

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1906

Vol. XXXV, No. 6

## Quick Furniture Repairs At Reasonable Charges

Is the motto of this great repair shop. We have practical repair men and upholsterers who have had years of experience in this difficult art. They understand their business well. They do their work quickly. We make small charges. Phone 79 if you want repairing done.

**JOHN NEWSON.**

## 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) .....

## 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.

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PEAK'S No. 3 WHARF.

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## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

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## Good Herring ARE SCARCE,

But we have them. Quality guaranteed. Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50 per half barrel.

## Social Baskets.

We have imported a line of Fancy Baskets suitable for Socials. Prices 25 to 50 cents.



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

## Eureka Tea.

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

## Preserves.—We manufacture all

our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure. Sold wholesale and retail.

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Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## Begin the New Year WELL.

## — BY —

Buying a Suit, an  
Overcoat, a pair of  
Pants; a Coat & Vest,  
or a Raincoat for  
yourself or your son.

## ..OR..

Tweeds, Homespuns,  
Flannels, Blankets,  
Horse Blanketing,  
Carriage Wraps, Buffalo Lining & Robes.

When in town give  
us a call, it will mean  
\$\$\$ to you.

The Humphrey Clothing Store,  
Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

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Wholesale and Retail.

## The Need of Good Manners.

I have been asked to refresh your memory and to recall to your mind the necessity of certain little rules which are often forgotten in the recurrent interest of daily life, but which, nevertheless, are extremely important parts of education. These are rules made by society to avoid friction, to preserve harmony, and perhaps to accentuate the immense gulf that lies between the savage and the civilized man. But, trifling as they seem, you will be handicapped in your career in life if you do not know them. Good manners are good manners everywhere in civilization; etiquette is not the same everywhere. The best manners come from the heart; and best etiquette comes from the head. But the practice of one and the knowledge of the other help to form that combination which the world names a gentleman, and which is described by the adjective well-bred.

For instance, if a man laughs at a mistake made by another in the bearing of that other, he commits a solecism in good manners—he is thoughtless and he appears heartless; but if he wears gloves at the dinner-table and persists in keeping them on his hands when he eats, he merely commits a breach of etiquette. Society, which makes the rules that govern it, will visit the latter offense with more severity than the former. Some young people fancy that when they leave school they will be free,—free to break or keep little rules. But it is a mistake; if one expects to climb in this world, one will find it a severe task; one can never be independent of social restrictions unless one becomes a tramp or flees to the wilds of Africa. But even there they have etiquette, for one of Stanley's officers tells us that some Africans must learn to spit gracefully in their neighbors' faces when they meet.

I do not advise the stringent keeping of the English etiquette of introduction. At Oxford, they say, no man ever notices the existence of another until he is introduced; and they tell of one Oxford man who saw a student of his own college drowning. "Why did you not save him?" "How could I?" demanded this monster of etiquette; "I had never been introduced to him."

Boys at school become selfish in the little things, and they seem to be more selfish than they really are. Every young man is occupied with his own interest. If a man upsets your coffee in his haste to get his own, you probably forgive him until you get a chance to upset his. There is no time to quarrel about it,—no code among you which in the outside world would make such a reprisal a reason for exile from good society.—From "A Gentleman" by Maurice Francis Egan.

## Items of Interest.

The "Freeman's Journal," of Sydney, New South Wales, in its issue of December 2, says: "The Very Rev. Father Boylan, provincial of the Irish monks of the Redemptorists, and the Rev. Father O'Farrell, superior of the order in Australia, will leave for the Philippines early next week. The object of the visit is in connection with the establishment of the order in Manila."

The youngest member of the Australian hierarchy, and, indeed, possibly the youngest Bishop in the world, is Right Rev. James Dabig, who has been appointed to the see of Rockhampton, Queensland. He is a native of Bradford, County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1871.

From an article in the January number of the "Dublin Review" on the "Destroyed Letters of Cardinal Manning" we learn that the late Mr. Parcell was quite mistaken in thinking they had been destroyed. They are to be published in extension in Father Kent's forthcoming life of Cardinal Manning. Amongst the letters which will appear in that work is one written by Manning to Archbishop Darboy when His Grace was condemned to death by the Commune in 1870, and the Archbishop's answer.

The Roman correspondent of the Central News is not perfectly accurate, says the London "Catholic Times," in transmitting the news that "a definite settlement has at last been arrived at with regard to the relations between the Italian State and the Holy See. The Italian Government has decided, with the approval of the Holy See, to devote to foreign missions moneys which the Holy See previously refused to accept." But it would be a very grave mistake to infer, as the correspondent of the Central News appears to have done, that what has just taken place is a settlement of

the Roman question. Pius X., like Pius IX. and Leo XIII., strictly maintains the rights of the Holy See. The transaction gives effect to the law of 1873 for the payment of the representatives of the foreign missions of the religious orders abroad. By the law in question the Italian State assigned to the Holy See under this head the annual revenue of 400,000 francs; but no applications made for payment were made. In 1875, however, the Cardinal Vicar requested to be allowed to administer the fund, and the State paid over 60,000 francs, and afterwards raised the sum to 100,000 francs, and gradually to 120,000, and then 150,000 and 200,000 francs a year. In 1903 the Cardinal Vicar again put in a request, this time for the sum regulated by Parliament, viz., the 400,000 francs a year, but friction hindered the carrying out of his scheme. After the election of his present Holiness negotiations were continued, and so the State will henceforward pay an annual revenue of 200,000 francs, and will inscribe on the public debt a fund of 3,000,000 francs, the interest of which, at 3 per cent., will amount to 105,000 francs a year; and so the Holy See will have at its disposal a total annual revenue of 305,000 francs.

The Catholic Bishop of Zanzibar has been publicly thanked for his kindness to the members of the Protestant Universities' mission, which fled before an attack of rebels in German East Africa.

Right Rev. Mgr. Gaughran, vicar capitular of the Diocese of Meath, Ireland, has been placed first on the list of three names to be submitted to the Pope for the selection of a Bishop for the vacant see of Meath. A member of the Gaughran family is Bishop of Kimberley, in South Africa, and it is a remarkable fact that the present Bishop of that see succeeded his own brother.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Times" says: "The eminent academician and editor of the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' M. Brunetiere, has been interviewed by the 'Presse' on the question of the proposed plenary assembly of French Bishops. He insists strongly that these dignitaries should no way concern themselves with politics, but that they should take the separation law as a French national fact which they are bound to respect. The greatest of blunders, in M. Brunetiere's opinion, would be the attempt to create, or rather to revive, a Catholic party. 'People in France,' he says, 'do not want the Church to mix itself up in politics. They do not want it to bring its spiritual authority to bear in the elections. The only advice wanted from the Christian pulpit is that which concerns morals and religion. As regards the appointment of the Bishops, the Pope, in M. Brunetiere's opinion, will choose them neither from among foreigners nor from the members of banished religious orders. But when once these appointments have been made, the French Church will, no doubt, insist on having the American method, as fixed upon by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, taken henceforth as that to be followed in France.'

Irish exchanges record the death of Very Rev. Canon Hayes, P. P., Y. G., Tulla County Clare, in the seventy-third year of his age and the fiftieth of his religious life. Deceased was born at Portlaoine, County Tipperary. He studied at the Irish College, Paris, and was ordained by Bishop Vaughan. During his pastorate of Tulla, which lasted twenty-five years, he built several schools and a splendid church.

The Archduchess Marie Immaculee, who is reported as having retired from the world and taken the veil, is a daughter of the Archduke Leopold Salvator, of Austria. Her mother is a Bourbon princess. The Archduchess is not yet fourteen.

## Notre Dame, Montreal.

The great church of Notre Dame in Montreal was finished and opened for public service in 1833. (7th of June.) It was the regular successor and outcome of the first Notre Dame, a chapel built of bark, in 1642. It is a great temple in many respects, its size, its style of architecture, its bells, its organ, the rich details of its interior, the many historical relics it contains. It belongs to the pointed arch school that has handed down to us the time hallowed cathedrals of the old world; a style so perfectly in harmony with Christian thought and biblical tradition, and truly calculated to lift the soul to God.

It was designed by a James O'Donnell, whose body rests within the vault. The two bold lofty towers

227 feet in height, of its front, can be seen thirty miles down the river. 12,000 people can be comfortably seated in this vast temple and its acoustics were so scientifically looked after that all may hear every word from the pulpit. The truly imposing main altar would require columns to properly describe. The religion-history of the world is depicted in its accessory sculptures. The chime of ten bells in one tower and one great bell in the other and the grand organ with nearly 6,000 pipes are the wonder and delight of visitors from even the old world.

A remarkable verdict was rendered in a Chicago court the other day when the five children of a drunkard were awarded \$17,500 damages against three saloon keepers who had continued to give their father liquor after being warned not to do so by the drunkard's wife. We should like to see a similar award made in one of our Nova Scotia courts, for we fear that the number of liquor-sellers who would turn a deaf ear to the appeal of a heart-broken wife or mother not to give drink to their husband or son, is large enough in our community to need such a reminder of the criminality of their conduct as would make them doubt whether the liquor business be so profitable after all.—Gasket.

## A Picturesque Soldier.

Old Gen. Sausier, who died the other day in Paris full of years and honors, was one of those soldiers whose career would have delighted the elder Damas, its earlier portion being one series of exploits, recalling those of d'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis. Before he was out of the military College of St. Cyr he had fought a couple of sanguinary duels, and after receiving his baptism of fire in Africa he greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea, where the Legion of Honor was pinned on to his breast by Marshal Canrobert at a moment when there seemed but little prospect of his living to enjoy it, his body being simply one mass of bayonet wounds. The annals of the French army are full of stories of subsequent acts of heroism on his part in the Kabylia, notably one when he faced alone a charge of Arabs that were bent on carrying off a wounded French soldier for the sake of increasing the number of trunkless heads which they kept as trophies. From Africa he was sent to Mexico, where he took part in no less than thirty battles, winning the cross of officer of Legion of Honor by entering a fortress of the enemy alone and single handed while his superiors were engaged in a council of war as to the means to be devised for taking it by siege. Fortunately for Sausier the enemy was fleeing from the fortress when he entered it, but neither he nor yet the commanders of the force to which he belonged were aware of the fact when he made his way into the stronghold.

Taken prisoner in the war of 1870 he refused to give his parole and was in consequence thereof imprisoned in a casemate of the Prussian fortress of Grandenetz, not far from the Russian frontier. There he managed to win the heart of the daughter of one of his principal jailers and with her help, and by fixing up his bolster to represent him in his bed, he contrived to get beyond the walls on a pitch dark night. Still suffering from his wounds and pursued as his flight was discovered, he struggled across the line of demarcation of the Russian frontier when his pursuers were only a few yards distant from him. Fortunately for him the Russian frontier officers were in entire sympathy with the French in the war of 1870 and refused to give him up. He returned to France to take still further part in the war, helped to suppress the commune insurrection, commanded the troops that added Tunisia to France's African possessions, and then became governor of Paris and generalissimo of the French army, retiring just in time to avoid being implicated in any way in the Dreyfus scandal. He was one of the most popular of French officers, an officer of the same stripe of Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, and his death leaves the French army poorer by one of its most picturesque figures.—Marquis de Pontenoy.

The news that the King of Norway has notified officially his accession to the Holy See is highly gratifying to all Catholics. Nothing of this kind has occurred between Rome and Christiania since the schism, but the pleasing intelligence suggests the thought that the imperial crown was offered to a former King of Norway by a Roman Pontiff, and also of the part played by that country in Catholicizing the extreme North of Europe and Greenland (see "The Evangelization of America Before Christopher Columbus," by Dr. J. Galle, in the Report of the Third Scientific Congress of Catholics, Brussels, 1894.)

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effluvia 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.

A recent candidate for Parliament in England wrote an address to the electors of the town he wished to represent, and a love letter to his best girl. He put the two effusions into the wrong envelopes. The printer was quite surprised at receiving an order to print ten thousand copies of the love letter in circular form.—Christian Register.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Province is writing to us: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

"Women," said the dejected young man, "is a disappointment and a fraud."

"Indeed?" spoke one listener. "Yes, I saved up all my tobacco money and lived on porridge two weeks to treat Miss Truelove to the opera and a supper. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Rheumatism in Shoulders.

"I had the Rheumatism in my shoulders so bad that I could not rest at night. I took Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and have not had a trace of it since." John Kitton, Glenboro, Man.

"Be sure to agree with the girls' father in politics," said the experienced man, giving hints to the young lover. That night, after he had enjoyed the young lady's society for an hour, her father came in, and the youth started conversation by asking, "What is your opinion of the Eastern question?" "I am in favor of the open door policy," said the old gentleman, stiffly, "and this is your hat I believe."

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring, and it will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe curing Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

"My dear Miss Kempton," remarked Mr. Cliftonville, meeting the young lady by chance, "your new hat is simply divine. I crossed the street specially to get a better view of it. However, I shouldn't like to sit behind it at the theatre."

"But, then, you needn't," retorted Miss Kempton, with an arch smile; "for you are welcome to sit beside it."

What could the poor boy do?

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

## Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read differently if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

## DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and efficient remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Palms in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quiety, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen R. Strong, Barwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refrain substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1906. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES McISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

The vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the death of Mr. Prefontaine, has been filled by transferring Hon. Mr. Brodeur from the Inland Revenue Department to that of Marine and Fisheries and appointing Senator Templeman of British Columbia, Minister of Inland Revenue. They were sworn in before the Governor-General, yesterday.

The Patriot has expressed itself as strongly opposed to the "Salary Grab." This salary grab was effected by the Laurier Government, who control the finances of the Dominion. By this act the Government have put their hands deep down into the treasury and extracted therefrom these large increases for the indemnity of members of Parliament and the pensions of ex-Ministers. They had no mandate from the electorate of Canada to do this. The Patriot in condemning this action, for which the Government is responsible, makes use of these words: "How any body of men today can meek and calmly endorse the Salary Grab is beyond the comprehension of all men outside of Parliament, and who have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow." We trust the Patriot will continue its opposition to this action of the Government, and that when Liberal candidates for the Federal Parliament next present themselves to the public our contemporary will remind them of the iniquity of the Laurier "Salary Grab."

The political frauds perpetrated by the Liberals in the Saskatchewan elections have been of such a heinous character that even the Toronto Globe, chief Liberal organ in the Dominion has been scandalized. The most glaring frauds were those in the Prince Albert district. Two presiding officers returned and swore to proceedings at certain polls, giving the number of votes polled for each candidate. These results indicated the election of a Liberal candidate. Investigation has shown that these officials had never reached the polls referred to; that no polls were opened in these localities and that no votes were polled there at all. In the face of the sworn returns of these officials, the actual state of affairs revealed by the investigation shows that these Government officials were guilty of very serious crimes. They were arrested, pleaded guilty, and seem to have been let off with fines of \$200 each. The Globe sent a representative to Saskatchewan to secure evidence on the ground, and in discussing the matter has this to say, among other things: "And in our deliberate judgment this is a matter emphatically for the crown authorities. Plainly the crown officials were guilty of illegal acts. They have pleaded guilty. But it is charged—and it is said evidence can be offered in support of the charge—that their conduct was not only technically illegal but absolutely criminal. That is a matter for the crown to investigate. The offences alleged were against the honor and integrity of the crown. The crown ought not to surrender its prerogative to any private prosecutor. From the most reliable information the Globe has been able to secure it would seem that Premier Scott has, at the very outset of his premiership, to make a choice which will be pivotal in his political career. He may have facts to warrant another course. We trust, and we believe, that he will choose political principle and not political opportunism." The case must be pretty bad when the Globe goes that far. This is a sample of the political methods by which Laurier and Scott. Is it not very glaring? The Globe in its issue of the 5th, inst., in further reference to this matter, says: "If these offenders are officials under the Dominion government they should be given short shrift by their superiors at Ottawa. If they are 'guilty, wiser men are in the asylums for the insane and better men are in the penitentiary. In any case, whether dupes or rogues, they are, by their own confession, unfit to hold office in any department of the government of Canada."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The Conference.

As stated in our last issue, the Liberal-Conservative Conference held in Charlottetown on Tuesday January 30th, was very largely attended, and much good earnest work was accomplished. Among those in attendance and taking an active part in the deliberations of the Conference were: Senator Ferguson, Senator McDonald, Alexander Martin, M. P., A. A. McLean, M. P., John A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition; A. P. Prowse, M. P.; Kinross, A. L. Fraser, A. J. McDonald, W. A. O. Morsor, M. P., P. S., A. C. McDonald, ex-M. P., William Campbell, ex-M. P., P., Fred. Perkins, Donald Nicholson, Peter McCourt, James McIsaac, etc. The old officers of the Conference, and their successors in office have already been referred to. After the election of officers, the following conveners for the different districts of the three counties were elected:

- QUEEN'S COUNTY. 1st District, W H Hogan; 2nd " Albert Tremere; 3rd " F H Horne; 4th " S A Nicholson; 5th " Ch Town and Royalty, P S Brown. KING'S COUNTY. 1st District, A L Fraser; 2nd " L P Doyle; 3rd " D C Morsor; 4th " M McKinnon; 5th " John W McPhee. PRINCE COUNTY. 1st District, Dr Murphy; 2nd " Allan McPhee; 3rd " H K Dobie; 4th " Dr Sutherland; 5th " James A McNeill.

The following resolutions were then presented to the meeting and carried: Moved by Arthur Simpson, of Bay View: Seconded by W E Bentley of Charlottetown.—Resolved that this Conference records its confidence in our Leader, Robert Laird Borden, and entertains the confident hope that the next general election will result in making him Premier of Canada.

Moved by John Anderson, Kensington, seconded by Peter McCourt. That this Conference records its strong disapproval of the practice pursued by the present Government, to a much greater extent than former ones, of submitting to Parliament in the closing days of each session measures involving enormous expenditures of public money, thereby preventing a full expression of public opinion thereon and precluding a thorough consideration of such measures by members of Parliament.

That this Conference heartily endorses the policy propounded by Mr Borden, in his recent public addresses to the effect that measures rushed through Parliament in the closing hours of last session providing pensions for certain retiring Cabinet Ministers, increased salary for the Prime Minister, additional allowance for the Leader of the Opposition, increase in the allowance to members of Parliament and changes in the manner of paying the same, and increase of salaries of the Judiciary, should be reopened at the approaching session, so as to admit of a full discussion, of these measures on the floor of Parliament, and in the press of Canada. Moved by A. C. McDonald, seconded by W. H. Hogan.—That this Conference endorses the policy, settled by the Conservative administration in 1895 and 1896, of building branch railways connecting the main line of the P. E. Island Railway with Elmira, Rustico, Stanley Bridge, New London, Crapsaud, Richmond Bay, and West Cape, as well as the now uncompleted link of the Murray Harbor Railway connecting it with Montague Bridge, and earnestly urges the immediate prosecution of those necessary public works, more particularly as the claim of the Province in the matter of public works is naturally strengthened by the largely increased expenditures on railways and public works generally in other parts of Canada.

Moved by Fred. Perkins, seconded by Arthur Simpson.—That this Conference desires to place on record its entire disapproval of the annual loss to the country in the operation of the I. C. R. and the Canals of Canada, chiefly owing to extravagant and unbusinesslike management—notably in the purchase of supplies,—and strongly recommends the placing of their operations under the control of an independent commission.

Moved by John Fraser, Avondale, seconded by Michael Roady, and supported by John T. Mellish. Considering that the population of this Province has for some years past been on the decrease and that

the tide of emigration from our shores has recently swelled to an alarming extent threatening further decline in population which will result in depreciation of the value of real estate and a consequent increase of the burden of those who remain;

And considering that this Province offers to farmers of limited capital, opportunities of independence and success unsurpassed in Canada or elsewhere, and particularly adapted to farmers in the British Islands;

And considering that the Federal Government spends annually large and rapidly increasing amounts in advertising the western parts of Canada as fields for immigration and investment, thereby attracting to the west practically the whole of the immigrants from abroad as well as many from this Province;

And considering that the people of this Province pay their proportion of the cost of procuring settlers from abroad and derive no advantage therefrom;—

Therefore resolved, That it is the duty of the government of this Province for the time being to pressor claims upon the Dominion Government for just treatment in this matter, and to take prompt and energetic measures to attract to this Island settlers from abroad of a desirable class to take up the vacant lands of this Province and thereby aid in the development of its splendid resources;

And that for this purpose it is, among other suitable measures, desirable that the Department of Agriculture for this Province should collect and receive information as to the vacant lands fit for settlement; of vacant and other lands and properties for sale in this province with particulars as to location and quality of each such property and the terms upon which the same may be bought and sold, and from time to time tabulate and transmit the same to the proper department of the Federal Government.

(2) That arrangements should be made with the Federal Government for the publication and distribution through their immigration agencies of the information and advertising matter to be furnished them from time to time by the Department of Agriculture and the government of this Province.

Resolved, that the Government Stock Farm as at present constituted gives very unsatisfactory results and that in the interests of the farmers of this Island it is necessary that a thorough reorganization be made along the following lines.—Until such time as the Commission of Agriculture is held by a practical agriculturist, the management should be again vested in Commissioners the majority at least of whom should be practical farmers and stock raisers who have made a success in the business.

An expert examination should be made of all breeding stock on the premises and those of mixed or doubtful breeding and all others not strictly first-class should be disposed of. The farm should then be stocked with a limited number of animals of the best breeding obtainable and tested for individual excellence so that a means of improving their herds may be afforded to the farmers and stockraisers of this Province.

Further resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that steps

should be taken at an early day to induce the Government to establish and operate an experimental station within the Province.

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the agitation for improved winter communication, and we urgently desire that the same shall be persistently kept up until the terms of Union are fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of this Province.

W H Hogan, of Hope River moved, seconded by John Saunders, City: That the trade of this Province is seriously handicapped on account of the existing excessive rates for freight and passengers between this Province and points on the Mainland, and submit that rates on this route should not exceed rates now paid on the I. C. R. and other railways—that clearly being contemplated in framing the terms of union.

Donald Nicholson moved, seconded by Thomas Doyle. That we view with alarm the rapidly increasing debt of Canada, in a period of world wide prosperity, when careful management of our resources could be made to reduced it.

That extravagance of very alarming proportions characterizes the management of many branches of the public Service—which calls for condemnation from every well-wisher of our Country.

Mr. Fisher and his Leader.

In a speech recently delivered in Montreal Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Government, gave utterance to the following expressions: "If I were an elector in England I should be a liberal free trader and the liberal free traders there have my sympathy and my belief in their success and the right of their cause. \* \* \* England has not adopted a preference for Canada and I think she did right \* \* \* England to-day being free trade could not give a preference without changing her fiscal policy. It would mean the imposition of a tax on imported goods for the express purpose of giving a preference to Canada, one of her own colonies. That would mean the obstruction of her own trade, increased taxation and the entering into the complicated problem of a protective policy. It would, I think, in England's case, be a radical change for the worse."

These statements directly contradict the declarations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London in August 1902. In virtue of the importance of the country he represented Sir Wilfrid was the leading member of that Conference, and on his motion the Conference adopted this resolution: "1. That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominion beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the Empire."

"2. That this conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between

the Mother Country and the British dominion beyond the seas."

"3. That with a view, however, to promote the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that the colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should as far as their circumstances permit give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom."

"4. That the prime ministers of the colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed."

"5. That the Prime Ministers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of this resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

For further certainty as to the Canadian view a memorandum was handed in by the conference, of which the last clause reads as follows: "The Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime ministers of the colonies that His Majesty's government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the Mother Country. The Canadian ministers desired to have it understood that they took this course with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the colonies, and that the Mother Country would at an early day apply the same principle by exempting the products of the colonies from customs duties."

The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. William Patterson, Sir William Mulock, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. William Fielding. From this it will be seen that when Fisher says that Great Britain did right in refusing to do what Sir Wilfrid and the other Prime Ministers "respectfully" urged her to do, he contradicts his Leader and disapproves the "strong hope" and expectation of five of his colleagues. Mr. Tarte had to leave the Cabinet for expressing views at variance with those of his Leader. Will Mr. Fisher be asked to resign too?

Balfour and Chamberlain.

London advices of the 4th, say: That there is a split in the unionist party is recognized as an existing fact by the unionist newspapers this morning. They say it is definitely known that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have agreed to disagree and it is believed Mr. Chamberlain will withdraw from his adhesion to Mr. Balfour and organize a separate party on tariff reform. This it is admitted by the Standard, the Morning Post and other unionist newspapers will be the only course open to Mr. Chamberlain unless, indeed, Mr. Balfour decides to call a meeting of the party and allow its members to decide the question of leadership. The whole situation forms the political sensation of the hour and nothing else is discussed in the political clubs. It was stated very emphatically yesterday that if Mr. Balfour would not agree to call a meeting of the party, Former Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Alfred Douglas would be appointed leader ad-interim until Mr. Balfour is returned to parliament by the city of London. There is still a remote chance of Walter Hume Long, former president of the local government board, being asked to accept the leadership under a compromise but will informed persons say positively that Mr. Balfour will refuse anything like a compromise while Mr. Chamberlain insists on standing for protection. It is even intimated that the invitation to Mr. Balfour to stand for the seat for the city of London resigned in his favor by Alban G. H. Gibbs, may be withdrawn unless he goes over to Mr. Chamberlain; but this is believed to be hardly likely. The liberals will decide today whether they will contest the seat for the city of London and in view of the latest developments there is a likelihood of Mr. Balfour having to fight for it.

Later London advices say—Chamberlain will not lead, says the Mail, the Unionist organ, very emphatically. It explains that like the other journals it received a mass of correspondence, but declined to publish it as it would only prove embarrassing both to Balfour and Chamberlain. With a positiveness which is seemingly inspired it adds that Chamberlain has formally announced

that he is not a candidate for the leadership of the party. He gives no sign of departing from the mature, carefully considered decision, nor is such a departure to be expected in the future. Now that Balfour has been so bitterly attacked it is certain that Chamberlain will be less than ever inclined to deviate from the path of perfect loyalty which he laid out for himself and so unwaveringly followed.

A Branch Company.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Company are asking incorporation at Ottawa for the purpose of building branch lines to connect with the Transcontinental Railway. The directors of the Company will be practically the Grand Trunk Pacific directors. It is proposed to build branch lines to Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Ottawa in Eastern Canada. The greater number of branches, however, will be built in the West. Among these will be branches to Calgary, Battleford, Brandon, Regina and Hudson Bay. It is also the intention to have a branch to Vancouver, as well as another along Vancouver Island. The intention is to build twenty-three

branches in all. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company will also apply, next session, for power to guarantee the bonds of any company incorporated for the construction of branch lines or the acquisition of rolling stock and to make the necessary working arrangements with such companies whose bonds are guaranteed.

Australia Concedes.

An important concession has been made by the Australian customs authorities to Canadian exporters. For some time the antipodean custom in charging a duty upon Canadian products, has been adding to the cost of transportation to an Ocean port of shipments, with the result that the duty would be less on goods shipped via New York than via Vancouver, thus discriminating against the Canadian route. A Cablegram received at the Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa, announces that the Australian authorities have agreed to concessions. They will remove this discrimination and in future there will be added to the price for duty only the cost of the transportation of goods from the point of origin to the nearest frontier port of the United States, no matter whether they go by Vancouver or New York.



Beautiful Furs! At 1-3 Off for Cash At JAS. PATON & Co's

If Your Clothes Come From Us They'll Be Right

All Heavy Winter Clothing .READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS Ulsters, Reefers and Suits,

At 1-4 & 1-3 Off for Cash Warm Winter Wear

At Big Discounts off for Cash JAS. PATON & CO.

Money Wanted! We would respectfully request a prompt settlement of accounts just sent out. Your bill may be small, but many hundreds of small amounts aggregate a considerable sum of money, which we need in our business, so we expect "every man to do his duty." Don't put off; pay up promptly, and you will greatly oblige M. Trainor & Co.



Calendar for Feb., 1906.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, and Low Water. Includes Moon's Phase and Our Lady of the Rosary.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it.

Bernardine. They brought forth one charge after another, and quoted Sacred Scripture and the Fathers in defense of their arguments...

On the French politicians after this. The newspapers, French and Italian, are full of it. They are copying quite largely from the White Book...

SUFFERING WOMEN Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others, dizziness and fainting spells...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Friend—What did the editor offer you for your poem? Poet—A dollar. "Why, that was an insult. What did you say?" "Nothing. I pocketed the insult."

Destroys Worms.

Mrs. John Lowe, New Germany, N. S., writes: "I have given Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my children with excellent results. They are fond of taking it and it acts perfectly, requiring no calomel afterwards."

Electrification of St. Clair Tunnel.

The announcement has been given out by the Grand Trunk Railway System that arrangements have been made for the adoption of electric traction in the St. Clair Tunnel...

Notes From Rome.

Nero's setting fire to Rome and then having the blame thrown on the Christians when he found out how unpopular was his act, is recalled by the action of the French politicians...

Prevention of Consumption.

The Sixth Annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons Ottawa on the 28th of March next.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds.

Raging Headaches, that nothing else will cure, are quickly quieted by Minard's Liniment.

Chilblains.

Mrs. J. B. Rusk, Ruskview, Ont., says: "I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for chilblains, and found it most effectual. It relieved the irritation almost immediately and a few applications made a complete cure."

Mother.—Elsie, your sister tells me you took a second helping of Christmas pudding at Mrs. Brown's.

Little Elsie.—So I did, mama. Mother.—Do you think that was right, Elsie? Little Elsie.—Yes. You know you have often told me not to contradict any one, and Mrs. Brown said, "I know Elsie will have a second helping of pudding," and I couldn't contradict her, could I?

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Overshoes For Men Women And Children

Made only by the best manufacturers at the following close prices:

- Men's one buckle overshoes \$1.65
Men's fine Jersey cloth overshoes 1.85
Men's low overshoes 1.40
Men's two buckle heavy overshoes 2.20
Women's overshoes 1.85 and 2.15
Boys' Overshoes 1.50
Girls 2 buckle overshoes 1.65
Child's two buckle overshoes 1.45

Alley & Co.

Agents for the Amherst wet weather shoes. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

DON'T

Use newspapers for wrapping your goods in. We have

ONE CAR LOAD OF Wrapping Paper

IN STOCK.

Manilla, Grey Brown, Red Brown, White Drug, In Rolls and Reams, all sizes, all weights, at lowest prices.

PAPER BAGS.

The celebrated S.O.S. kind. Sizes 1-4 lb. to 25 lbs; good strong well made bags.

Twines. Twines.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Custom Tailoring!

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

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

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

NEW CLOTHS

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

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

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

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

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

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

SAY!

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of

BOOTS or SHOES

or anything else in the

FOOTWEAR

Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets

\$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,

AGENT, Mar. 22nd, 1905.

John A. Mathieson, K.C.—Successor to A. McDonald

Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors. Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1905—717.

THIS IS

The Store

Where you can get the

Things that Delight all Gentlemen

Fancy Shirts, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Lined Gloves, Fur Lined Gloves, Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Fancy Hose, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Fur Collars.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Our Lady of the Rosary.

BY SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Oh, there's in far Bologna a banner old and worn,

Its silken web decaying, its golden fringes torn;

Faded its azure background and all its tints forlorn.

Long, long ago a painter, whose name will never die,

Set forth its tender meaning to face Bologna's sky,

The banner of our Lady in honor borne on high.

Still fair its pictured Presence, and clear its outlined thought,

Worthy the master fancy, the master hand that wrought,

And true as truth the lesson its ages long have taught.

High throned on clouds of heaven our Lady sits a Queen,

In radiant state and matchless, sweet eyes soft locks between,

And purity and pity in her dear face serene.

Upon her knees supported, our Lord, the Infant King,

Divine, yet condescending to every earthly thing,

Bends, reaching hands of welcome to blossoms on the wing.

For roses—roses blushing, and roses red and white,

And buds the sheath just parting, and parted leaflets bright,

Float airily and thickly in heaven's all golden light.

Below, the kneeling people tell o'er and o'er their beads;

The Rosary of Our Lady each soul devout that pleads

Lifts towards her throne, entreating the helper of our needs.

The roses are their pleadings, their whisperings of love,

The sighs, the yearning longings of faith and hope which move

The air of earth, and bloom to loveliness above.

Oh, deathless thought! The painter linked lives with us to-day,

Our Lady! at thy footstool thy children ceaseless pray,

And with these blessed roses strew all thy radiant way.

O Holy Infant Jesus! may Thy dear hands still seize

The blossoms of our pleadings around Thy Mother's knees,

And treasure in Thy bosom our prayers as well as these!

Origin of Devotion to the Holy Name.

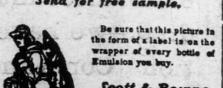
Since the hour in which the angel said to Joseph, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus," the sacred name of our Redeemer has been venerated and loved on earth. It remained, however, for St. Bernardine of Siena, the apostle of Italy in the fifteenth century, to shape this veneration into a practical devotion in the existence of the Church, to bring it into more active touch with the thoughts and lives of men. Like all other practices of piety that have been called into action to enkindle God's love in the hearts of His creatures, this devotion to the Holy Name met with the most violent opposition at its inception, but He who first gave it to Joseph through the ministry of an angel watched over it with a jealous care, and enabled its great promulgator, St. Bernardine, to triumph over all its enemies.

St. Bernardine was born at Massa, in the province of Siena, in the year 1380. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Franciscan order, completed his studies with great success and was ordained priest in September, 1404. In 1417 he began to travel through Italy, preaching the Gospel everywhere as he went. The country had been distracted for three centuries previous to his time by the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Sobriety had worked sad havoc among the people, and the enemies of law and order held almost complete control throughout the land. No sooner had St. Bernardine appeared in their midst,

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont. Price \$1.00 All Druggists

Even those of us who believe that the Church is the gainer in the freedom from State interference that went with the State's protection cannot say that the Roman Curia took the first steps towards breaking the Treaty-breakers at all first or last. The blame must rest solely

on the French politicians after this.

The newspapers, French and Italian, are full of it. They are copying quite largely from the White Book, and the comments are pro and con; hot and cold, and some mixed. But there are the documents and after all the excitement has subsided, there they stay, as incontrovertible evidence of the imperturbable dignity and patience and charity of Mother Church towards her erring eldest daughter.

In a month or so, it is probable scores of bishops will be appointed by Pius X., to fill the already too long vacant French sees. It will be the first time in a century that there will be no suggestion or recommendation or interference of any kind from the French Government in the matter of naming bishops. What the French Government will do after these bishops are appointed remains to be seen. French officials have shown themselves capable of very foolish actions. But the Holy Father is not worrying over what obstacles may be put in their way. The distracted French flocks must have Shepherds and the Great White Father of all appoints them, leaving to the Providence that watches over the Church to still the waves that threaten them, or—well the ages of martyrdom are not necessarily over.

The French politicians cannot any longer pretend to think that the breaking of the Concordat was rendered necessary by the Pope's attitude, neither can they blame the Pope for any discrepancy in the splendid organization of the Church in France. Every vacant see will be valiantly filled.

Such is a brief account of the manner in which this practice of honoring our Saviour through His sacred name first took the form of a practical devotion in the Church. Since that time it has been constantly on the increase. Throughout the world have been established numerous societies whose distinctive badge is this blessed name. Happy those families whose households are members of this society, and especially happy shall they be when, at the hour of death, their last sighs shall be followed by the sound of their Master's adorable name.

Amid all the bright galaxy of saints whom the Church has given in earth and heaven, that great Franciscan, St. Bernardine of Siena, stands out preeminently as the founder, patron and protector of the Holy Name Society.

St. John Capistran, who had, years before, been received into the Franciscan order by St. Bernardine, was preaching in Italy at the time, and on hearing of his friend's trial, hastened to Bernardine's defense. Pope Martin received him warmly, and on the day of examination admitted him to the council. At the examination it St. Peter's the Pope himself presided, surrounded by his Cardinals, many prelates and religious. There were present sixty-two doctors, who had come to support the complaints against St.

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