convert, College and Chesterfield styles, are absolutely the best we have ever displayed. Scores who intended to have a custom tailored coat this year changed their minds when they saw this stock. They have all the good tailoring, fine materials, smart styles and perfect fitting qualities of a made to measure garment at a far lower price.

The gray coats, in the three styles are very popular just now—they're worn by all dressy men. Our gray Chesterfields have velvet collars and artistic trimmings—all the "class" associated with the custom-tailored coats.

All sizes are shown. Priced at \$10.50 to \$18.00.

BROWN.

After Playing Football



Get Into One of Our New Fall Overcoats

- Collars Right
- (3) THREE WAYS.
- \$ 9.00
- \$10.50
- \$12.00
- \$15.00

Most of the Boys you see wearing New Fall Overcoats Have bought here.

PATONS.

JOB WORK!

- Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island
- Tickets
- Dodgers
- Posters
- Check Books
- Note Books of Hand
- Receipt Books
- Letter Heads
- Note Heads

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again 150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention. C. LYONS & Co. June 28, 1911—tf

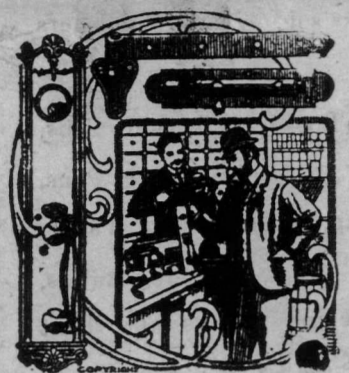
COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911-8m



For New Buildings We carry the finest line of Hardware

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.

Chandler & Reddin Greet You With words in season

First announcing their large display of

Fall Millinery

just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices.

Chandler & Reddin.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, et

MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | N. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911-yty.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Accurate reports indicate a total of thirty-three dead and over a hundred injured in the Blibby's Mill explosion at Liverpool.

It is said that the proposed new 1,000 foot steamer for the White Star Line will be provided with golf links and a cricket pitch.

The Japanese destroyer Harusmo founded off Shimoda province in the storm Friday, and forty five of a crew of sixty perished.

We extend to our friend, Mr. James Kelly, grocer, our heartfelt sympathy in the bereavement he has sustained in the death of his mother.

There was a fierce fire at Point Lewis Thursday, when the roundhouse of the Grand Trunk Railway was completely destroyed. Two engines in the shop were taken out safely.

The Austrian steamer Romanina was wrecked on Thursday near Kogivno, and sixty persons were drowned. A sloop had swept the coast of the Adriatic for three days, and caused much damage to shipping.

Several pounds of dynamite were being thawed out in a workman's tool shanty on 72nd Street, near Columbus Avenue, N. Y., exploded with a loud roar Thursday morning and killed an unknown man, who was passing by the shanty, and seriously injured three others.

A year ago, when Sir Willfrid Laurier celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday, nobody thought that the leading event in his career would be an attack upon the Government. But here's hoping that he will have many opportunities to repeat and as little foundation for his grievances.—Montreal Gazette.

The Montreal Board of Trade has decided to petition the Government asking that the Intercolonial Railway be subject to provisions of the Railway Act, and that shippers be allowed to appeal to the Board of Railway Commissioners. It is estimated that the cost of territory the intercolonial rates are far too high.

It is stated that farmers who have timely seed for sale are receiving \$7.35 per hundred for same, and that one farmer in the western part of the Province received something over six hundred dollars for a comparatively small load. Good clean timothy seed is likely to cost good money in the spring.

A fire which broke out at St. Stephen, N. B., at about seven o'clock last Wednesday night in Johnson's stables, was finally conquered early next morning after seven buildings had been destroyed and property worth \$50,000 had been burned, and seven horses were suffocated. For some time the big soap factory was threatened.

The official Guelph Gazette, commenting upon the British declaration that the clash with Germany was very narrowly averted in July, remarks: "The acute crisis has passed, but the situation remains grave. Upon Great Britain's explanation of the recent happenings will depend the future relations of the two countries."

The recovery of the bodies in Green Lake, at Ellsworth, Maine, solves the mystery of the disappearance of four men on Wednesday last. Sheriff Webster and Deputy Finn left Ellsworth jail to arrest two men at Camp Ontario and were returning with the prisoners when the whole party met death in the lake by the boat being overturned.

Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, has made the announcement that his Government had reached an agreement with the Federal Administration in settlement of the Boundary Question. A bill to embrace the settlement will be introduced this session, and Mr. Roblin announced that the Government will at once enter upon the broad policy of developing the great Hinterland to Hudson's Bay.

From Father Alague's weather observatory in Manila comes a record of the greatest rainfall in the history of meteorology, in the storm which overwhelmed western Luzon last July. There were three typhoons, an unprecedented event, but the greatest of storms raged from July 11 to July 17. Figures show that in the first three days the rainfall reached eighty-eight inches, while in the first twenty-four hours thirty-two inches of water fell.

In consequence of the snowstorm on Saturday, the steamer did not cross from Charlottetown nor from Summerside to the mainland; consequently we had no mails from abroad Saturday night. On Sunday the Express made a trip from Summerside to Point du Chene and brought over all the mails, except Saturday's Nova Scotia mail. A special train brought the mails and passengers from Summerside Sunday evening, arriving here about 6.45.

A freak of a flood in the Skagit river, Washington, has done in 24 hours, without a cent of expense, work contemplated by the United States Government at a cost of a million dollars and a year's labor of engineering crews. The stream cut through Sterling Bend, above Mount Vernon, where a channel now runs 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep. For seventeen years the Federal Government has considered this improvement, and many surveys have been made.

The suffragettes fared badly at the hands of the police in London on Wednesday. They had threatened to force their way into the House of Commons and make a protest on the floor of the House against the Prime Minister's refusal to pledge himself to a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes, but they failed even to reach entrance to parliament. Thwarted by the police, who made upwards of 115 arrests, the suffragettes resorted to a campaign of windy smashing.

MARRIED.

BROWN-DOVER - At St. James manse, by the Rev. T. F. Fullerton, on Nov. 15th, 1911, Edward Brown and Margaret Dover both of Charlottetown.

GILLIS-CAMERON - At the home of the bride Fiat River on the 22nd by the Rev. J. W. McKensie, Margaret May Gillis to Murdoch Cameron of Quincy, Mass.

JAY-McKAY - At the home of the bride, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911, by the Rev. Ernest Weeks, B. A., B. D., George Alfred Jay of Fanning Brooks to Bertha May McKay of West St. Peter's P. E. I.

DIED

McKENZIE - At Melville, Lot 90, November 28th, 1911, Kenneth R. McKenzie, aged 72 years.

MacDONALD - In Boston, Mass., Nov. 19th, Isabella, beloved wife of Joseph MacDonald. The funeral took place from the residence of her son, Andrew D. MacDonald, on Nov. 22nd, to Mt. Benedict Cemetery. The deceased was a native of P. E. Island, R. I. P.

BEGAN - At the City Hospital Thursday afternoon 23rd inst. Francis Began. He entered the Hospital four or five days before for treatment. He was about 82 years of age and was a well known longshoreman. He leaves no relatives here but is understood to have a sister residing somewhere in Boston or suburbs. May his soul rest in peace.

GARLAND - At Webster's Corner, Lot 36, Nov. 24, 1911, Annie Berrigan, beloved wife of James Garland, aged 51 years. Funeral Sunday at 2.30 P. M. to Fort Augustus Cemetery, R. I. P.

WEEKS - On November 25th James Weeks, in his 24th year. He wishes to mourn his sorrowing mother one brother and six sisters. R. I. P.

McQUAID - At Souris East on the 21st James McQuaid. His death was due to pneumonia with which he had been very ill for a week. He leaves to mourn a widow and the following children: Margaret and Joseph at home; Arthur of the law firm of Fraser & McQuaid, James, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Souris, and George, of J. J. Hughes & Co. May his soul rest in peace.

TAYLOR - At North Greenville, Nov. 27, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, aged 80 years.

CAHILL - In this city, on Nov. 28, 1911, Miss Mary E. Cahill, aged 74 years. R. I. P.

GILLESPIE - At Milton, Nov. 28th, 1911, Mary A., wife of Samuel Gillespie, aged 88 years, leaving to mourn a sorrowing husband and four sons.

BIRT - At St. Patrick's Road, on Nov. 15th, 1911, William Birt, aged 89 years.

WEBSTER - At Midgill, on Sunday, Nov. 19th, Susan Webster, aged 73 years.

McKENZIE - At Hulloboro, Lot 48, Nov. 26th, William McKenzie, in the 61st year of his age.

KELLY - At her residence, Kelly's Cross, Nov. 26th, 1911, Mrs. John Kelly, aged 78 years. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband, one son, James Kelly, grocer, Charlottetown, and one daughter, Mary Ann, at home, who have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

PARSONS - In this city, Nov. 27th, Eliza Parsons, widow of the late Thomas Parsons, aged 91 years.

MUTLOW - At Millview, on Nov. 27th, 1911, Mrs. William Mutlow, aged 89 years.



Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, the 5th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between North St. Elizabeth's and Summerside, (Rural Mail Delivery) from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of North St. Elizabeth's, Summerside and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Office, Charlottetown, 26th Nov. 1911.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Nov. 29, 1911-31



Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 5th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Johnston's River, Circular route (Rural Mail Delivery) from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Johnston's River and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Office, Charlottetown, 26th Nov. 1911.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Nov. 29, 1911-31

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The resignation of the Provincial Government may be expected at any moment.

Despatches from Tripoli say that the Italians found five hundred dead and wounded in the houses in the oasis after Monday's battle at Henni. They also found 72 dead at other places, and captured 300 prisoners.

At St. Jerome, Quebec, a convent caught fire and was quickly reduced to ruins. The members of the religious community and one hundred children asleep in the dormitory were, with some difficulty, recovered from the building. The loss is \$25,000.

Five thousand messenger boys and brokers, clerks at Broad and Wall Streets, New York, on Monday drowned the voice of Mrs. Emmeline Parkhurst, the British suffragette, in a tumult of jeers, catcalls and chievers. Mrs. Parkhurst matched her voice against her tormentors for fifteen minutes, and then gave up the struggle.

There was a large attendance at the market yesterday, and prices were well sustained, except pork, which went down a quarter of a cent. Hay was rather higher than last quotations; so was the price of potatoes. Other staples were about the same as last week, as will be seen by reference to labelled prices.

Important Appointments.

Official announcement comes from Ottawa of the personnel of the New Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission. As already announced, they are T. Chase Casgrain, K. C. of Montreal, C. A. Magrath, ex-M. P. of Leithbridge, and H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. John. This is a very strong combination.

Mr. H. A. Powell has high standing at the bar in New Brunswick and has a wide knowledge of the industrial life of his province. The appointment is in line with the choice of Major Leonard to be chairman of the trans-continental commission.

Mr. Casgrain is one of the most eminent jurists of Quebec and a man of high character and attainments. Mr. Magrath during his period of service in the house made a deep impression alike on the house and the country as a sincerely able man with a fresh and original outlook and much strength of character.

The department of trade and commerce has recalled J. B. Jackson, trade commissioner at Leeds, England. Jackson will be remembered as the proponent of Sir Richard Cartwright's election in the South Oxford election trial in the dying days of the liberal government of Ontario. In an effort to unseat Donald Sutherland then M. P. P., and now M. P., Jackson offered money to induce people to commit perjury, his conduct being severely condemned by Judge Street. He was rewarded with a position worth \$3,000 a year. Sir Richard Cartwright's last act in the House of Commons was his singularly cynical defence of Jackson.

It is probable that the Christmas holidays of parliament will begin on December 7th. This will enable the Ontario members to take part in the concluding phase of the Ontario elections.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep pelts, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Geese, Pressed hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

Land For Sale!

The undersigned executor of the estate of the late Angus McIntyre of Cable Head, offers for sale

75 Acres of Wood Land

part of the said estate, situated on the west side of Bourke's Road Lot 43, near St. Charles siding of the P. E. Island Railway. If not previously disposed of by private sale, this land will be sold at public auction on December 15th, 1911. For all information apply to

JOSEPH McMILLAN, Executor Head St. Peter's Bay Nov. 15th 1911.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911-if Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Beginning Tuesday, October 31st, 1911, all trains will depart from Murray Harbor at 6 a. m. and will handle freight, except on Saturdays. The train on Saturday will continue to run as an express on the same time as usual.

G. A. SEARP, Superintendent, Railway Offices, October 24th, 1911. Oct. 25, 1911-31

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday, the Thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the north shore of Murray River, at the southeast angle of Fifty acres of land formerly in the possession of Henry Saunders, now sold to James E. McLeod; thence north to the road leading to Grewe River, known as Clow's Mill Road; thence eastwardly along the said road eleven chains and sixty-one links; thence south to the north shore of Murray River aforesaid; thence following the course of the said river westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Fifty acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate on Township Number Sixty-three aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the north shore of the said Murray River, and at the southeast angle of the above described tract of Fifty acres; thence running north to the Clow's Mill Road aforesaid; thence along the said road northwestwardly to land now or formerly in possession of Matthew Govee; thence south to the said river, and thence following the course of the said river westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Sixty-three acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of November, A. D. 1908, made between Nell H. Bethune of Murray River, in King's County aforesaid, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the interest secured by and due on said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1911.

HARRIET MAY, Mortgage

Nov. 1, 1911-41

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald and Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown/ Barristers, Solicitors, et cetera, McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. J. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lynos & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910-11

Montague

Dental Parlors

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

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.

Postponement of Mortgage Sale.

The Mortgage Sale advertised by me under date of 11th day of October, 1911, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1890, from Peter Gallant, Ladislav Gallant, and Isadore Gallant, and wives, to me, and to have been held this 21st day of November, 1911, is postponed until Tuesday, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown.

Dated this 28th day of November, A. D. 1911.

EDWARD BAYFIELD, Mortgage.

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc. Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald and Jas. D. Stewart.

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

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT

TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

The Lost Sheep of St. Berenice.

In the rambling, poorly-furnished old parsonage of St. Berenice sat a stately old priest, the rector of the parish, looking with a kindly, but rather plying, smile at the eager face of his young assistant, A. Scholer, a gentleman in his fifties, and a real saint at heart, the good rector of St. Berenice had never understood his rough peasant parishioners, and, though full of kindness and charity, he had never been liked or appreciated by them.

He grieved deeply for his erring flock, and spent his life in prayer and mortification, ready to give the very clothes from his back and the food from his table, but he expected too much from the people, and did not make sufficient allowances for their ignorance and the evil influences with which they were surrounded. His discouragement added to the difficulties of the parish, and his assistants went away one after another, quite disgusted with poor St. Berenice.

The bishop was quite aware of all this, and at last resolved to send an assistant the most promising and earnest young priest of his diocese one whom he had known from boyhood, and to whom he was much attached. After explaining to him his difficult position, he added, laying his hand affectionately on the young man's shoulder:

"Louis, I am confiding a great trust to you, and I expect you to succeed where others have failed, and to bring back that poor parish to the love of God."

Abbe Louis, as all called him, because he wished to keep in the shade his aristocratic name of De Kerousec, did his very utmost, and soon won, not only the love of the rector, but of nearly all in the town. He never forced religious questions on the people, but was always cheerful, friendly and unselfish, showing his interest in all their pursuits, ever ready to encourage, to sympathize and to be perfectly simple and at home with them all.

The most rabid atheist could not but find him a pleasant neighbor and useful friend, and as to the faithful ones of the flock, they idolized him. Still there were but few of the latter, and even Abbe Louis had been as yet unable to approach some of the leaders of the anti-religious party. It was one of these that the two priests were now discussing.

"You are young and full of illusions," said the rector, looking at the eager face before him, "but you'll soon get discouraged, as the others have done. The people about here are hopeless, and as to old Mr. Mathieu, it's a waste of time and trouble to attempt to see him. He is a fierce hater of religion, a socialist, and a hoar in the bargain, and won't see any one but a few old atheists like himself. His very hair would stand on end at the sight of a priest."

"But he is old, a sufferer and a cripple, and his life must be deadly drear in that lonely cottage with no one to speak to but a deaf old servant. I wish I could be some comfort to him," added Abbe Louis gently.

The rector laughed. "My dear child," he said, kindly, "you may go if you like, but you won't fare any better than any of us have done, and you will hear some very choice language."

"Well, I can but try, so please pray for my success," said the Abbe as he took up his broad felt hat and stepped out into the broiling sunshine.

Old Mr. Mathieu lived about three miles out of town, and as in this part of France the land is so intensely cultivated that no trees are allowed to grow, there is not a speck of shade along the high road winding up a rather steep hill, on which the midday sun beats mercilessly. As Abbe Louis passed along, many were the people who stopped to speak to him, some of our immovable ones, and you will never be allowed to step into his room. The very sight of a priest gives him a fresh attack of the gout! Tush! Tush! You are losing your time there."

"Oh, no fear," he answered, laughing. "Don't you know I served my military time in Algeria? I'm used to the sun and enjoy a long walk. Besides, why should I be struck any more than you, working in the fields? Say a prayer that I may only do my work as well as you do yours," he added, with a smile.

Before he had gone very far, he saw ahead of him one of the most disreputable old men of the village, who was carrying on his back a heavy bag of so-called dead wood, which he had taken from a nobleman's park close by. The Abbe knew this man to be a drunkard and a hopeless character, but he approached him with a friendly "Good-day, Maurice! that's a heavy load for you to carry this hot afternoon."

"Yes, growled the old man, with a scowl on his face, 'we poor laborers have to do it, and as it is the last, lazy old man, (not including some of the priests) walk about with their hands in their pockets."

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Berenice as early as ever since time immemorial. It causes rashes in the flesh, 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 scrofula 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 cleared the blood so fast, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. Moore, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of all scrofula and remain permanently, as it has rid thousands of scrofula, half fearing some trap to ensnare him. "What would make you wish to help me?"

"Why, it's only fair we should all take our turn at toiling and sweating, isn't it? and before the astonished old man realized it, the priest had relieved him of his burden, and was walking up the hillside behind him, drawing him out by asking him about his experiences when a soldier, which he knew the old man loved to tell.

When he reached old Maurice's tumble-down hut, he deposited the wood at his door, and said, as he was leaving him: "When you're in the village, instead of going to the school drop in and see me, Maurice, I have some good wine that one of the parishioners sent me, and a glass of that will do you far more good than the adulterated poisonous drink they give you at the saloon. I know it is not the quantity, as much as the vile stuff that is sold you, that often turns your head. Remember that you will always be welcome, and, as a reward," he added, as he passed on his way.

"Well, if that ain't a pleasant fellow after all," exclaimed old Maurice, as he watched the priest disappear. "He's quite right, too, about the drink. 'Taint my fault if I get drunk, 'tis the bad quality of the stuff they sell. But other people don't seem to see it that way."

When the deaf old servant answered his ring at Mr. Mathieu's bell, he looked so sad and distressed. "I'm sure I only wish he would see you, Monsieur 'Abbe," he said, "but he even tries to keep me from Mass on Sunday, and he and a few Free Masons that come to see him do nothing but blaspheme and rave against God. I'm half afraid to tell him you're here."

"Well, you must offer it up as an act of love of God, my good Elise," said the young priest, "and you may be sure you will get your reward some time or other."

So certainly did not get it that day, for hardly had she gone in when the Abbe heard the old man burst into vehement abuse of priests and religion, and the poor woman came out as white as a ghost.

"Never mind," said the Abbe encouragingly, "with God's help we will win him in time, and anyhow, while I am here, I may as well have a little chat with you."

When he left old Elise, she was quite comforted and ready to do or suffer anything to obtain her master's conversion. And in spite of old Mr. Mathieu's ravings and insults, of the rector's plying smile, of heat, or wear, or fatigue, there was never a week that passed without the young Abbe's going once or twice to call at the little white house.

One day, when he was returning in the morning, in the scorching sun, walking rather more wearily than usual, he was overtaken by the village practitioner in his buggy. The doctor also professed to be an atheist; he thought it fine and beneficial to his position in the town, but he had often met the young Abbe at deathbeds and could not help admiring him.

"Hello, Monsieur 'Abbe!" he exclaimed, "are you endeavoring to get a sunstroke and give me another job? Get in at once and let me take you home, you look ragged out. Been to see old Mathieu again? He is a confirmed atheist, one of our immovable ones, and you will never be allowed to step into his room. The very sight of a priest gives him a fresh attack of the gout! Tush! Tush! You are losing your time there."

"I do not go to force religion on him," answered the Abbe, simply; "my wish is to try to be of some comfort to him, his life must be so dreary."

"Really? Well, that's just like you, you are not a bit like the others. But I don't see what you could do for him, unless it were to play chess, that is his only passion besides 'eating priests,' as we call it."

"Play chess! Why, I am an adept at that!" exclaimed Abbe Louis. My father was the champion chess player of our part of Brittany, and he taught me so well that sometimes I even beat him."

a game myself occasionally; I love chess, and there's scarcely anybody who can play it decently here, except old Mr. Mathieu, and between you and me, he is anything but a good one at it, though he thinks he is. You've another thing in your favor, if he only knew it, that's your being a Breton, for he is one also, and loves the old country dearly."

"Thank you ever so much, doctor," said the Abbe, as he alighted, "you have not only helped me home, but given me renewed courage. God will reward you. Don't forget to come for your game of chess."

When the young priest rang for the twentieth time at Mr. Mathieu's door, he heard the old man yell:

"If it's that priest again, tell him to come in; I'll settle him."

So when Abbe Louis entered, he was prepared to receive a torrent of abuse, but the old man was so astonished when he saw his slight, boyish figure, military bearing and unassuming manner, that it quite took his breath away and gave the Abbe time to say in his cheery, cordial way:

"Good day, Mr. Mathieu, I am so glad to find you are well enough to see me today."

"The old man could only growl in a surly voice:

"Surely you must be a Breton or you would never be so pig-headed as to come again and again, wind or rain, or blazing heat, to receive the same insults every time."

"Yes, I am a Breton from Tregougar," said Abbe Louis, but you can hardly reproach me for that, for you are a Breton yourself, are you not?"

"Yes, and from Tregougar, also," said the old man, with a softer look in his eyes, "but I don't want to talk religion, or be bothered by priests any more for that."

"Of course not," said the Abbe, with a merry laugh, "but you need not fear, I never force religion down people's throats unless they are dying, and I know you are very far from that," he added encouragingly.

"When this terribly hot weather is over, I hope you will be feeling much better again. You look stronger today than I had expected to find you."

"O yes, I am very far from dying. I know that," answered the invalid, much mollified, for he had a horror of death, and Abbe Louis' reassuring remarks just struck the right spot.

"Sit down and tell me all about Tregougar, for it's a long time since I saw the old place."

So the Abbe gave all the latest news of Brittany, and after a short time Mr. Mathieu interrupted:

"It's a strange thing. I thought I knew every family in Tregougar, but I never heard of any of the name of Louis."

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