

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 39

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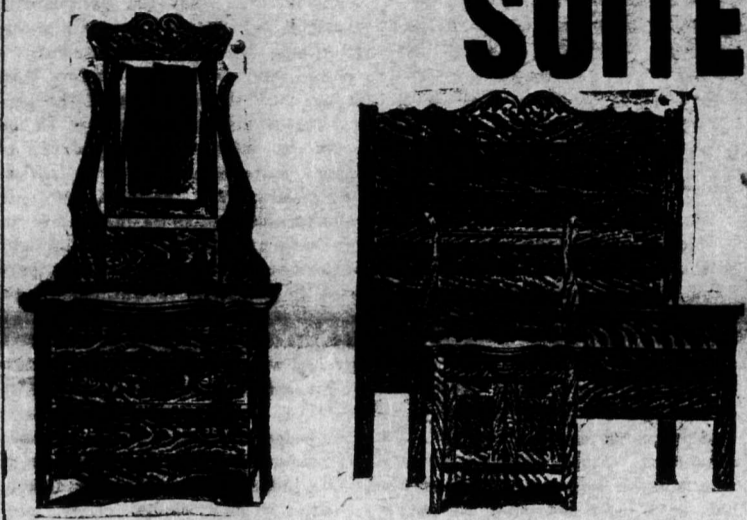
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Jesuit Weather Prophets.

The recent West India cyclone that swept across the southern part of Florida, the northern part of Cuba and the coast of the Gulf States, doing incalculable damage, uprooting trees, blowing down houses, sinking ships, and taking liberally of human life, was foretold with absolute accuracy, says the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y. Its path was traced in advance, its violence described. Had the warning been generally observed, much would have been saved.

It was not the famous Government experts at Washington, with all their costly equipment and large staffs, who read the signs of the heavens, that foretold the approaching hurricanes. An humble priest, working only for the good of the Cuban people, sent out the warning. In Cuba they believed and followed his instructions, for they knew from years of experience that any prediction sent out by Father Laurent Gangioli, director of the Belen Observatory at Havana, was sure to be right.

As soon as he made his announcement, 'phones and telegraph wires became busy, boats hurried to ships, and the sailors of all nationalities in Havana, port made everything safe and snug. Inhabitants took to their houses, and removed all they could from the path of the cyclone.

It came along on time, in the exact path set for it by Father Gangioli, and with the violence and power he had predicted. The loss would have been infinitely more so, but for the warning of the Jesuit priest. It was fully a day and a half before the storm that Father Gangioli notified the United States Weather Bureau that it was due.

Such exact information on natural phenomena would have made the reputation of another weather observer international, but to Father Gangioli it meant only additional prestige. Already he ranks as the foremost authority on West India storms, and the Belen Observatory, of which he is in charge, has for the last thirty-six years been supplying the people of Cuba with timely warning of every threat of a dangerous storm.

Six years ago Father Gangioli performed a still more notable feat of weather forecasting, when he foretold the storm that devastated Galveston. This was really a marvellous exploit. It was on September 1, 1900, that a cyclone of little force appeared in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea, crossed the Island of Cuba, passed south of Florida, and on September 8 swept down on the helpless city of Galveston. The United States Weather Bureau observer at Havana noted the disturbances, but predicted that it was harmless, and would spend its force in the Atlantic without doing any damage.

But Father Gangioli knew better. His own experience and the advantage of the researches by his eminent predecessor, Father Vines, founder of the Belen Observatory, gave him far better sources of information than the newly installed United States official had. He traced in advance the very hours at which the cyclone would reach various points, such as Tampa, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. He was right almost to the letter, but at the very hour that he was publishing his grave fears as to the terrible results to Galveston, the self-sufficient United States forecaster was announcing that the disturbance was scarcely worth mentioning. When the United States weather maps traced the course of the storm it was found that it had been forecasted in every particular by the Belen Observatory.

Father Vines, who was a man of rare talent and a great observer of the heavens, sought, when he became director, in 1870, to improve the methods by which his scholarly predecessor, Father Jose Renal, had grappled with the storm problems of the Antilles left him by his real pioneer, Father Cabre, who founded the department of meteorology in 1857.

The Cubans are childlike in their belief as to the accuracy of every report that come from the Belen Observatory. Thirty-six years of experience in its method has taught them to think it impossible that the Fathers could err in their forecasts. The cost of operating the observatory is borne by the shipping and commercial interests. Through their liberal contributions it has been possible to establish a system of telegraph communication with points in Cuba and various West Indian Islands. Quick as the storm comes, the telegraph is quicker, and through the medium of advance information by wire, Father Gangioli is always able to give first notice of phenomena that portend danger. One of Father Gangioli's assistants, Father Gutierrez, is now

in Spain making extended meteorological studies, and will later return to Cuba.

The Jesuits have made great progress in meteorology in the Philippines, the head of the weather service of the insular government being Father Algue. The predictions of the Manila Observatory are in demand at Hong Kong to supplement the British forecasts. The merchants and shippers of Havana are highly pleased with the storm signal service from Belen College.

The Royal College of Belen, of Havana, of which the observatory and its wonderful weather service is but a department, is a massive building, with stone walls six feet thick facing the Plaza de la Belen, between Acosta and Compostella Streets, and covering the entire block in irregular fashion. It has enormous rooms, great courts, winding passages, almost countless dormitories, large marble swimming pools, a beautiful chapel and school-rooms by the half dozen. Here are forty-eight priests and thirty scholars, educating 286 boarding scholars and 100 daily pupils in all the arts and sciences and plain every day knowledge. There is a free school beside of 200 boys from 7 to 16. And an earthquake branch has just been added. It is called the seismological department, and it is to be located at the community villa near Luyano, about three miles from Havana. The building is finished and awaits two of the latest improved recording seismographs, which have been ordered in Strasbourg.

Scientific societies and newspapers all over the world bear tribute to the accuracy of the forecasts that come from Belen, and the text-books that Father Vines left are accepted as standards.

Rome Speaks Once More.

Under this caption the New York Freeman's Journal, referring to the latest Encyclical of the Pope, of which it had not then received an authentic translation, speaks as follows: Now, for the man in the street the word modernism stands for the great progress made in real science in our days. He, therefore, having no inclination to read the Encyclical in order to learn what the Holy See condemns, takes it for granted that Pius X. is the avowed enemy of all that has shed so much glory upon the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Of course there is no real basis for this belief. What the Holy Father condemns are the invidious attempts to substitute for Christianity a form of religion, which in the last analysis is undiluted pantheism. What else pray, is the "New Theology," which, as taught by an English clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, has been making such headway in England. It was on the other day that the ecclesiastical authorities of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York deposed the Rev. D. Crepey from the Ministry, for advocating this form of "modernism," which would strip our Lord of His divine character and would make nature itself, and the whole framework of things "the school, the law of the highest kind of living, which we call religion."

In such vague language as this the attempt is made to do away with a personal God. The Protestant churches themselves, unless they would surrender the last vestiges of Christianity, should be as one with the Pope in condemning and denouncing this sort of "modernism."

Head over again the list of errors condemned last July by a decree of the Holy Office and you will readily recognize what need there is for the Holy See to condemn in the most solemn manner what is classified under the general lesson of "modernism." From the sixty-five condemned errors we call the following: "XXVII. The divinity of Christ cannot be proved by the Gospels. It is only a dogma which the Christian consciousness evolved from the idea of a Messiah.

"XXVIII. When Jesus exercised His ministry, He did not speak for the purpose of making Himself known as the Messiah, nor were His miracles performed with a view of showing that He was.

"XXIX. It is permissible to concede that Christ, as known to history, was far inferior to the Christ who is worshipped by faith.

"XXX. In all the biblical texts the name, Son of God, is equivalent to Messiah, and does not by any means signify that Christ was the real and natural son of God."

To show to what extent the spirit of "modernism" has spread even among Catholics we may cite the case of Abbe Lisy, a French priest, whose published works have been placed on the Index. The Abbe questions the resurrection of our Lord, asserting that His body when taken down from the cross was not placed in a sepulchre, but thrown

into a common sewer, where it could not have been found. And yet St. Paul writing to the Corinthians declared, "But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen again; if Christ be not risen again, then is our teaching vain and your faith is vain."

We refer to the case of Abbe Lisy, because it illustrates the character of the propaganda that has been going on for some time within the Church itself.

Last May the Freeman's Journal published a translation from L'Univers setting forth the methods self-styled reformers have adopted to inoculate Catholics with their views. In Italy they have an organ called Rinnovamento (Regeneration) published in Milan under the direction of Fogazzaro, Abbe Mari and other well-known Italian writers. Some of the errors condemned by the recent decree of the Holy Office have been defended by the so-called "reformers" who have made it known that, unlike Luther, they will never openly leave the church but will persevere in their work, notwithstanding any ecclesiastical censures to which they may be subjected. Their underground plotting is crowned with success, would abolish the hierarchy, destroy dogmas, and uproot Catholic doctrine. Their teachings are described in the latest Encyclical as the combination and synthesis of all heresies. The bishops throughout the world are exhorted by Pius X. to leave nothing undone to combat in their respective dioceses the evil work denounced by the Encyclical. We quote what we assume to be correctly translated extracts from the Encyclical:

"Everything must be done to banish from your diocese every pernicious book. The bishops are to be above all human fear, to trample all fleshly imprudence under foot, and heedless of the outcry of the wicked, are to remember our prescription and to prescribe and tear out of the hands of the faithful all bad books and all bad writings. This is not only a right conferred on them, but a duty we impose on them."

The earnestness of the Father of Christendom manifests in summoning all bishops to do what is in their power to safeguard the Church against her enemies demonstrates that the Supreme Defender of the Faith has a profound sense of the danger involved in what he designates as the combination and synthesis of all heresies. Pius X. perceives that the enemies of the Church will do their best to make it appear that the latest Encyclical is aimed at science. He has, therefore, determined to answer this accusation in a practical manner:

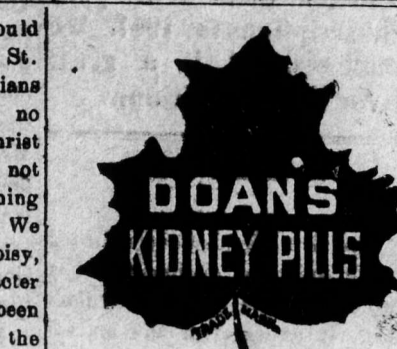
"To this accusation," he says, "we will reply by our actions. We have decided to set with all our power towards the foundation of a private institution, which shall group together the most illustrious representatives of Catholic science. It will be its object to favor and help, with Catholic truth for its light and guide, the progress of everything that can be called true science or erudition."

In this way the successor of St. Peter intends to show that there is no real antagonism between the Catholic Church and science, but that both hand in hand can cooperate for the moral, intellectual and material well being of mankind.

In the meantime this latest pronouncement of Rome is a summoning into the field of action of all the resources of the Church to defend Christianity from insidious attacks, which are the more dangerous because those who are making them do not always appear in the open.

In one of his articles in the London Times reviewing the four years of Pius X's pontificate, Paul Sabatier noted as a significant fact the enthusiasm with which the centenary of Garibaldi's birth was celebrated in Italy on July 4 last. M. Sabatier was in Loreto on the evening of that day and not even the festival of the Holy House, he says, was ever honored with such illuminations. Over against this we may set the lamentation of Signor Popperti in the Resegna Nazionale over "the cold ingratitude with which the people treat the memory of one of the greatest national heroes." Instead of honoring Garibaldi, he says, Italians are reminding one another that all this sons are generals and drawing large pay from the Government. Unless this sort of thing stops, is Signor Popperti's conclusion, the country will go to the dogs. He might have said, "It has already arrived there."

Garibaldi Day did not pass unnoticed in Florence, the home of the review from which we have quoted; it was kept in a fashion entirely worthy of the free booter of the red shirt. The anarchists stoned churches, tried to seize the colors, hurled missiles at the Governor's palace, insulted the King and hoisted the mayor. In Naples the cavalry had to be called out to clear the streets. These be thy gods, O Israel!



CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Hiram Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with these ailments. You may publish this if you wish."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"There is no use trying to deny it," said one man to another. "Blimes is badly married. I hate to say it, but it's so."

"How do you know?"

"By a talk I have just had with him."

"Does he complain?"

"No. That's the pathetic part of it. He was telling me how good natured and clever his wife is because this morning she showed him how to fasten his braces to his trousers with a hairpin!"—London Titbits.

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

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

Mrs. Nubbons—My husband is a perfect brute. Friend—You amuse me. Mrs. Nubbons—Since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little angel but pulling his papa's beard, and yesterday he went and had his beard shaved off.—London Titbits.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Reggy (ferverly)—Ah, Miss Rose, when I gaze on you my mind wanders." Miss Rose (with a yawn)—What a pity, Reggy, the rest of you doesn't keep up with your mind.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

He who has three enemies must agree with two.—German Proverb.

The man who makes hay when the sun shines is amply able to make love when the moon shines.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Orington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Every man has his price and some have two.

An agnostic has the best of it, for he doesn't have to prove anything.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rock, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1907

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

Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

Big Bluff Game

Our Grit friends have afforded ample evidence, during the last two or three weeks, that Borden's mastery of exposure of the maladministration and corruption of the Laurier Government has caused them a great deal of uneasiness. The attack and exposure of the Leader of the Opposition have been so thorough and severe that the friends of the Government have been driven to their wits' ends to discover some means of warding off the sledge hammer blows and divert public attention from their sorry plight. In their extremity they have had recourse to a big game of bluff. Mr. Aylesworth started the ball in Ontario, by throwing out some vague insinuations at a public meeting regarding 'corruption in elections and associating the name of Mr. Borden with these charges. The Leader of the Opposition was in Ontario at the time, and he immediately took up Mr. Aylesworth's charges and proclaimed their utter and unqualified falsehood, and defied the Minister of Justice to prove them. Ever since then Mr. Aylesworth has been attempting to explain himself. He says he did not say what Mr. Borden understood him to say. He only meant, he says, that if what someone else said could be proved, some third person might be shown to have been associated with those who are supposed to have used some money in elections. The explanation renders the original declaration so much more vague, that no one takes the Minister of Justice seriously; everyone can see through his bluff game. The next one to draw a red herring across the political trail was the bland, smiling Mr. Pugsley, the new Minister of Public Works. He was very anxious to secure his election in St. John without opposition, and to political supporters and opponents he was all smiles. But no sooner had he secured his election than he began his campaign of bluff. As poor Emerson's counsel in his libel case, he succeeded in politically annihilating the ex-Minister of Railways and in clambering without difficulty into Emerson's place in the Cabinet, and doubtless felt it incumbent on him to enter on the bluff game to prevent any searching investigation of his own conduct and to divert public attention from the general political rascality of the government. Taking his cue from Aylesworth, and knowing that Mr. Borden was in British Columbia, he began to shout about corruption in general; but taking good care not to make a specific charge. He seemed terribly anxious that someone should take notice of him, and acted like a man with a chip on his shoulder looking for someone to knock it off. But those who know him best only laughed at him. Next he asked Mr. Borden or some of his friends to bring an action against him for libel; but his "slippery" tactics were too well known, and again he failed. When he found that no one would start an action against him, he concluded to begin one himself, and the nature of this action is explained in the extracts from the Toronto World, published in another column.

He has now got what he apparently desired; let us see how he will act. The World seems to be pleased that Mr. Pugsley has started the action and expresses the hope that he will persevere in the same. By so doing he may prove more than he wishes.

It is now intimated from Ottawa that the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the tax-payers of Canada will be from \$125,000,000 to \$130,000,000. That is considerably more than \$13,000,000 the amount shovelled from the housepots, in 1904 by Laurier, Fielding and others, as the cost of the transcontinental railway from the public treasury. This is only one exposure of Grit imposition and falsehood. It is not much wonder the friends of the Government are taking to cover, and calling on Aylesworth, Pugsley and company to hide them under the mask of unmitigated bluff.

Yesterday, writes for three federal votes in Ontario were held. October 22nd will be nomination day, and polling will be on the 29th. Two of the seats, London and Wellington, were held by Liberals, and East Northumberland by a Conservative.

HONORABLE DANIEL GORDON.

In our obituary column today is recorded the death of Hon. Daniel Gordon of Georgetown, one of the very oldest, as well as one of the most worthy and honorable men of our Province. Not only was he the oldest public man in this Province; but he was one of the very oldest of Canada's public men, being slightly the senior of the veteran Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Gordon was born on June 2nd, 1821, and Sir Charles was born on July 2nd of the same year, so that at his death, Mr. Gordon was a month older than Sir Charles.

Mr. Gordon was born on the above named date, at Brudenell River, and was the son of Henry Gordon, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, and Margaret McDonald a native of this Province. He was educated in the local grammar school, and taught school for two years. He then entered on his business career in the store of the late Hon. Joseph Wightman. In 1841 he commenced business for himself at Georgetown and continued his mercantile pursuits up to the time of his death, a period of sixty-six years. From these facts it will be seen that he was not only one of our oldest public men; but that he was the very oldest general merchant in the Province. He was also a ship builder and ship owner, and in all these pursuits he was careful, thorough going and eminently successful.

As a merchant, he was honorable, alert and energetic, thorough in his methods, exact in his dealings and correct in all his transactions. He possessed keenness of intellect, quickness of perception and was most industrious in his habits, making the most profitable use of every portion of his time. With all these traits of character, he was a most genial and kindly hearted man. Notwithstanding his busy life, he found time for extensive and profitable reading and was one of the best informed men in the community. He possessed a retentive memory and his knowledge of the English classics was so comprehensive and correct, that he could with the greatest ease flavor his public speeches with apt quotations from the best authors.

He invariably took a warm and active interest in all movements for the advancement of the community in which he lived. For many years he was chairman of the King's County Board of agriculture and Exhibition Commissioners, and took the liveliest interest in the County Exhibitions. He was made a justice of the peace in 1851 and in 1863 was appointed High Sheriff of King's County, and held many other positions of trust in connection with public institutions in his town. Before Confederation he was a commissioner under the insolvency act. The duties of all these offices he discharged faithfully and well. In politics he was a Conservative and entered on his public career in 1866, when he was elected to the Legislative Council for the fourth district of King's County. In 1876, he was elected to the House of Assembly for Georgetown, and continued to represent that constituency until he voluntarily retired in 1904, in consequence of advancing age. After the election of 1876, he joined the coalition Government of Mr. Davies, (now Sir Louis) but he left the Davies party in 1878 and gave his support to the opposition, then led by Mr. Sullivan (now Chief Justice). On the formation of the Sullivan Government he became a member of the Executive, without portfolio, and retained that position until the Conservatives retired from power in 1891. After the appointment of Hon. Neil McLeod to the Bench and the retirement of Mr. Bentley through ill health Mr. Gordon became Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and continued in that post until 1903, when he voluntarily retired in favor of Mr. Matheson, who now leads the Conservatives in the House.

Mr. Gordon was an honorable, high minded statesman; a sound politician, of accurate knowledge, and an admirable speaker. His speeches in the Assembly roused the admiration of his followers and commanded the respect of his opponents. With his fellow members he was on the most friendly and familiar terms, and no one more enjoyed the amusing or exciting incidents inseparable from party warfare. His industrious habits and long business experience taught him the value of punctuality and he was always on time at the post of duty.

He was twice married. First to Miss Kearney of Sturgeon and secondly to Miss McGowan of

Malpeque, who survives him. He leaves two children, a son, Henry now resident in St. Paul, Minn., and a daughter, wife of Mr. H.O. McLeod, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, now resident in Toronto.

His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended, people being present from all parts of the Province. A special train from Charlottetown brought between sixty and seventy people. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery. The pall bearers were: Charles Owen, Captain Hugh McPhee, Captain William McLaren, Archibald J. McDonald, G.A. Aitken and James Dalziel.

Pugsley and the Toronto World.

Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, has given the Toronto World notice that he feels he has been libelled by an article that appeared in that paper on Sept. 21.

"His feelings," says the World on Friday last, "are tersely shown in the following note received by The World yesterday:

TAKE NOTICE that I complain of a certain statement published of and concerning me on page 6 of the issue of The Toronto World newspaper, published on the 21st day of September, 1907, as being libelous, which said statement is as follows: "There are some who now think that Mr. Pugsley was on the inside of all the Blair-Russell deal" AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this notice is given to you pursuant to the act respecting actions of libel and slander, R.S.O., 1887 chap. 68, sec. 6. Dated at Toronto this 24th day of September, 1907.

William Pugsley, By his solicitors, Denton, Dunn & Boulton, 20 King St. East, Toronto.

To The Toronto World and to The World Newspaper Co., of Toronto, Limited, publishers of The Toronto World.

The sentence complained of is taken from a paragraph that was run in the Political Intelligence column of The World. That paragraph in full reads as follows:

"The matter cannot now and in newspaper talk. If the prediction that we are to have a campaign of scandal against scandal is verified, the whole question of campaign funds may be opened up, and the side that has secured the most 'information' will have the advantage. Did the Russell-Graham junta tell Pugsley its plans and reveal the sources of its funds? It will not be effective to merely say a political party had a campaign fund of so many thousand dollars. There are some who now think that Mr. Pugsley was on the inside of all the Blair-Russell deal. He has gone so far that the whole truth must come out. Who supplied these immense funds, for the Conservatives were not the only party with a fund? Isn't it time the people found out. You must not forget that Mr. Bourassa said in parliament that nearly every candidate was assisted out of party funds. There must have been literally millions in it, to judge by what these men are saying these days.

"The World is surprised that the Hon. Mr. Pugsley has taken the reference to him so much to heart. What The World said was in itself inoffensive and was merely that there were some persons who thought Mr. Pugsley knew all about the Blair-Russell deal. Perhaps Mr. Pugsley's own recent speeches gave this impression. Several newspapers have indicated that he was not altogether in the dark as to the Blair-Russell deal, which is a matter of political intelligence and as such presumably not terra incognita to Mr. Pugsley.

"However, Mr. Pugsley is offended. If the slight reference The World has made to what some persons think Mr. Pugsley knows about that deal, has so upset him, there must be something in that deal so fearsome that it should in the public interest be brought out; or Mr. Pugsley is supersensitive.

"If Mr. Pugsley's object is to drag forth the horrid details of the Blair-Russell deal, The World is only too pleased to do what it can

to help him. If to attain his object, he wishes to sue The World for libel, The World will stand the suit, for of its own motion and by dint of spending much money, The World, up to the present, has been unable to get at real facts of that famous political deal. Now, peradventure, with the co-operation of Mr. Pugsley, those facts will be revealed to the public of Canada."

We extend a cordial invitation to all our friends and subscribers, who may be attending the Exhibition in Charlottetown next week, to pay us a visit. This occasion will afford a rare opportunity, without inconvenience, to those of our subscribers who have not remitted, to pay their subscriptions, and we sincerely trust that all will take advantage of it. In order to afford every convenience to our friends, and to prevent interference with other calls upon their time, we shall be in our office, ready for business, at eight o'clock every morning during Exhibition week, and also from six to eight o'clock in the evening. We earnestly trust our friends will appreciate our efforts to accommodate them, and that we shall have the pleasure of a great number of friendly calls during Exhibition week.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Ottawa, Sept. 28th, 1907

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has not been successful in the evasion and postponement of the Japanese trouble. As Mr. Borden, addressing a great meeting in Vancouver, reminded the people, Sir Wilfrid is himself largely to blame for the present condition of things. In his last campaign before he took office Sir Wilfrid was asked to announce his policy on Asiatic immigration into British Columbia. The Liberal leader then declared that the question did not interest any Province except British Columbia, and his Government would carry out the wishes of that Province. Sir Wilfrid has made many vague promises since, but the Western men never knew what they had to expect. While they have been entertained by anti-Japanese declarations from members of the Laurier Government and members supporting it, they have found the administration encouraging the evils which it promised to abolish.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE. For ten years the Laurier Government allowed Canada to remain outside the treaty between Britain and Japan. Until last January that treaty did not give the Japanese the right to settle in this country. Then on the motion of Sir Wilfrid himself it was enacted at Ottawa that Japanese should have the same rights as any other people to supply the labour market of Canada. Meanwhile the Legislature of British Columbia repeatedly passed "the Natal Act" excluding Asiatic foreigners, and the Government at Ottawa as often refused to permit that law to go into effect. The Government voted down an amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific contract providing that Asiatic labour should not be employed in construction. In every way Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues have been pro-Japanese at Ottawa and at London, while they have been furiously anti-Japanese at Vancouver and Victoria.

LABOR CONGRESS PROTESTS. The Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg brought Sir Wilfrid to the ring-bolt last week, by a peremptory message demanding that he should take steps to abrogate the treaty in regard to Asiatic immigration. Sir Wilfrid made applicable to Canada the Premier took several days to consider and then informed the Congress that he would have an enquiry made into the whole question of Oriental immigration. The Government has already held inquiries of this kind without arriving at any conclusion. It is also announced that a Commissioner will be sent to Japan to discuss the question with the Mikado's government. Less than a year ago the notorious W. T. B. Preston, who had made himself impossible as Commissioner in London, was appointed to Japan to represent the Trade and Commerce Department. It is pointed out that while in England Mr. Preston got mixed up with Lasarus, otherwise Louis Leopold, whose agency sent many mechanics on false representations to this country. Mr. Preston went to the Hawaiian Islands and Australia on his way to Japan, and Japanese have since been coming from those southern countries. He is now in China or Japan and the government finds it necessary to send someone else. Wherever Mr. Preston goes he accomplishes purposes that are not desirable. But the farther away he is the better he serves one great political purpose, that is to postpone and prevent the full disclosure of the ballot switching operations of the machine during the time he was organizer.

A LITTLE LATE. The latest announcement made is that Japanese will now be admitted only when they have passports from the government of Japan, whereby it is claimed that the immigration from Hawaii will be stopped. This simple plan goes into effect a few months later, for the last shipment of Japanese from Honolulu completes the contract under which some 6,000 have been brought to this country. These are a part of 9,500 Asiatic laborers who have been landed in British Columbia in a little over a year, a pretty large colony to come into the constituency of a Minister and a complete supporter who have both declared that British Columbia must be "a white man's country."

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE. The Commission of Inquiry into the Quebec Bridge disaster held sittings this week at Ottawa. Chief Engineer Schreiber, and Bridge Engineer Douglas of the Government Department, testified that the Government officers did not supervise or inspect the superstructure of the bridge while under construction. Mr. Douglas said that he examined the

plans but only as he supposed for the purpose of the tenders. Everything was left to the officers and advisors of the bridge company. The Government bridge expert, says now that he had suspicions before the accident respecting the contractor's plans, but he was not definite. But he was not asked to express an opinion, and when he objected to the consulting engineer's plan, he was overruled. This shows a remarkable want of vigilance on the part of the government, seeing that the company which was allowed a free hand had not invested a quarter of a million on the enterprise which the government was assuming a liability of seven to ten millions. The Statute clearly required government approval of the plans and departmental inspection of the work. Within a few months we have had the collapse of the lift lock structure on the Trent Canal, the fall of the Laurier tower at Ottawa, and the Quebec bridge catastrophe, all in public works supported by the Government. It is to be expected that all public works supported by the Government, all built according to plans approved by Government, and all paid for by the people of Canada.

Attainder.

The following article on "Attainder" is from advance pages of volume II. of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," sent us by the publishers, Robert Appleton Company, New York.

Attainder.—A Bill of Attainder may be defined to be an Act of Parliament for putting a man to death or for otherwise punishing him without trial in the usual form. Thus by a legislative act a man is put in the same position as if he had been convicted after a regular trial. It is an act whereby the jurisdiction of the entire Parliament is exercised, and may be contrasted with the procedure by impeachment in which the accusation, presented by the Commons acting as a grand jury of the whole realm, is tried by the Lords, exercising at once the functions of a high court of justice and of a jury. In a strictly technical sense it may be said that a Bill of Attainder is a legislative act inflicting the punishment of death without a trial, and that a Bill of Pains and Penalties is such an act inflicting a milder punishment. In the popular sense, however, the term "Bill of Attainder" embraces both classes of acts, and in that sense it is evidently used in the Constitution of the United States; as the Supreme Court has declared in Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch, 188, that "A bill of attainder may affect the life of an individual, or may confiscate his property, or both." Such a bill deals with the merits of a particular case and inflicts penalties, more or less severe, ex post facto, without trial in the usual form. While bills of attainder were used in England as early as 1321 in the procedure employed by Parliament in the banishment of the two Despensers (1 St. Tr. p. 23, 28), it was not until the period of passion engendered by the civil war that the summary power of Parliament to punish criminals by statute was for the first time perverted and abused. Then it was that this process was first freely used, not only against the living, but against the dead, the most notable object in the latter case being, of course, the confiscation of the estate of the attainted person. In the flush of victory which followed the battle of Towton, Edward IV obtained the passage of a sweeping bill of attainder through which the crown was enriched by forfeiture of the estates of fourteen lords and more than a hundred knights and esquires. In the seventeenth century that reign was passed the Act of Attainder of the Duke of Clarence in which, after an oratorical preface setting out at length the offences imputed to him, it is enacted "that the said George Duke of Clarence be convicted, and attainted of high treason." Then follows the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham as lord high steward for that occasion to execute it. It is a remarkable fact that during a period of one hundred and sixty-two years (1459-1621) there is no record of a parliamentary impeachment either in the rolls of Parliament or in the Lords' Journal. After the impeachment of Lord Stanley in 1459, for not sending his troops to the battle of Bloreheath, there was no other impeachment until that of Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell in 1621. During the interval, covering a little more than the reign of the house of Tudor, enemies of the State were disposed of either by bills of attainder, by trials in the Star Chamber, or by trials for treason in the courts of common law. In the reign of Henry VIII bills of attainder were often used instead of impeachments, as in the cases of Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, Queen Katharine Howard, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Surrey. During that reign religious persecution was carried on rather through the legal machinery devised for punishment of high treason as defined by the Act of Supremacy than by bills of attainder. By the Act of Supremacy, the King was declared Head of the Church with "the title and style thereof"; by the penal act which followed as a corollary thereto, it was declared that any attempt to deprive him "of the dignity, title, or name" of his royal estate should constitute high treason; under the special act providing the amended oath, it was possible to call upon anyone to declare his belief in the validity of the new title, and a failure to do so was sufficient evidence of guilt. By that legal machinery were dashed to pieces the Charterhouse monks of London, who are admitted on every hand to have been the noblest and most devout of all chorists. Even Frodoe admitted that they were "gallic men whose high forms, in the sunset of the old faith, stand transfused on the horizon, tinged with the light of its dying glory." The legal proceedings through which the Bishop of Rochester and Sir Thomas More were brought to the block were but a repetition of what had been done through with the case of the Carthusians. After the Tudor time the most remarkable bills of attainders are those that were directed against Lord Strarford, Lord Danby, the Duke of Monmouth, and Sir John Fenwick. As instances of bills of pains and penalties, reference may be made to those against Bishop Atterbury and Queen Caroline, usually referred to as the last instances of such legislation. When Queen Caroline returned to England, in July, 1820, all the ministers, except Castlereagh, were induced to consent to the introduction in the House of Lords of a bill of pains and penalties, providing for the dissolution of her

marriage with the King, upon the ground of adultery, and for her degradation. When the charges contained in the preamble came on to be heard, Brougham and Denham, by their bold and brilliant defence of the Queen, so aroused popular sympathy in her favour by holding her up as a deserted and persecuted woman, that the ministry deemed it wise to drop the bill after the majority in its favour in the Lords had dwindled to nine. Reference is made to this case as an illustration of the nature of the procedure upon such bills. "The proceedings of parliament in passing bills of attainder, and of pains and penalties, do not vary from those adopted in regard to other bills. They may be introduced in either house, but ordinarily commence in the House of Lords; they pass through the same stages; and when agreed by both houses they receive the royal assent in the usual form. But the parties who are subjected to these proceedings are admitted to defend them, before both counsel and witnesses, before both houses; and the solemnity of the proceedings would cause measures to be taken to enforce the attendance of members upon their service in parliament" (May, Parl. Practice, 744). It thus appears that, in its modern form, procedure by attainder admits the right of proof and argument. Entirely apart from the jurisdiction of Parliament, attainder is defined by the common law of England to be the stain or corruption of blood which follows as an immediate and inseparable consequence of a death sentence. Such attainder took place after judgment of death, or upon such circumstances as were equivalent to such a judgment, such as a judgment of outlawry on a capital crime, pronounced for absconding from justice. Conviction without judgment was not followed by attainder. The consequences of attainder were: first, forfeiture; second, corruption of blood. The extent of the forfeiture depended upon the nature of the crime for which the criminal was convicted; and by corruption of blood, "both upwards and downwards," the attainted person could neither inherit nor transmit lands. After it was clear beyond dispute that the criminal was no longer fit to live, he was called attainted, stained or blackened, and before 6 and 7 Vict., p. 26, § 1, could not be called as a witness in any court. The doctrine of attainder has, however, ceased to be of much practical importance since 33 and 34 Vict., c. 23, wherein it was provided that henceforth no confession, verdict, inquest, conviction, or judgment of, or for any treason or felony, or false-deeds shall cause any attainder or corruption of blood or any forfeiture or escheat.

Fatal Train Wreck.

Fifteen men were killed and a score injured, a number fatally, at Bellair, Ohio, at 3.45 Sunday afternoon, when the Chicago and Wheeling express train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crashed into a freight train which was moving slowly on a siding. The wreck was due, it is said, to the failure of an operator to throw a switch. The westbound freight had received orders to meet the passenger at the western limits of the Bellair yard, and was moving slowly along the siding. At the point where the wreck occurred, there is a sharp curve, which prevents the engineers of eastbound trains from seeing more than a few feet ahead. The passenger train swung around the curve very rapidly, being three hours late and should have gone on in safety on the main line. The switch to the siding however, had not been turned, and the train shot on the siding and into the freight. There was scarcely time to apply the brakes and no time for the engineers to jump. The two big engines were reduced to junk by the impact, but the worse damage was done to the smoker which was telescoped so completely by the baggage car that every seat was thrown out of the coach. Every occupant of the smoker was badly injured. The passengers in the other day coaches and two Pullmans were tumbled from their seats but not badly injured. Engineer Galbraith was burned to a crisp by escaping steam. The injured were taken to the Glendale, W. Va., and Bellair hospitals.

Gamblers Raided.

Pool selling on horse racing received a severe check at Halifax on Saturday night when Chief of Police Power and a squad of men raided the St. James' Billiard Hall, conducted by William Neville on Hollis street, and broke up the pool selling establishment, thereby arresting the bookkeeper, and seizing theobooks, pool tickets and over \$1,000 in cash were found there. B. Beckwith, bookkeeper, was arrested and subsequently released on \$2,000 bail by Supervisory Fielding. Information was received by the Police Department that pool selling was going on in the Royal Hotel, Argyle street, and in St. James' Billiard Hall, and two squads were sent out to investigate. One, under Sergeant Hamlin, visited the Royal Hotel and found nothing illegal going on there. Officers in charge of Chief Power, consisting of Deputy Chief Rudland, Detective Harsh and several sergeants went to St. James and entering the basement of the billiard hall found pool selling actively going on and at once arrested the bookmakers.

Excelsior Meals.

A most striking feature will be the magnificent display of all that is good and serviceable for the visiting public, and tastefully distributed on the different Fancy Tables, Apron Tables, Men's Furnishing Tables, Art Tables, Variety Tables, Refreshment Tables, and in various other attractive and useful departments.

A gorgeous plan of decoration has been arranged for beautifying the basement hall, and the whole appearance will be a veritable Dreamland.

Musical Entertainments will be furnished every evening, and everything will be done for the comfort of visitors.

Everybody invited. Admission only 10 cents.

For those who purchase a Dinner or Tea Ticket at the door, admission will be Free.

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Stanley Bros.



The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats

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And will continue during the whole of Exhibition Week.

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Everybody invited. Admission only 10 cents.

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Our Make Of Coats have the Perfect Fitting

Lapels, Shoulders and Collars that all Tasty Dressers require.

Maclellan Bros., Where all Good Garments are made.

Into The Sunset.

Row me out to the sunset—row me fisherboy Ben, Out where the golden cloudlets dip in the sea again; I always wanted to reach them, nestling against the sun: Row me, then, fair and softly—we shall get there ere day is done.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, damages the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

shining through, and my friend went and told the priest of the woman, forgetting her own sorrows. And he, good man, smote his breast and told how, the night before, being weary, having been out half the night with a sick and unhappy man, he had just got in his bed when he was called again to administer the last sacrament to a dying woman.

The Oldest Bisop in the World.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, Catholic Archbishop of Hobart, Tasmania (says the Daily Chronicle), and the oldest working prelate in Christendom, has entered on his ninety-third year—in good health and spirits.

Dr. Murphy is a representative prelate to tender congratulations and good wishes. Dr. Murphy, in his reply, says he was born on the day on which the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and around that fact a certain amount of his fiction was gathered, he had read in one account of his career that he was the son of a soldier who fought at Waterloo, and that he himself was actually born on the battlefield.

A Ghost Story.

Reviewing Father Benson's "Mirror of Shalott" in the Chicago Tribune, Elia W. Peattie writes as follows: These stories remind me of a tale I heard not long since and which has not yet found its way into print.

Progress in Germany.

The Freeman's Journal, in its issue of September 7, makes reference to the magnificent prosperity of the Catholic Church in Germany at the present day, and disposes one somewhat to overlook the crisis through which it passed in the days of the Kulturkampf before it reached a point at which its existence was assured.

More About Expulsions From Oxford.

I pointed out a few weeks ago that the unwise action of James II. with regard to Magdalen College was by no means without precedent, Queen Elizabeth having expelled Catholic Fellows wholesale from Oxford Colleges, filling their places with Protestants, and I gave a detailed account of what happened at Corpus Christi.

The effect of malaria lasts a long time.

You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria. Strengthen yourself with Scott's Emulsion.

It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND 3.00.

mine Christianity and destroy the faith of men.

Although Germany was one of the centres of this philosophic irruption, Catholicism revived with unexpected force in all quarters, under the influence of the leaders of Catholic society and an enthusiastic clergy.

Nevertheless there were sovereigns and barons who still opposed the notion of liberty in the Church, who closed university chairs to Catholic professors and who subjected the seminaries to rigid surveillance as to their curricula.

Gregory XVI. addressed an energetic protest to the Prussian Government and an encyclical to the clergy—both of which produced the desired effect and the Church issued triumphant in its fight for the souls of its children.

Even at this period, the power of the pen had showed its potency and it was the courage of the publicists that relieved the Church from the yoke under which the groaned, more even than the activity of the clergy.

The Cardinal Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to the Abbe Odell, Vicar General of Paris:

"After having replied to your letter to Monsignor Majordomo I think it well to add another letter and send you this in order to explain my thought better, in case the telegraphic form should have left any doubt about it.

"In Germany, when the Pontificate of Leo XIII began, the Kulturkampf was in progress, protesting to be undertaken on behalf of civilization and culture, but really due to a belief instilled into the German Government by interested persons, that the Vatican Decrees on Infallibility had been issued for political purposes.

Against the so-called May Laws of 1875, suppressing religious Orders, giving to the state the control of all educational and religious offices forbidding allegiance to the authority of the Holy See, one might well imagine that, with such a man as Bismarck in power, the Catholic Party would have failed.

The Centre Party, however, came into the arena, as if by magic, and active measures were begun to withstand the assaults of the Bismarckian anti-Catholics. A long period of persecution followed, in the course of which some five bishops with many of their clergy, were at one time in prison and the priesthood was practically proscribed.

The Government found, however, that the effects of their campaign against the Church were precisely the opposite of what they wished. It was seen that under persecution, the faith became stronger, organization was more active and, above all, that the people would brook no interference by any Government with its own private conscience.

Nothing like the prosperity of the Catholic Church, in its modern revival has been witnessed in any country. To the great diplomatic acumen of the late Pope Leo XIII, is due this marvelous progress of the faith in Germany, but above all to the magnificent organization of its press, its sodalities and its clergy.

Hats and Caps.—It is considered by all who know that I have the most up to date hat and cap department in the city. My prices are dead right, that's the reason I'm getting the business.

H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man.

Men and Boy's suits.—It will pay you to give me a call for your spring suit for yourself or your boy, as I have an elegant range to choose from and my prices are lower than the lowest.

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If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours.

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Burdock Blood Bitters

to the FOREMOST MEDICINE of the DAY. It is a purely vegetable compound possessing perfect regulating power over all the organs of the system and controlling their secretions.

It so purifies the blood that it cures all blood humors and diseases, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence, renders it unequalled for all diseases of the skin.

Mr. Robert Parton, Millbank, Ont., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with boils and pimples, which kept breaking out constantly. After taking two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I am completely cured."

MISCELLANEOUS: "It don't pay to remember everything you read," grumbled Sandy Pikes as he wrapped his shoes around the brake wheel.

"Speaking from experience, pard?" asked his chum of the fast freight. "You bet old pall. I seen an item in de paper dat said people with big ears were always generous, so when I stopped at de way-side cottage and found de lady had large ears I told her I know she was generous."

"Great hoboes! Bad did she give you anything?" "Yep, she gave me a piece of her mind. Den she said her husband had big ears also."

"Dat's de limit. And did he give you anything?" "Sore! He turned out to be a judge and gave me thirty days."—Chicago News.

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Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

The man who is willing to take advice doesn't need it. An unscrupulous business man has no illusions about the Golden Rule.

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

You would have to give some people an anaesthetic and get a surgeon to operate upon them in order to separate them from their good opinion of themselves.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia. "You will have to go to bed with the chickens if you come to my place," said the jolly uncle from the rural districts to his nephews who were about to visit him.

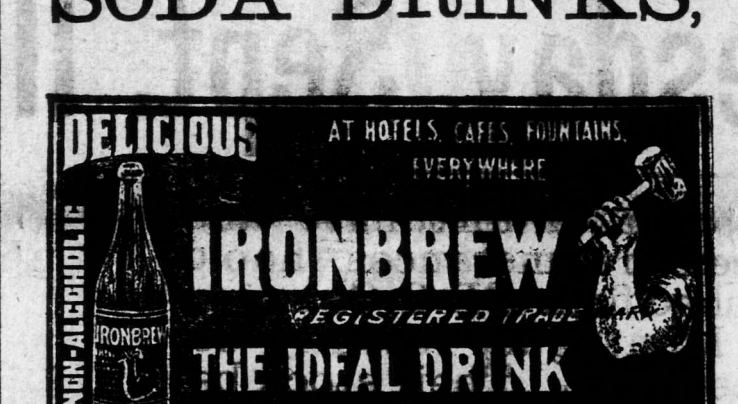
"Uncle," said the overseas city boy, "you have seized us up wrong. We have no porch climbers."

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

Burdock Tea Party Supplies.

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

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

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