

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 43

## Flour. Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



### Groceries.

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.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## The Best Furniture

Naturally you expect to find the Best Furniture here and we will not disappoint you. You'll always find the Best Furniture Styles, the Best Furniture Construction, the Best Wearing Furniture here. But in every sense of the word and decidedly BEST VALUES for your money. We are furniture experts—thirty years manufacturing and selling. We know what to buy and where to buy. Now to select the best you "BEST" buy here.

### Mark Wright Furnishing Co

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

## Custom Tailoring!

### 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, Trowserings,  
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

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

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

### JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

## Before Winter Sets In Get Your Repairing Done.

Our expert repair men are at your service, and we would suggest the present as the very best time to have your furniture repaired and re-upholstered. We have a nice line of upholstery goods, we will do your work well, quickly and at a very low price. Phone 79, and we will send for your repair work.

### JOHN NEWSON.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## 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. caddy, 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 caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name) .....

(And Address) .....

### In The Home Circle.

#### IT IS NOT THE CORRECT THING.

To forget that many a child has been made nervous for life because of early frights.

To punish a child because one is angry, and not because it needs correction.

To imagine that one's own children for some occult reason are created brighter, better, and smarter than the children of any one else.

To think that children who are not taught to be truthful, upright, honorable and courteous, will grow so naturally.

To grow their children with all their faults, and to forget that they may outgrow their virtues.

To be spasmodic and changeable in dealing with children.

To forget that children acquire their earliest information through persistent questioning.

To forget that bad associations corrupt good manners.

To imagine that it is not a very serious thing to be responsible for the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of a child.

To permit children to think more of dress than of their games, to ape the manners of young ladies and gentlemen.

To talk about their engagements, their admirers, their conquests; to permit them to think disobedience a small matter; to have them interested in subjects which belong to an adult period, to let anything ever come into their lives which would tarnish the bloom of childish innocence.

To mistake for "smartness" what others call impertinence.

To forget an old saying, that a mother's rarest jewels are her children.

To neglect to send children to church and school as soon as they are able to go.

To send children to any other than a Catholic school.

### A Protestant Impressed By The Trappists In Japan.

The correspondent of the Standard (Baptist) writes home to that paper the following impressions of the Trappist monks in Japan:—

"Just a little out of Hakodate Bay is a Trappist monastery, situated on a slight elevation, with a fine outlook upon the Tsugaru Straits. This monastery was founded in 1896, and contains six French, one Italian, and four Dutch priests, besides fourteen Japanese, whose exact status was not ascertained, as the visit was too short for many inquiries. [As a matter of fact, these Japanese are monks, and members of the community, as are the Europeans.—R. Review.] Some of the Japanese were evidently acolytes; but others, who had families in their homes a short distance away, seemed to be only employees, who were apparently Catholic, but not under vows. The land of these Trappists covers about 600,000 tsubo (500 acres), and is well cultivated, not merely by hand, but also with the best modern agricultural implements. There are about forty cows, and the milk and butter furnished there are delicious. The attentions and hospitality of the monks, with whom the Japanese language was the vehicle of communication, were most generous. One interesting book contained views of the Trappist monasteries in various parts of the globe; another, still more interesting, was a magnificent volume of the Psalms in Latin, arranged for chanting. On the highest point of the Trappist domain is an image of the Virgin Mary with the Child Jesus in her arms. It is only in prayer that the Trappists are expected to speak out loud, as silence is an important feature of their vow. The devotion and unselfish spirit of the Trappist monks made a deep impression upon the visitors."

### The Church in Russia.

Little attention has been paid in this country to the death of the Primate of the Orthodox Catholic Church in Russia, Archbishop Szmbeek, which was almost coincident with the close of the war with Japan and is rendered especially notable because it occurred under circumstances similar to those attending the death of Archbishop Oshpelle.

On the publication of the recent edict of religious toleration by the Czar, last spring he undertook a pastoral visitation of his immense diocese, the largest in the world. Such a task was for the first time made possible by that ukase, as though the Russian government has hitherto professed toleration for Catholics, as well as Lutherans and Mohammedans, its toleration did not permit the unrestricted traveling of Bishops even within their

own diocese. The Archbishop was confronted on his pastoral journey by an epidemic of typhoid in the interior provinces, but he refused to turn back on that account. He was attacked by the fever and conveyed hurriedly to the house of his cousin, Count Szmbeek, at Poremski, where he passed from life in a few days.

The career of Archbishop Szmbeek throws so much light on the condition of the Church in Russia and Poland that the following summary of it, appearing in a late issue of The Monitor of San Francisco, will be interesting to our readers.

Archbishop Szmbeek was in the prime of life when he was elected. He had occupied the Metropolitan See of Russia less than three years, having been transferred to it from the Polish Diocese of Plock in 1902. Even in that short time his attractive personality and remarkable intellectual powers won him a large influence, not only over his flock, but also in the hostile official circles of St. Petersburg. It is even said that the ukase of Nicholas II., in favor of toleration was in some measure due to the influence of the deceased Archbishop.

George Szmbeek was a member of a distinguished Polish family and early devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, but for various reasons he was only ordained priest when near forty years of age. The Russian authorities threw some difficulties in his way, as well as duty to his family. He received Holy Orders at Saratoff, near the Caspian Sea, and passed nine years in parochial duties among the Catholics of German descent, who form the majority in that diocese. In 1900 the Government saw fit to banish Magr. Symon, of the Polish Diocese of Plock, and that see was left without a pastor. As a compromise the Russian Minister offered to allow a successor to be appointed if Magr. Symon would leave Russia. He consented, and Father Szmbeek was named as his successor, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Mohileff, that year. His brief administration was marked by the restoration of the long dilapidated Cathedral of Plock. The position of a Catholic Bishop in Poland, between the national feelings of his flock and the jealous suspicion of a despotic Government, is a singularly difficult one, but Bishop Szmbeek's rare tact and prudence, coupled with earnest zeal and high intellectual power, enabled him to accomplish marked progress in religion without interference by the authorities. On the death of the Metropolitan Archbishop Klopotoski, in 1902, Leo XIII suggested Bishop Szmbeek as his successor, and the choice was approved by the Tsar's Ministry, without the delays usually interposed in such appointments.

The Archdiocese of Mohileff includes almost the whole Russian Empire outside the old Polish territory. Siberia, Kamchatka, Central Asia and four-fifths of European Russia are included in its limits. Its extent is nearly double that of the United States, and its population over one hundred millions, including, however, less than two million Catholics. It was erected in the close of the eighteenth century by Pius VI., at the request of the Empress Catherine, who had seized by conquest the territory of White Russia from Poland, and demanded as a condition of maintaining Catholic worship there that it should be formed into a separate diocese. Up to that time, though Catholics of foreign origin were allowed the free practice of their religion in Russia, no diocese had been allowed there. In consequence, the whole Empire was joined to the new diocese of Mohileff in the organization of the Church. Only one diocese—that of Saratoff—has since been detached from it, as the Russian government claims the authority to prevent any appointment even to Quaker jurisdiction, in its dominions, without its own desire. Should the late decree of religious freedom prove a reality there is reason to expect that a score, at least, of dioceses will be formed from that of Mohileff, in the near future. It is a curious fact that there are more Catholic Bishops in Japan at present than in the whole Russian Empire outside Poland.—Catholic Universe.

### Items of Interest.

The damage caused by the earthquake in Calabria is still far from being repaired. Churches, colleges and hospitals have been ruined, and those who have escaped with their lives have been left destitute. Fortunately, charitable people in all parts of the world have quickly come to their relief, and many who were in danger of perishing have been saved from starvation. The generosity and devotion of the clergy have evoked general admiration. The Holy Father has added to his gifts

and now the total of the sums of money he has contributed is mounting up towards a million lire.

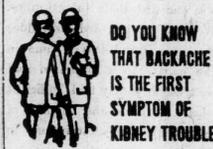
Much regret is felt in Queenstown, Ireland, at the death of Mother Mary Vincent McMahon, of the local Convent of Mercy. The deceased has gone to her reward at the ripe old age of eighty years, fifty-four of which she spent in the work of educating the Catholic children of Queenstown.

"Not since the conversion of the late Marquis of Bute to the Catholic faith," says a Catholic paper in England, "has there been the same consternation and surprise as that existing among Scotch Presbyterians by reception into the Catholic Church of Professor John Swinerton Phillimore, M. A. Conversions like the Marquis of Bute's, Professor Phillimore's and the Rev. Mr. Charleson's will have an extraordinary effect on Scotch Presbyterianism, which is at the present time in such confused and turbulent state."

France has got rid of the religious from her hospitals. But at what a cost! The "Bien Public," of Dijon, relates a scandal of a nature almost incredible. In the hospital there, now laicized, a poor soldier named Theophile Martin lay waiting for death. His weakness was such that he could scarcely move, and his state required every attention which humanity needs in its hours of abject helplessness. Yet he was left unattended for, uncleaned, while the nurses played cards in the hall. His cries were piteous to hear, as piteous as the misery which his own helplessness brought upon him. He begged for his linen and his bed to be changed—his nurses went on playing their game! At last, angry at his cries, one of them rose from the gaming table, stripped off his limbs the bedclothes \* \* \* and heaped them, soiled and filthy as they were, upon his head! Soon his cries were heard no more; death had relieved him of his sufferings, and his nurses of their unpleasant duty. Ordinary human nature shrinks even from the recital of such a story, but it is given, with full details, by the "Bien Public." Evidently the French sick poor have not gained by the laicization of the hospitals.

While the Emperor William is angering the Poles by his attempt to deprive them of their national language the Czar Nicholas is making friends with his Polish subjects, says the London "Catholic Times." He has granted to them the use of their own language in the schools, and has proclaimed religious toleration. The result of the latter is that vast numbers of people have returned to their obedience to the Church, while villages having abandoned their pretended allegiance to the Russian ecclesiastics. In one town alone the Catholic population has risen from 200 to 12,000 in consequence of the religious freedom granted by the Czar. It is computed that altogether half a million of souls has been added to the Catholic Church. And not only in matters of religion and education is the Czar striving to win the Poles to him; he is granting them privileges in the acquisition of land and is opening for them chances of occupying official posts in the civil and military branches of the administration. His reason is not far to seek. By conciliating the Poles he is weakening the power of Germany on his frontiers, for the example of a loyal Russian Poland will do much to increase the dissatisfaction of the Poles who dwell under German rule.

An interesting little story has just come to light concerning the monument to Pius X., which was unveiled with great solemnity at Rome on the first Sunday in October. Shortly after the movement for raising subscriptions was begun the Patriarch of Venice received the following note from the secretary of the Duke of Genoa, who, until the birth of an heir to King Victor Emmanuel, was heir presumptive to the throne of Italy: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa entrusts to me the pleasant task of informing Your Excellency that he is very glad to take part in the manifestation of devotion which Your Excellency intends to make to his beloved pastor, now elevated to the Supreme Pontificate, by erecting a marble bust of him in front of his house at Rome. His Royal Highness is all the more glad to do this from the fact that he had the good fortune, during his sojourn in your city, to belong to the spiritual jurisdiction of the illustrious Patriarch whom the Church now venerates for its head. By order of His Royal Highness I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the sum of two hundred francs, and I beg," etc. It was affirmed and denied and reaffirmed last year that the Duke of Genoa was received in private audience by the Holy Father, but however that may be, it is certain that the most kindly feelings have always existed between them.



DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is I and you cannot be too careful about it. A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

### TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE, of Stowarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The caller was angry, and even belligerent. "I want an explanation and an apology, sir," he said. "In your paper this morning you had an account of the wedding at the Smiths' last night, and you spoke of 'the joy that attended the happy pair as they went to the altar.' Now, sir, I'm the—"

"Not at all," said the editor calmly, "I wrote it 'joy!'"

After a night with "the boys" there is no better remedy to clear the head and settle the stomach than Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders. Price 10c, and 25c, at all dealers.

Patent-medicine Man.—I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or not.

His Partner.—What is it? Patent-medicine Man (reads):—"Your cough syrup has been used with wonderful success on my boy, aged ten. He confesses that he would rather go to school any time than to take your preparation."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A subscriber who complained to the publisher that his paper was "damp" received the reply from the patient and long suffering editor that perhaps it was because there was so much "damp" on it.

### Sick With Worms.

Mrs. J. D. Mayo, South Stukely, P. Q., writes the following: "One of my children took sick with worms and after trying everything without getting relief we procured Dr. Low's Worm Syrup which acted promptly and effectually."

Many curious reasons are given for absence from school. Here is one:—"Dear sir,—Samuel can not come to school this afternoon, as he glued his head to the dresser, and we have not been able to separate him yet."

All kinds of Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pains in the Chest, Wheezing, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Asthma, yield to the Lung-healing properties of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 cents.

"I'm not going to that female barber shop again. There's a rude girl there, don't you know?"

"What did she say?"

"Why, she looked at my mustache and asked me if I would have it spunged off or rubbed in."

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

Mrs. Wagg's (reading).—A well known physician says that one should never go in the water after a hearty meal.

Wagg's.—That's right. It's better to go into a first-class restaurant after it if one happens to have the price.

Lax-Liver Pills are a positive cure for sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither gripe, weaken nor sicken. Price 25c, at all dealers.

"My wife sent two dollars in answer to an advertisement of a sure method of getting rid of superfluous fat."

"And did she get the desired information?"

"Well, she got a reply telling her to sell it to a soap man."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25th, 1905.

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

WE would like to hear from a number of our friends who have not remitted their subscriptions. We have endeavored to reduce the expense and loss of time in the matter to a minimum and we trust they may find sufficient leisure to enclose the amounts of their respective subscriptions in the envelopes sent them.

THE swing span in the Hillsborough bridge is about completed and the structure is so near completion that a special passenger train is expected to cross to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day. The train will leave Charlottetown station at 9 o'clock a. m., for Murray Harbor, and leave there on return at 3 o'clock p. m. The train will stop at all the stations going and coming. Regular trains are not expected to run over this line before the first of November.

SATURDAY last, October 21st, was the hundredth anniversary of one of the most momentous events in the naval history of Great Britain. It was the hundredth anniversary of the great victory won by Admiral Nelson over the French and Spanish fleets in the famous battle of Trafalgar. During the engagement, while the renowned admiral was walking the quarter deck of his flagship, the Victory, he was struck by a bullet fired from a musket on one of the ships of the enemy at close range. He fell, and was borne to his cabin where he died, in the middle of victory, about three hours afterwards. The victory of the British fleet over the combined ships of the enemy was complete, but the victors had to mourn the death of the hero who had planned the battle, engaged the enemy and led his ships to certain conquest. The anniversary was appropriately celebrated throughout the empire.

THE first general election in the recently established Province of Alberta will be held on November the 9th. Mr. Rutherford is the Leader of the Liberal Government formed at the inauguration of the Province, and Mr. Bennett is Leader of the Conservative Opposition. There are twenty-five electoral districts, each returning one member. There will be a contest in every constituency, and in few districts more than two candidates are running. Both sides are reported to be organized for the fight, and to have about all their candidates in the field. The contest will, no doubt, be strenuously waged. The date of the Saskatchewan elections has not yet been made public, but it is expected to come between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth of November. The work of campaigning and organizing is actively going on, and nearly all the candidates are in the field.

THE trial of the election petition of McCourt vs. Cumiskey, is now going on in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Last week Mr. Cumiskey filed an objection against Mr. McCourt, claiming that he could not be a petitioner, in consequence of an alleged corrupt act. Argument on this was heard in Chambers and on Monday of this week Judge Fitzgerald delivered judgment in the matter, dismissing the objection with costs. This left the case ready for trial and consequently the action commenced yesterday as above stated. The petitioner is represented by Mr. Matheson, K. C., and Mr. J. J. Johnston, while Hon. F. L. Hazzard, K. C., and Attorney-General Peters appear for the respondent. Considerable time was taken up at the start with arguments by counsel on points raised by respondents relative to the admission of evidence etc. These technicalities were finally disposed of by the Judge and the examination of

witnesses was proceeded with. There are many witnesses in attendance and it will evidently take a long time to finish the case.

The Fishery Question.

The fishery trouble in Newfoundland is not so much between Newfoundland and the Gloucester fishermen as it is between the colonial government and the Newfoundland fishermen. It is admitted that the American fishermen have the right to take bait fish in these waters, but they prefer to buy them from the natives. The government of Newfoundland has the right to prohibit the people of the coast from selling bait fish, and that has been done. Of course, the purpose is to give the Newfoundland bank fishermen the advantage of his access to bait. He requires this advantage, since he cannot sell his bank fish in the United States, while the Gloucester man has the home market and the market of the world besides. On the other hand, since the Americans have the right to catch bait fish in these bays of Newfoundland, it happens that the local fishermen have to sit idle and watch the foreigners catch fish at their doors, whereas it would suit both parties better if the local man could catch and sell them. It is also understood that United States fishing vessels frequently buy green cod and other food fish from Newfoundland fishermen, take them home and enter them free of duty as their own catch. This device is rather quaint, in view of the fact that the duty is supposed to be maintained for the protection of these same fishermen. But it is a system not confined to the Newfoundland catch. It is understood that the fish are constantly bought on the Bay of Fundy coast of New Brunswick by Maine people and entered through the custom houses of the United States as the catch of the purchaser. The seller knows that he cannot himself take the fish to a United States port and enter them free of duty. The purchaser knows that he is obtaining a free entry of fish which the law declares to be dutiable. It is well known to the officers who pass the entry, to their superiors at Washington, and to congress, that this is a regular practice. But it goes on. It gives to the United States parties interested all the free trade they want, and no more.—St. John Sun.

Australia for Preference.

Following the example of Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, Sir Alfred Deakin, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth is making arrangements to visit England next year, presumably to attend the colonial conference, even though the same has not yet been officially summoned. Sir Alfred believes the duty of the colonies at the present moment is to show a united conviction that the Empire should put trading relations on a preferential basis. How closely Australia is following Canada's lead in many matters is shown by the fact of the home rule resolution adopted in the Federal House of Representatives recently. It is practically identical with the Canadian parliament resolution of 1903. Canada's progress is also leading the Australian government to adopt far more sympathetic attitude towards immigration, despite the trade union opposition.

British Insurance Companies in Canada.

(St. John Sun.)

It was shown by this paper yesterday that the Canadian life insurance companies in 1904 took for general expenses \$30,720 out of each \$100 of income, and that the percentage of expenses to premium income was \$32 out of each \$100. The lowest expense statement of a Canadian company is 22 per cent of the premium income, and the new companies run up the cost until in some cases almost the whole income goes in expenses. It is claimed that British companies have no such extravagant scale of expenses at \$30.72 on each \$100 of premium income. The British companies doing business in Canada furnish statements to the Dominion superintendent, which are printed in the blue book before us and furnish the opportunity to enquire into the correctness of this contention. Fourteen companies report and a glance at their statement reveals the fact that they do not spend on the average the same amount of money as the companies in the United States and Canada. The Commercial Union in 1904 paid in commissions and all expenses of management \$37,300 on

\$262,000 of premium income. This is less than 14 per cent. Commissions alone were less than \$13,000, or under 5 per cent of the premium income. The Edinburgh Life spent £45,000, with £300,000 of premium income, or a little over 15 per cent. Commissions, which are reported separately, were under 4 per cent. The Life Association of Scotland paid in expenses £62,000 with £333,000 of premium income, which is 16 per cent. The London and Lancashire seems to have run up to 20 per cent; the North British and Mercantile less than 14 per cent; the Pelican and British Empire, less than 15 per cent; the Royal, 12 per cent; the Scottish Provident, 16 per cent (including income taxes amounting to nearly 14 per cent); the Scottish Amicable, 15 per cent; the Standard, 22 per cent; the Star, 17 per cent; Liverpool and London and Globe, 10 per cent. These statements show a great variation, of which no explanation is furnished. Some companies do a fire insurance business also, but the returns used here apply only to the life business. In some cases one-eighth of the expense account is income tax.

These figures apply to the whole business in all countries of these companies, some of which have a premium income much greater and some much less than that of the largest Canadian companies. But when we come to examine the details of these British companies which are still seeking and obtaining new business in this country, we find a different scale of expenses.

Of the fourteen companies reported seven did no new business in Canada last year. Or to be exact four did nothing while three issued new policies aggregating less than \$1,000. Another did only \$8,000, the ninth only \$22,000 and the tenth only \$46,000. The new business done in Canada by British concerns was practically all taken by four companies, one of which did more than half and another more than a quarter. Seven-eighths of the risks held by British companies in this country are held by three organizations. Two companies have no expenses in Canada, four have less than \$1,000 each and four others less than \$4,000 each. We may eliminate these from the discussion and take the companies which are actively seeking life insurance business in this country. The London and Lancashire has a premium income of \$333,000 in Canada. Its new business was \$887,000 out of a total of \$9,815,000. The expense account in this country was \$74,863, or 21 per cent. Commissions and salaries and expenses of officials seem to be 18 per cent. To these expenses must be added in this case as in the others the Canadian proportion of head office charges. The Pelican and British Empire had a premium income in Canada of \$226,000, of which only \$12,601 was for first year premiums. The Canadian expenses were \$33,456, which is less than 15 per cent. But the company had less insurance in force at the end of the year than at the beginning. The Royal had a premium income of only \$35,560, of which only \$9,184 was from new business. General expenses in Canada are places at \$12,915, or 36 per cent. But more than half the British business in Canada is done by the Standard, which has \$22,000,000 of insurance in force here and took \$1,884,000 of new business in 1904. The Standard had a premium income in Canada of \$784,736, and the general expenses were \$151,235, or over 19 per cent. This is rather less than the expense account of the Standard at home.

Halifax Dock Yard.

"It is reported on the authority of a person who recently arrived here," says a Halifax despatch, "that there are yet very good prospects of the Marine and Fisheries Department getting the use of H. M. Dockyard for a time at any rate. Since the second cruiser squadron arrived in port, the artificers from the ships inspected the Machinery. It was thought that they were going to put it in order, and this led to the belief that the naval authorities intended to reopen the yard. But information recently received is to the effect that the Canadian Marine Department is likely to obtain the use of the whole property. It is thought that a conference between representatives of the Admiralty and the Marine and Fisheries Department will be necessary to arrange the terms on which the yard will be transferred, as its use by the squadrons visiting the port will be necessary. If the transfer should be arranged satisfactorily, it is the intention to have all the employees of the department reside within its walls. There are a large number of residences of different sizes in the yard and nearly all are at present unoccupied. The use of this machinery there would be of great value to the department, and there are immense storage facilities. The fine piers and docking accommodation will be also of great value to the department.

Whats in a Name?

It is now certain that a soldier of the magic name of Von Moltke, in the person of the great field marshal's youngest nephew, will again head the

general staff of the German army. The emperor is said to be determined to make the appointment as a result of Count Moltke's management of the recent manoeuvres notwithstanding the opposition within the staff on the part of the senior officers, who think themselves more entitled to the honor. These critics point out that this year's manoeuvres as planned by the Kaiser's nominee, were not up to the standard. They assert, too, that his promotion to the office of chief of staff is principally indicative of the German emperor's reverence for his grandfather's glorious times and to a sentimental desire to have the army led again by a Moltke. Count Von Moltke is of Danish descent.

Dreadful Lake Storm.

Chicago advices of the 20th say—The storm which last night and today swept over northern Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Erie, was one of the most severe in recent years. As far as returns are obtainable tonight, eleven vessels have been completely wrecked and twelve or fifteen others were more or less seriously damaged. Twelve lives are known to have been lost; and the gale on southern Lake Huron and Lake Erie is still blowing furiously tonight. It is feared that other losses both of life and property will be reported within the next 24 hours. The Minnesota, a schooner, was completely wrecked, on the greatest loss of life occurred, was coming down from Fort William, Canada, bound for some Lake Ontario port with a cargo of wheat. She was in tow of the steamer Westmont, which was also towing the barge Melrose. The low lines broke during the storm and the Melrose and Westmont were separated from the Minnesota. She managed to make harbor at Harbor Beach late in the afternoon and reported that they had seen the Minnesota go down. She was in command of Captain Phillips, who had his wife aboard. The names of the other members of the crew are not known. The boat was owned by the Montreal Transportation Co. of Montreal, Canada. The schooner Mantense struck a rock 18 miles west of Erie, Pa., early this morning, and pounded by the terrific waves commenced breaking up. The waves were so high that it was impossible to launch the lifeboat, and one of the men, whose name is unknown, performed the feat of swimming to shore with a line. A breeches buoy was soon rigged up and the entire crew, together with the cook, Mrs. Kate Daly, was brought safely to shore. The boat was without cargo and was bound from Buffalo to Detroit.

The Nirvana went down about a half mile off shore and her crew of seven men were rescued by the life saving crew. The Galatee went ashore, but is resting on sand and will probably weather the storm. Her crew of seven men was also taken off.

Buffalo advices of the same date say: A gale reaching 72 miles an hour at its greatest velocity, swept over Buffalo and western New York from early this morning until late tonight. Much property was destroyed and at least one person was killed. Lake Erie lashed into a fury by the tremendous blow, played havoc with shipping.

The gale reached its greatest velocity at 2.30 this afternoon. The regular passengers of the Cleveland and Detroit boats for tonight, were cancelled. The passenger steamer Western States, due here from Detroit at 9 a. m., was sighted off port about noon, but the captain evidently feared to attempt the narrow passage between the rock-ribbed breakwaters and turned his boat towards the shore to ride out the gale behind Long Point. This big propeller E. S. Wilkinson, the last vessel to make port tonight, reported the Western States about ten miles from Long Point and making fair progress in the teeth of the gale. The steamer about had fifty passengers and a miscellaneous cargo. The schooner Mantense, light, bound from Buffalo to Detroit, foundered off Ripley, 20 miles west of Dunkirk, at 4.30 this afternoon. The crew, consisting of the Captain Morgan, Mate Ryan, Mrs. Bailey, the cook, her daughter and five men were saved. Five thousand dollars' worth of fish nets were blown off the reels on shore and carried out into the lake at Dunkirk. Captain O'Connell and Seaman Gus Parsons of the barge Handilla were swept overboard with a deckload of lumber. They clung to the floating timber until rescued. Half a dozen yachts anchored off the Buffalo Yacht Club's headquarters were blown ashore at the foot of Porter avenue. On shore Mrs. Catherine Vosger, 64 years of age, was crushed to death beneath a brick wall blown down by the wind. Stephen Blankowick, 12 years old, was also caught under the wall. A stone cross was blown from the top of St. Paul's church at the corner of Main and Church streets, narrowly missing several pedestrians.

Reports from Cleveland of the same date give the account: As a result of the wildest storm that has swept Lake Erie in years wrecks have strewn the shore the entire distance from Buffalo, and Detroit. The storm came with abrupt suddenness at an early hour Friday morning and continued without interruption throughout the day. At midnight tonight the wind velocity which reached 54 miles an hour at its highest point today, had decreased little in force, and fears were felt that the reports of numerous disasters received during the day did not entirely cover the extent of the damage wrought. The storm swept the lake from one end to the other, and every vessel that was exposed suffered to a more or less extent. The known losses as enumerated tonight include the following: Freighter Sarah E. Shelton, beached and wrecked near Lorain. Steamer Wisconsin, on rocks off Lorain. Schooner Kingfisher, beached to pieces off Cleveland. Steamer P. A. Prince, damaged near Cleveland. Tug Walter Metcalf, sunk off Breakwater light, Cleveland. Several barges sunk off Buffalo harbor. Steamer Prinkal reaches Buffalo harbor, badly damaged. Barge Yukon, sunk off Ashabuja harbor, crew rescued. Two of the crew of the Shelton were lost off Lorain. The wreck of this vessel was the most serious of any reported thus far, and the story of its experience was thrilling in every way. The Shelton left Cleveland with a cargo of coal Thursday night and was bound up lake. Her troubles began in getting

out of the harbor, and from them, or until she was beached at Lorain, she was almost continually at the mercy of the tempest. After running ashore, she was buffeted and ponded for several hours by the wind and waves. Two tugs from Cleveland, one of which bore the life saving crew of this port, succeeded in rescuing all but two of the crew. These two attempted to escape in a small lifeboat, and they quickly swept out to sea and were lost. The drowned men were John Fox, wheelman, and Charles Ryan, second mate. The vessel is a complete wreck.

A Detroit despatch of the 23rd, gives the following additional particulars of the loss of the Minnesota: The vessel cracked and groaned and her timbers snapped, but she went over, and hissed through the rigging and sent it into the lake, great steam opened and the water poured into the barge's hold. Ahead tumbled the steel steamer Westmont, staunch and able; behind pitched the Melrose, a trailer vessel than the Minnesota, and faring worse.

The Minnesota was going to the bottom. Everyone of the nine human beings aboard knew it. Why should they take others with them. Perhaps if cast loose the Melrose could save herself, and Captain Jack Phillips's voice in command was heard over the howling storm. One of the crew held a sharp axe, it fell and the blow set the Minnesota free. A few minutes later the Minnesota with its nine heroes and cargo of 7,500 bushels of wheat lurched to the bottom of Lake Huron, and when a trailing tow line was pulled aboard the steamer Westmont which had been towing the Melrose and Minnesota it was seen that the crew of the Minnesota had cut themselves loose in order to try to save those on the Melrose (Trevor Waller of Charlottetown, was mate of the Minnesota, and was one of the nine unfortunates who went down with the vessel. It is learned that another islander, Seymour Linnam, of Vernon River, was another of the lost crew.)

Resolution Against Child Labor.

The United Textile Workers of America in convention on the 18th. inst. adopted a resolution condemning child labor in the strongest terms. Local unions and the general officers were instructed to exert their whole influence toward securing the incorporation in its platform of all political parties of planks

favoring legislation looking to the abolishment of the evil. Another resolution adopted instructed General Secretary Hilbert to protest to Governor Douglas of Massachusetts on behalf of the association against alleged violations of the factory laws of the state with regard to overtime work and the employment of women. The committee on the secretary's report offered a resolution authorizing the employment of a local union in connection with strikers or other labor difficulties, the local must pay one half the expenses so incurred. Hereafter any national union of textile workers which will obligate itself to comply with the constitution and by laws may become affiliated with the United Textile Workers. It is not probable that the association will take any action on the Fall River increase in wages unless the locals of that city refuse to accept the offers made by the managers.

Swedish Bark Towed To Halifax.

The Swedish bark Orion, loaded with salt from Cadix for St. John, which had been abandoned at sea on the 8th inst., was towed into Halifax on Friday by the steamship Exeter City, bound from Bristol for New York. Captain Sage of the Exeter City came up with the Orion on Thursday afternoon, and saw that she was a derelict. He sent a boat's crew on board, when the discovery was made the vessel had been abandoned. The rescue crew found the bark leaking, but she appeared to be in fairly good condition and well worth taking as a prize. Captain Sage took her in tow and proceeded for Halifax, 150 miles distant. That port, the nearest, was reached at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Orion's cargo was found to be very little damaged, not more than 3 feet 6 inches of water having entered, and her windmill was easily able to reduce this and keep her dry. An examination was to be made Saturday and it is possible that she will be able to proceed to St. John without repairs. Her crew had been taken off by the Conarder Etruria on Sunday the 8th.

HERE IS A FAVORITE.



Here is a New Overcoat creation which needs very little description, and no argument. It's the single breasted Varsity Overcoat; form-fitting, and one of the best styles you'll see. Prices \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00

JAS. PATON & CO.

The Following Goods to be Cleared AT HALF PRICE.

- 50 pairs Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gaiters, half price
100 pairs women's and children's Boots, half price
20 dozen Men's Linen Collars, half price
8 dozen Men's Ties, half price
8 dozen Men's White Shirts, 1-3 off
10 pieces fine Trousing, 1-3 off
A lot of men's Coats, Vests, and Bicycle Pants, half price

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Flannelettes AT Stanley Bros.

White, Cream, Pink, Stripes and Fancy.

The Best Assortment Ever Shown Here.

Width, weight, quality and price, all considered in the selection of this stock; and we have the goods the people want at prices the people like.

Stripes start at 5 cents, and we have every price up to

18 cents per yard.

Plain colors from

7 cents to 18 cents per yard.

Fancies, special value at

10, 12, 15 and 19c. per yard.

Imperial Sammettes, an extra heavy velvet finish,

24 to 30 cents per yard.

STANLEY BROS

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale OF Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts
Fancy Dress Shirts
Collars and Cuffs
Neckwear
Dent's lined Gloves
Perrin's lined Gloves
Wool Knit Gloves
Men's half Hose
Boys' long Stockings
Scotch knit Underwear
Stanfield's Underwear
Fleece lined Underwear
Sweaters
Night Shirts
Rainproof Coats
Umbrellas
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN,

Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Have You a Wheel, Not a Bicycle, BUT

A Spinning Wheel

That will Double and Twist Single Yarn

Which we can supply you in a variety of colors at the remarkably low price of

45 cts. per Pound.

Samples sent to any Address.

The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

P. O. Box 417.

Phone 63.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Millinery For You

Everybody says our Millinery is the nicest yet—certainly it is.

Now its time to come to the conclusion that there's only one best place to get Millinery and get it at the right prices.

Perhaps you did not see our big

FALL OPENING

If you did not just ask your friends about it. Enough said—if you don't come to us this fall for your hat—why it's just your own fault.

New Hats for Men

The new Suffolk, Christy and the Scott Hat are here now, all ready to be chosen.

We've a Hat for every man's face, fancy and purse. The new Scott Hat has never been sold here before, it's made by Christy and is the best you can buy.

PROWSE BROS.

The Ladies' Outfitters.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

There was a large market yesterday, but scarcely any change in prices, which were about as noted elsewhere.

The Montreal city assessors having completed their work, it is shown that the taxable value of the real estate of the city, not including non-residents, is \$219,933,000, a gain of \$13,500,000 over last year.

Word comes from Ottawa that the contract for the construction of a breakwater at Indian Head, Summerside, has been let to Messrs. Henry & Smith of Ottawa.

Tokio's reception yesterday to the officers and men from the combined fleet was a most notable affair. The day was extremely fine and public enthusiasm was unparalleled.

The whaling schooner, Era, arrived at New Bedford, Mass., on the 9th, from Hudson Bay after a two seasons' stay with 7,500 pounds of whale bone.

The Railroad strike situation in Russia shows no signs of amelioration. The traffic across the central belt is paralyzed.

Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, Director of the Experimental Farms of Canada, paid a visit to this Province last week.

Emperor William had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday evening. His Majesty was crossing the street in front of the Castle in his auto car, when an automobile cab approached at high speed.

Hon. A. G. Blair has resigned his position as managing director of the Henderson Roller-bearing Company primarily on account of ill health.

The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the Messenger, announces that he has ceased to act as associate editor of the Encyclopedia Americana.

The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., after completing his 25th year in the Jesuit house of higher studies at Woodstock, N. Y., has been appointed a member of the Messenger staff and hereafter will reside in New York City.

The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, accompanied by Deputy Minister Gurdas, Capt. O. G. V. Spain, and Charles Dogdale, national expert, from England, came over from Pictou on Tuesday evening.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Wanted—A boy to learn the printing. Apply at the HERALD Office.

Tomorrow will be Thanksgiving Day, a public holiday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started on a trip to India.

Yesterday's reports from McLeod, Alberta, say that a bad snowstorm there caught everybody unprepared.

Donald Allan, a boy eleven years old fell from a train at North Sydney on Thursday and had his back broken, death was instantaneous.

Rev. Bernard McDonald, D. D., St. Dunstan's College, preached a very beautiful sermon on the Blessed Eucharist at the high Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday last.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at Hill's River, about two miles from Alton Monday afternoon, by which Mr. John A. Keefe, of that place, lost his life. He was engaged in hauling a load of grain into his barn and found that it was impossible to back the load up into the place required.

London advices of the 18th, indicate that there are hard times in that great city. Even with the improvement of roads," says the report, "the ranks of the unemployed continue to swell.

The amount handed over by her was \$25,000 consisting of \$22,000 in cash and \$3,000 in bonds and a receipt was given to that effect. This amount to be applied to the loss sustained by the government on the C. P. R., or both.

The Wife Pays Up.

Mrs. David Hobbs, wife of the defaulting customs officer, came forward on Monday at Montreal and paid over the sum of \$35,000 to make good the loss sustained by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Federal Treasury.

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

DIED

Suddenly at his residence, Kent Street, on the 23rd inst., Lemuel Cambridge Kay. He leaves to mourn a widow and three daughters and one brother, Frederick, at St. Peter's.

Montreal advices of the 19th, say: There are now marketed in the Canadian Northwest along the line of the C. P. R., 14,500,000 bushels of wheat as compared with seven million bushels for the corresponding period of 1904, and 100,000 cars eastward to the lake route as against 4650 cars last year.

The Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter, Flour, Eggs, etc.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOW RATES.

SECOND CLASS TICKETS From Charlottetown, P. E. I.

To VANCOUVER, B. C. To Victoria, B. C. New Westminster, B. C. Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. Portland, Ore. To NUNAVG, B. C. Hudson & Trail, B. C. Rossland, B. C. Greenwood, B. C. Midway, B. C.

On sale daily until October 31st, 1905. Proportionate rates to other points. Also to points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and California.

For full particulars apply to J. E. MATTHEWS, Charlottetown, or write to F. R. PEASE, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

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.

E. F. RYAN, B. A. BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1905.

Invictus Boots For Fall.

Are now in stock. Having handled this line for over six months we are now in a position to talk about them.

The results up to date are more than satisfactory and we freely recommend them as being the

Best Shoe Sold in Canada

Our \$4.00 line of 'Invictus Boots' equals any \$5.00 shoe we have ever seen.

Alley & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

SAY! Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Money to Loan. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1906—yly.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building.

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

Belts—25c. Embroidery 4c.

A big variety of pretty belts—leather and silk, all new, all colors. Belts really worth 35c. to 40c. Big purchasing enables us to sell them at 25c.



Thirty pieces of Embroidery one to four inches wide, worth from 5c. to 15c. Most of it worth 8 and 9c. Because slightly damaged 4c.

75 Coats Price—Cut for Quick Selling.

About 75 last season's Winter Jackets were left unsold—now they're in the way—out they must go regardless of profit, or even cost.

They're splendidly made Coats—tailored and finished equal to any of this season's goods. But because they are last year's Coats, STYLES differ in some respects from this year's. That's the sole reason for the price cutting.

For reasons of economy—to save your good coat from wear and tear you should secure one. But it will be necessary to come at once—these prices will soon clear them out.

Note the Extremely Low Prices.

\$2.50 \$3.50 \$4.50

For all Coats formerly sold up to \$5.00, choose now for \$2.50. Less than actual cost of making exclusive of materials. For all coats formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$8.00, choose now for \$3.50. Many very nice Coats are included in this bargain offer. For all Coats formerly sold at from \$8.00 to \$15.00. Choose now for \$4.00. Some elegant Coats and great bargains in this lot.

BARGAIN SKIRTS and WAISTS. Splendid Purchasing Opportunities.

21 Silk Waists, price cut ridiculously low. When a clearance is decided on profit and even cost is sacrificed. Note the prices.

At \$1.49, worth \$3.90, three only Luster Silk Waists, brown and pink. Clearance price \$1.49. At \$1.98, worth \$3.75 to \$4.75, four Jap. Taffeta Silk Waists in black and white. Clearance price \$1.98.

At \$2.49, worth \$6.00 to \$6.50, five Jap. Taffeta Silk Waists, white and black. Clearance price \$2.49. At \$3.49, worth \$6.50 to \$10.25, nice Louise Peau de Soie Taffeta Silk Waists, black and colored. Clearance price \$3.49.

A Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Skirts—only one and two of each—Bargains every one, genuine, generous reductions as the prices indicate.

Skirts of good quality, Navy, Cheviot, very full, finished with stitching. Regular price \$4.30. Clean-up sale price \$2.65. Skirts of Oxford Fria, medium weight and ready-made, finished with stitching. \$4.00. Clean-up sale price \$2.98.

Skirts of light Grey and Black Flaked Tweed, very stylish with panels of strapping and plaiting. \$7.15. Clean-up sale price \$5.35. Skirts of heavy Oxford Vicuña, trimmed with stitching and satin piping on flounce effect. \$7.75. Clean-up sale price \$3.00.

A 39 inch Black Broadcloth Skirt was \$8.25, now \$3.85. A Navy Cheviot Skirt was \$6.25, now \$2.98. A 39 inch black ladies' Cloth Skirt was \$5.00. Sale price is \$2.98.

Men's 25c. Caps. 75c. Dress Goods. Ladies' New Caps.

Odd Caps but all good styles and sizes. Two lots of them 25 cents and 35 cents, and among them you'll find many originally worth as high as 80c and 70c.

Black and Colored Fabrics 84 inches wide, including pretty Tweed effects. Bargain line of \$1.10 value we are selling big lots at 75c. Put it on your "wanted" list.

The "Pike" and all other styles in White, Cardinal, Navy and Brown. 75c. Newest styles Wool Tams with peak, white and colored. 85c.

Our New FALL STOCK

Is certainly an exhibit worth seeing and consists, in part, of an elegant and complete stock of Dress Goods, ladies' and misses' Ready-to-wear Skirts, Gollers, Shirt Waists, Underskirts, Underwear of all kinds, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, Comforters, men's & boys' Shirts, Collars, Ties, Ready-made Clothing and Furs.

Our Furs this season are certainly beauties and visitors to the Exhibition should not fail to see them.

In Millinery we show something specially nice in shapes and Ready-to-wear Hats, while our imported models as well as those designed in our own workrooms are extremely beautiful and artistic.

Bring your Millinery orders here, and your satisfaction is assured. We have prepared for the biggest Millinery trade in the history of the store, and as the rush has already commenced we would ask you to leave your orders as early as possible.

M. TRAINOR & CO., The Store That Saves You Money.

SAY! Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Money to Loan. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

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Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1906—yly.

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

QUEEN STREET

Calendar for Oct. 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 5d., 6h., 54m. a.m. Full Moon 13d., 6h., 3m. a.m. Last Quarter 21d., 6h., 61m. a.m. New Moon 28d., 0h., 53m. a.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows show weather forecasts for each day.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the joints also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather. I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take a course.

cap" for Mr. Anybody. If she flash into fame as a genius in any artistic direction, by what right does she sing of love or write of marriage or paint a lover or compose lullabies? Indelicacy, she should ignore such subjects; and how does she know so much about them, anyway?

Evening.

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON.

Slow come the clanking herds to-ward pasture bars; Across the bridge load creaks the lumbering wain; The thrush sings as at sunrise, and again Bloom in the skies of eve the lilted stars.

But meantime the spinster goes her way undaunted. Not unworlded—O, no, she is only a woman! But the horns and the stabs are but her shorts and her heart-crowns, and her strong spirit carries them gravely.

But sorrow is less commonly the fate of the spinster than of the wife and mother. She misses the trials as well as the joys of married life, and the world ignores her compensations when it pities here. There are women to whom absolute liberty is not a luxury but a necessity—

The Catholic Sweetheart and Spinster.

[MARY SARGENT GILMORE, IN N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.]

(Continued from last week.)

Mother Church first, and we might almost add "and last," since as yet she has few followers, recognizes the single life as a secular vocation, and the spinster honorable in her observance of it. Therefore the Church is the Catholic spinster's court of appeal and refuge. It supplies all that the blind, foolish world may deny her. In the Church is love—Divine love harmonized in the Savior, idealized in the eucharistic real presence, and vitalized in its tenderest and most appealing incarnate phase, in the crib of Bethlehem. In the Church is friendship of the supreme type that even a Napoleon recognized as "the true image of the Deity"—the friendship of the father of souls, of the priestly brother of Catholic men and women, whose wounds are faithful, and who heals them with sacramental balm. In the Church, too, the arts and aesthetics lavish upon the socially isolated woman their purest and highest achievements—classic beauty of architecture, of sculpture, of painting; the divine art of music in its ecclesiastic simplicity, inspired eloquence and oratory, impressive rites, majestic service, a bounty of lights and flowers, all encompassed by the atmosphere of the "peace passing understanding"—that is the desire of all humanity, yet the world's vain quest, sought outside of the one true "sanctuary." The Catholic spinster who loves her church knows that all love, all friendship, all pure pleasures are in it. Possessing it, she lacks nothing, she misses nothing, even of heart life, or social life. In truth, the Church is the earthly vestibule of the heaven where there is "neither marriage nor giving in marriage."

But the spinster of especially religious instincts is apt to cloister herself in seclusion, so she is less familiarly in evidence than the spinster called to the active life, against whom the world's darts are directed. If she serves little children her "maternal passion" is criticized. If she visits the sick, "charity is the resource of old maids." If she is generous in giving, "she has no other use for her money." If most-often means or absorbing life-work compel financial economy, "old maids are stingy, selfish old things." If her nature is genial and her youth and beauty not yet of the past, she still lives in hope or is "setting her

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it cures the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WELL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York, N.Y.

tellectual labors which only the solitary life has liberty and leisure to pursue—there is a spiritual grandeur which only virginity can carry to victory, repeating the history of Uua and the lion!

Unjustified, unrecompensed, vocationless, barren and wasted, is it, then—the life of the Catholic spinster? Not in the light of heaven, not in the eyes of the angels, not in the records of the Book of Judgment, even though the world and mankind retain eternally their narrow and vulgar conviction!

A Night Interview With the Pope.

It was after the Ave Maria one night this week, and the Vatican was wrapped in darkness, except for a stray light here and there in one or other of the windows. The Swiss on guard opened the wicket of the bronze doors in answer to a knock. He at once recognized the priest outside, and with a friendly "Buona sera," allowed him to pass unquestioned. The salutation was repeated at the head of the staircase opening on the Court of San Damaso by the gendarme on duty, and at each landing of the Santa Regia where a solitary guard paced to and fro in the dim light. A minute later the priest was making his way through a long series of silent, empty halls—not a guard did he meet, or a chamberlain, or a servant, and not a sound was to be heard, not even of his footsteps as they moved over the carpets. But his goal was in sight at last, when he beheld a thin line of light cutting the floor for a few feet at the end of the passage. He passed for a moment at the door of red baize to wipe away the perspiration from his face, for it was a close night, and he had mounted several hundreds of steps since he had said "Buona sera" to the Swiss at the bronze doors. Then he stepped on the wooden frame of the baize door.

THE CRUCIFIX AND TWO LETTERS.

"Avanti!" called a voice from within, and the priest entered. The room was very large, so large that the far end of it was buried in gloom; even the book-cases and busts and pictures on the side walls were recognizable from memory rather than from sight. All the light of the apartment was concentrated in a little space on the right of the door; an electric reading-lamp threw a flood of brilliancy on the big desk, showing it to be piled high around the edges with papers, books and pamphlets. But there was a free space in the centre, evidently used for writing, and here the rays from the lamp fell directly on the crucifix, and on two letters that lay open near the foot of it, almost as if they had been placed there so that the eyes of the suffering Christ might read them. There was a Bishop's crest at the head of each of the letters.

A PENITENT PONTIFF.

The only person in the room when the priest entered was the Holy Father himself. He was seated close to the desk, but not writing, and he put his hand up to his eyes to shade off the light so that he might see the features of his visitor. "Ah! it is you, father," he exclaimed, as he stretched forth his hand, while the priest knelt to kiss his ring. "Well! and what good news have you for me this evening?" But in spite of the cherry greeting the priest saw at once that something was the matter. The Pope looked unusually pale and sad, and he hardly smiled when he spoke; his face was drawn, and there was a care-worn expression in his eyes. "Has your Holiness had any further news from Calabria?" the visitor asked, with a suspicion that the cause of his distress might be found here; and he was right. "Ah! yes," said Pius X., "I have had news, of course. Every day brings its tale of sorrow, and every day's news is more distressing than the last. You know how I have sent the bishops and priests all the money that I possessed or could gather together. It was little enough, but it was more than could be spared, and just when I am empty-handed I receive these two letters from the Archbishop of Coenza and the Bishop of Mileto," and he pointed to two letters lying near the foot of the crucifix. "Until a few days ago nobody outside his own large diocese had ever heard about Mgr. Morabite, the young Bishop who has ruled over Mileto for the last seven years, but now his name has become almost a household word throughout Italy. Even the irreligious papers have eulogized his zeal and charity and the heroic efforts he has made to stem the tide of distress among the ruined villages of his diocese. "POVERO POPOLO, E POVERO PAPA!"

"This is what the Bishop of Mileto has to say to me," said the Pope, taking up his letter and beginning to read. It was not a long epistle, but there were no superfluous words in it. The Bishop was pained to have to write to his Holiness, for he knew how bitter was his cup of sorrows, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

A promising young merchant recently presented his better half with a handsome dining room lamp on her birthday. He was much flattered when she told him she intended to give it his name, until he asked her seasons for so peculiar a proceeding. "Well," said she, "you know, dear, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is handsome to look at, requires a good deal of attention, is remarkably brilliant, liable to explode at times, flares up occasionally, it is always out at bedtime, and is bound to smoke."

Doctor the Horses.

Mrs. Thos. Thompson, Man. writes: "My husband would not be without Haggard's Yellow Oil in the house, as he uses it a good deal for doctoring up the horses and considers it splendid." Price 25c.

Neuralgia.

"I had been suffering about six months with Neuralgia when I started taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They did me more good than any medicine I ever used. Mrs. Annie Ryan, Sand Point, N. S.

A WAVE OF CHARITY.

A great wave of public charity has swept over Italy since the morning when the first news of the catastrophe became known; all the great newspapers have opened subscriptions, some of which have realized three and four thousand pounds; collections have been made in the churches, processions have been formed in the streets of the large towns to gather the alms of the charitable, industrial societies have made offerings that may well be considered handsome for Italy, but it is to be feared that too much red tape has sometimes been used in the distribution of the relief.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

"Thomas," said a gentleman to his groom, "I want you to give the horse a powder. Put the powder into a tube, place the tube into the animal's mouth and blow." A few minutes later the groom rushed into his master's presence in a state of great excitement, and being asked what the matter was, replied: "Oh, sir, I had just got the tube in the horse's mouth when he coughed—and I swallowed the powder myself."

A Well Known Man.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results. Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS. St. John.

A lady who had taken several equestrian lessons asked her English instructor one day, "Well, Mr. Pummell, have I made good progress?" "Well, I can't say, ma'am," said the instructor, "as 'ow you rides werry well as yet, but you falls boff, ma'am, a deal more gracefully as wot you did at first!"

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Text: "... FOR ... Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults. DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency. MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Rosemeath, Ont., writes: 'I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends.'

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Invictus Boots For Fall. Are now in stock. Having handled this line for over six months we are now in a position to talk about them. The results up to date are more than satisfactory and we freely recommend them as being the Best Shoe Sold in Canada. Our \$4.00 line of "Invictus Boots" equals any \$5.00 shoe we have ever seen. Alley & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Steamers Princess and Northumberland, Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

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From Point Du Chene, on arrival of train leaving St. John 11.00 a.m. for Summerside, connecting there with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From Summerside, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R., for Point Du Chene, connecting with day train for St. John, Boston and Montreal.

Connecting at Point Du Chene during the summer months with cars of Boston and Maine Railway so that in change of cars is required for Portland or Boston; thence for all points in U. S.

Connections at Pansac and Moncton with trains for all stations on I. C. R. and its connections. Connections at St. John with C. P. R. and its connections, and with Eastern S. S. Co.'s steamers for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

FOR POINTS EAST.

From Pictou about 4 p. m. for Charlottetown on arrival of morning trains from Halifax and Sydney. From Charlottetown for Pictou at 8.30 a. m., connecting there with day train for Cape Breton, Sydney and Halifax. At North Sydney with steamer Bruce for Newfoundland.

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FALL Tailoring First Showing of Fall Woollens. We are satisfied its a good line, but your opinion is more valuable to us, and we would like to have it. However, tailoring don't amount to much—we mean the name tailoring—unless you get good cutting, good workmanship and the right style. We make our clothes with the determined purpose of getting the same man back again for his next suit. We have never had a better lot of fabrics than we have now—seven eighths are British manufacture, the rest are domestics. To advertise the price of custom clothing means little. What the tailor gives you for your money, means everything. We would like to be your tailors. Give us a trial!



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D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR VICTORIA ROW.

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