THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 18th, 1906.

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

Please send in your subscriptions.

The Budget.

In the Legislature on Thursday evening last Premier Peters delivered what is generally known as the budget speech. The budget speech is suppesed to contain an authoritative statement of the Provincial finances; some explanation of the estimated expenditure for the current year and an outline of the ways and means by which it is intended to raise the necessary revenue. In every one of these respects the budget of this year was a flat disappointment. There have been budgets and budgets; but this years budget deliverance by Premier Peters was the greatest failure of them all. It lacked all the elements of a budget speech. There was no fire in it; the boasting of former years was altogether absent; it was in the highest degree apologetic. The Leader of the Government evidently felt the awkwardness of his position when he was obliged to frankly admit he could not make ends meet, and intimated he would rather that some one else were in his shoes. This is what fifteen years of boasted Liberal rule has brought us to; this is what fifteen years of political deception and incompetency has done for the tax payers of our Province. The Leader of the Government is obliged to confess he does not see how he can make ends meet, and that he may be obliged to increase the taxes, which would come heaviest on the farmers. He said he did not want to increase the taxes on the farmers until the last moment. That moment was perhaps so close that it might be expected at any time. Once more he expressed the hope of obtaining something from our claims on the Federal Government. He said he was almost ashamed to speak of the increase of subsidy and our share of the fishery award. These matters had so often been referred to and had so often proved a disappointment. Still there was some hope, and if no revenue would be derived from these sources before next session the taxes would have to be increased. He had lately written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said, on the matter of our claims demanding an emphatic "yes" or "no." Sir Wilfrid's answer was that a conference of the Premiers would be held after the end of the Federal session. After referring at some length to some of the performances of the Government he again expressed his regret that revenue and expenditure did not meet. Possibly, he said, the endeavor to raise revenue by increased taxation might be the means of hanging the Government. He hoped, however, that the Leader of the Opposition might be hanged with himself.

MR. MATHIESON'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Leader of the Opposition in answer to the Premier's budget was admirable. It was cogent in argument, eloquent in delivery, and well flavored with ready wit and pungent retort. He met the Leader of the Government at every point, brushed aside his sophisty and frequently turned the laugh on him. In opening he said he declined to be associated with the Premier in the hanging business. If the Leader of the Government wished for any company in that arrangement the Commissioner of Public Works should be chosen. He said this was the fifth budget he had heard from the Leader of the Government. In the first of these the increase of subsidy seemed so close that some hon. gentlemen almost though they had it in their pockets, and the boy was just about ready to go down to the Bank and deposit our share of the Fishery Award. Every year since then these increased revenues seemed to be getting further and further away and the Premier's budgets have contained less and less assurance. He pointed out the dangerous position to which the Government was reducing the Province by placing it at the mercy of the money lenders The Opposition had taken exception to the necessity for debentures; but under the circumstances saw no better way. Now, after spending a considerable amount of money for advertising these debentures, the Government call for temporary loans for $500,000, and the balance of the floating debt is at the Banks also at call. In the face of this we were asked to concur in a resolution decidedly unfair to our Province. The terms upon which Alberta and Saskatchewan have entered confederation are infinitely better than our terms. The difference between us and them is as wide as time. But there is now a spirit of unrest among the Provinces on this matter and a readjustment must come before long. We should get a subsidy in some proportion to the taxes we are paying. By waiting for a time, we should have justice done; but for the sake of a mere party triumph the Government carried a resolution by which we stand to lose immediately $5,000. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec stood to gain at once by this resolution and we would contribute to this gain $25,000 a year. This resolution will stand against us on our statute book. This with the growing debt and continued deficits and declining population of the Province constitutes a condition of affairs far from encouraging. Who will remain here; who will bring up a family here when conditions are growing worse and worse? He had been twitted by some one on the Government side of sowing political seed in Prince County that was not productive of much fruit. He admitted he had sown some seed there; but if he were to take the men sent to the House from that County as a result, he must conclude that an enemy had gone there after him and sown tares. He pointed out that the Premier had intimated that the land under water was much more valuable than the upland. He supposed that was the reason the Government were so assiduously engaged in sinking the whole Island. Referring to the Burnt Bridge, he showed how this bridge had been taken up, seriously interfering with tariffic, during the last election campaign. $309 were spent upon it and when a question is asked about it in the House, the Commissioner of Public Works could not produce a scrap of paper concerning it. This was a public scandal: the work was done simply to secure votes. The expenditure in the Public Works Department in 1904, the election year, was the largest in fifteen years with the exception of 1893 which was also an election year. The Government kept their capital account in this way: A road machine was purchased and charged to capital; repairs to that machine were charged to capital. This continued until the machine became useless and was cast aside as old junk, and this heap of old scrap iron was asset the Government had to show for all this capital expenditure. The Premier had very little to say about the hay. What cost $46,000 to purchase cost $1,465 for handling and distribution. Some members who had very small majorities might be able to tell some interesting stories about this hay. The distribution of the hay was put into the hands of members and defeated candidates for distribution. The cost of distribution was more than we could have procured this hay for and paid all charges. The Minister of Railways has been attributing the deficit of the I. C. Railway to the free carriage of hay for P. E. I. Under the present Government, our educational management has run down, although the expenditure has increased. The Premier, said Mr. Mathieson, expresses his dislike to tax the farmers. What is he doing now? The farmers of the Province are taxed as they never were before. All the taxes levied in this Province come back on the farmers. The Premier said he had written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking him to answer "yes" or "no," about the matter of increased subsidy. Lauriers answer was that the Premiers would be called together after the session. Was that "no?" The fact that the Government's check had never been dishonored at the Bank, was nothing to boast about. It would rather seem to indicate that it soon might be dishonored. The story of the budget speech is that there is a deficit and no money to meet it. It seems to be settled now that this is to continue. It is stated, said Mr. Mathieson, that a white man can ride a horse a certain distance; an Indian can ride him another piece and then a Mexican ride him still further; but then he drops So far as this Province is concerned he thought the Mexicans were in the saddle now. All the Premier had to offer was a little hope. But he must have felt that his hope was like "A gilded halo hovering around decay." The Government are charged with grave responsibilities and are face to face with a serious condition of affairs, and they will be held responsible by the people. (Applause.)

Legislative Proceedings.

As briefly stated in our last issue, the matter of increased subsidy to the Province from the Federal Government was under consideration in the Assembly on Monday evening the 9th. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that the resolution of the Government on this matter was so framed as to aim a fatal blow at our Province. Not only was the Government's course in the matter calculated to do us injury; it was also foolish. The resolutions agreed upon by the Premiers at Quebec in 1902 were either to be accepted or rejected as they stood; but the Government had made certain amendments to these resolutions which rendered them valueless. He pointed out to the Government how much wiser it would be to allow party bias to stand aside for the moment and let both sides join in a sensible and reasonable resolution. This the Government refused to listen to. Thereupon Mr Prowse proceeded to discuss the question pointing out the unreasonable and fatal course pursued by the Government. He closed by moving the following resolution, as embodying the views of the Opposition on the question. After reciting the existing conditions as to the subsidies of the various Provinces of Canada, and the terms proposed under the Quebec resolutions, the resolution reads as follows:

And whereas in this province though its population has decreased, yet its burdens have grown heavier in meeting the increased costs of administration of Justice, Education, maintenance of asylums and other urgent demands which modern conditions impose and the proposed re-adjustment of subsidies would give to this Province no relief nor assistance but on the contrary would take part away of what we now have.

And whereas according to the terms of union the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are each entitled to a subsidy from the Government of Canada of 80c per capita on their population as shown by the census of 1861 and the said subsidy is not subject to any increase with increase of population and the other provinces of Canada (except Alberta and Saskatchewan) are entitled to a subsidy upon their respective populations as shown by the last Dominion census up to a limit of 400,000 of population beyond which no increase of subsidy will be granted.

And whereas the immediate effect of the re-adjustment of subsidies as proposed would be that the province of Ontario would become entitled to an

increase of	$629,484.80
Quebec an increase of	429,865.60
Nova Scotia an increase of	47,659.20
A total increase of	$1,107,009.60

New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia would make no gain over present subsidies until their respective populations should exceed 400,000 and Prince Edward Island would be reduced by $4 655.20 and for the future the per capita subsidy would be paid to each province without any limitation so that all the increase of payment would go to the growing provinces and the provinces with the decreasing populations would receive proportionately less.

And whereas the proposed increase to Ontario and Quebec and Nova Scotia of $1,107,009.69 would be contributed by all parts of Canada without distinction and the contribution of this Province thereto would be approximately one fiftieth part of the whole, viz: $22,140.19 which with the direct and immediate loss of $4,655.20 above mentioned would bring the total immediate loss to this province to $26,795.39 on the proposal respecting per capita subsidies contained in said resolutions and this loss would be liable to further increase on each re-adjustment of subsidies after each Dominion census.

And whereas this province under the existing terms of Confederation is entitled to receive the per capita subsidy of 80c upon the highest number to which its population has attained or shall attain within the limit of 400,000 and the said subsidy is not subject to decrease by reason of any subsequent decrease in the population and by the proposed resolution it is proposed that this advantage be taken away so that the subsidy to this province may be reduced from time to time as its population may diminish.

And whereas it is unjust in the extreme that this province instead of receiving some compensating advantage for the concessions proposed to be made to the other provinces of Canada especially to Ontario and Quebec should be required to give up one of the most valuable of the few advantages that it possesses under the terms of union from which it would happen that the burdens of this province would be made heavier—increasingly and its means to bear them less and less as time goes on.

And whereas if the said scale of increased subsidies for Government and Legislatures be applied to Alberta and Saskatchewan the contribution of the Dominion would be increased by the sum of $260,000, of which the share of this province would be $5,200 so that the total deductions to be made from the increase of $70,000 on the first ground of increase would be $31,995.39 at the present time.

Be it therefore resolved that this House concurs in the said resolutions as contained in Schedule "A" hereto provided the said resolutions be amended and modified in respect to the provisions therein made for a re-adjustment of the subsidies to meet the increased cost of administration of Justice, Legislation, Education, maintenance of prisons and asylums, Agriculture, Public Works, Charities, etc., etc., and the other urgent demands that modern conditions impose upon them,

And be it further resolved that no amendment of the said resolutions will be satisfactory unless the same:

(1) Secures this Province against the loss of any advantages it now possesses in the terms of Confederation and

(2) Recognizes its right to obtain a full equivalent for the concessions proposed to be made to the other provinces of Canada.

(3) Provides that such a re-adjustment be made as will secure to this Province a fair and equitable increase in subsidy proportionate to the increased burdens it may be called upon to bear as a member of the Confederation and having a definite relation to the increasing revenues of Canada derived from taxation.

And whereas at the time of the passing of said resolutions, the Representation Case was being pressed before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which since, then this been decided adversely to this Province,—

Be it, therefore, further resolved no adjustment of the terms of Union of the various provinces of Canada will be considered by this House as finally satisfactory which does not provide for the restoration to this Province of its original representation in the House of Commons of Canada.

The answer of the Government was to call in the members and vote it down.

A number of Government and private bills were advanced a stage on Tuesday and some received a third reading and were passed. The Oyster protection bill was completed by the insertion of a clause which imposes $20, license fee upon the non resident fisherman who may come here to obtain quag-hangs, and also $20 for his boat. Infractions of this law are to be punished by a penalty of $50 fine or imprisonment for one month. The bill respecting Georgetown and common promoted by. Mr. A. J. McDonald was reported from committee and ordered to a third reading. This bill provides for the raising of money by taxation to supply town improvements. Every man in the town is to pay one dollars a year as poll tax. Provision is made for the imposition of a tax on the owners or harborers of dogs; and the town assessors are given power to sell parts of the public square for sites of churches, public halls or other buildings to be used for public purposes. Mr. McKinnon's bill to amend the act relating to accidents by fire at Montague was considered. It provides for the holding of a public meeting to be called by a Justice of the Peace, on the 2nd day of May in each year, or within two weeks of that date, at ten days notice. The Government bill to impose taxes on banks, brokers, agents, etc., was under consideration. It was decided to impose penalty of $50 per day for every day that a bank manager, required to do so, fails to submit a statement of the bank's business in this Province.

The estimaters of expenditure for the current year, tabled by the Government, cover only nine months to the 30th, of September. A change in the termination of the financial year is proposed from the 31st, December to the 30th, September. As next year will be the first when we can have the full twelve months from the 1st, of October to 30th, of September, this year's estimates only cover the nine months from January 4st, to Sept 30th. The reason put forward by the Government for this change is in order that the public accounts and other reports may be ready for submission to the Legislature early in the year, and earlier sessions may be held. The matter was up for discussion on Wednesday. The Leader of the Opposition contended that if the officials were smart and prompt, and if all the printers had a chance, the reports could be made ready in good time to be submitted at an early session of the Legislature, and the calender year still be adhered to. Mr. Morson suggested that the reports in future be ready for distribution by the first of January, and sent to the members of the Legislature, so that they might come to their Legislative duties with a full knowledge of all the conditions and be in a position to deal intelligently with the public business. The Leader of the Government objected to this on the ground that the Legislature must meet and the Lieutenant Governor receive the address in reply to the speech from the Throne before the reports can be tabled.. In making this objection, the Governemnt seemed to have forgotten teat the following law relative to this matter was placed on the statute book by Mr. Frederick Peters, when he was Premier: "It shall hereafter be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to authorize the publication of the public accounts of the Province at any time after the same are ready for publication notwithstanding that the Legislature may not have met for the despatch of business."

Several bills were read a third time and passed; other bills were introduced and advanced a stage, The Charlottetown Electric Transit and Power Company's bill was under final consideration at the committee stage. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Warburton forbidding the running of cars on Sunday. After some discussion the resolution was defeated 18 to 9. The division was not on party lines, some members on both sides voting for organist. After some discussion of other bills in committee the House adjourned till Thursday.

It leaked out on Wednesday that sixteen of the Stock Farm cattle were found to be affected with tuberculosis. Such a discovery should surprise no one. In spite of warning and advice, the Government have continued to import breeding stock from Ontario and elsewhere, without any attention to the law which requires the application of the tuberculean test. Destruction has now overtaken them. The deterioration of these herds was observed. The calves from the farm last year proved to be a remarkably poor lot, and the official report for 1905 admits the inferiority of the stock This report says that "neither of the herds on the Farm, although pure bred, are of sufficiently high standard to use for breeding, or distribution purposes. Many of the animals are old, most of them are not of the modern type. Despite the fact that the dairy herd is carefully attended, the cows do not give satisfactory records." The secret is now out; but is difficult to tell how far the disease has spread throughout the Province in consequence of the destribution of stock from the farm indifferent localities. Several cattle infected with the disease have lately been discovered in Prince County, and there is no knowing how far and wide the disease has spread. This is the nice condition of things to which the stock farm management has been brought by the present Government. In view of this deplorable condition of affairs the Opposition lost no time in bringing the matter up in the Legislature.

After routine on Thursday, Mr. McKinnon moved the following resolution: Resolved, that this House condemns the Government for gross mismanagement of the Stock Farm: (1) In importing and permitting to be imported live stock for the said farm without having the same inspected as required by law to guard against disease: (2) In permitting the said stock to become so depreciated in quality as to be unsuitable for distribution for breeding purposes: (3) In permitting the stables and other buildings on said farm to become so dilapidated and insanitary as to be unfit for housing live stock.

And further Resolved that the present live stock on said farm should no longer be retained, but that provision be made for procuring and properly housing new herds of strictly first class animals, keeping in view quality rather than quantity.

Mr. McKinnon said the Government were deserving of blame for their neglect of the Stock Farm, an institution that should be maintained in a manner suitable to the needs of this agricultural Province. The want of proper accommodation for the stock was notorious, and the inferiority of the stock was equally well known,

Mr. Fraser seconded the resolution and pointed out that this resolution must arrest the attention of all farmers in this Province. Being an agricultural community, the Department of Agriculture should so conduct its affairs that the stock and management would be above suspicion. Whether or not the resolution would pass, he said, the Government stand condemned by the report from this department. During last year, the farm was run at a loss of $1,500 and what is the result? The result is sixteen head of cattle infected with tuberculosis. This is nothing less that disastrous and the time had come when the Government should admit their incapacity to manage the Department and should turn it over to other hands.

Hon. Mr. Reid pleaded that the resolution was premature and that the Government was not to blame.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, followed. He wrung from the Government an acknowledgment of the truth of the statement that sixteen (ten Ayrshires and six Short-horns) cattle on the farm had been discovered to be affected with tuberculosis. He reminded the Government of the frequent warnings of the Opposition. It had been the contention of the Opposition that the Commissioner of Agriculture for this Province, should be a practical agriculturist; a man who knew his business. But the answer to these warnings was that if the Commissioner knew nothing about farming he was without a farmer's prejudices. The late Commissioner of Agriculture admitted that the tuberculean test had not been applied to the animals imported for the Stock Farm. The breeding cattle imported for the farm had not been inspected and they had been kept in unsanitary unventilated stables. There was nothing more natural than that they should now prove to be tubercolous. The milk of the deceased cows had been given to the patients at the Hospital for the Insane, and had been sold to a creamery, and the decease germs had doubtless been contained in the beef of the cattle that have been slaughtered. The Government has thus been guilty of criminal negligence. Steps should immediately be taken to the end that the people are not poisoned. The farm, as now managed, has become a regular breeding place for desease to be scatted throughout the Province.

Mr. Hazzard and Dr. Warburton made some feeble attempt to lessen the force of the condemnation of the Government for their conduct in this matter. Mr. Prowse said the attempt at defence on the part of the Government was exceedingly lame. The condition of affairs presented was not creditable by any means. It was most discouraging to find the farm conducted in this way. Mr. A. J. McDonald said the condition of the stock farm was a most melancholy affair. Many warnings had been given the Government, especially by the late Mr. Shaw. The farm showed a financial loss every year and the Government should give it up. The resoluion was not premature; the matter should have been taken up long ago. If that had been done the present disastrous conditions would have been avoided. Mr. Morson pointed out that bulls affected with tuberculosis had been sold from the farm and the fact had been reported to the Government. The purchaser had asked to have the animals inspected and the Government refused. That was the best answer to those who contended the resolution was premature. That tuberculosis existed in the cattle of the farm had been known to the Government for years. Three or four years ago, a bull on the farm was reduced to skin and bone, and there was nothing in the world the matter with him, but tuberculosis. After some more Government members had spoken the House divided on the resolution which was lost on a party vote 7 to 18. Other bills were advanced a stage and in the evening the budget speech was delivered by the Premier This is referred to elsewhere. The House adjourned from Thursday evening to Tuesday the 17.

Holy Week and Easter.

The solemn and impressive services of Holy Week and Easter were carried out according to the rubrics, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. At 7 o'clock, on the evenings of Wednesday, Holy Thursday and Good Friday, the office of *Tenebrae* was recited by the Bishop and Clergy, the Cathedral Choir and Students of St. Dunstan's College.

On Holy Thursday morning, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated, the holy oils were blessed and the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession to the repository at the sacred Heart Altar. His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the solemn ceremonies, assisted by the Rev Dr. Curran as arch-priest; Rev. Dr. B. D. McDonald and Rev. Joseph Gallant as deacons of honor; Rev Fathers Gallant and J. B. McIntyre as deacon and sub-deacon of office respectively and Very Rev Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies.

His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the adoration of the cross and the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday. He was assisted by Rev Dr. B. D. McDonald as deacon; Rev. Joseph Gallant, as sub deacon and Very Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies. The *Passion* from the Gospel of St. John was sung by three priests, or deacons of the Passion as they are called. They were: Rev Father Gaudet, who sang the narrative part; Rev. Dr. Curran who sang the words of our Lord and Rev. J. B. McIntyre who sang the words of the Jews or any third party. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the solemn Way of the Cross was performed, Very Rev. Dr. Morrisson officiating.

On Holy Saturday, the blessing of the fire, the singing of the twelve phropecies, the blessing of the font and the celebration of solemn High Mass took place. Rev. Dr. Morrison was celebrant; Rev. Dr. Curran officiated as deacon, sang the *Exultet* and blessed the pascal candle. Rev. J. B. McIntyre was sub deacon and Rev. B. D. McDonald was master of ceremonies.

His Lordship, the Bishop, officiated at the solemn and beautiful ceremonies on Easter Sunday. Rev. Dr. Curran was arch-priest; Rev. L. J. McDonald and Rev. Joseph Gallant were deacons of honor: Rev. J. B. Intyre was deacon of office and Rev. D. B. McDonald was sub-deacon; Very Rev. Dr. Morrison was master of ceremonies. A beautiful sermon on the Resurrection was preached by Rev. Dr. McDonald. His text was from the 13th, verse of the thirty-first chapter of Jeremiah: "and I will turn their mourning into joy."

In the evening there were solemn Pontifical Vespers, followed by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, his Lorship, the Bishop officiating, assisted by the same priests as at Mass. The high altar was charmingly adorned and splendid music was rendered by the choir, under the directon of Judge Blanchard.

Gaynor and Greene Sentenced.

Advices of the 13th from Savannah, Georgia, contain the following intelligence: Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were sentenced by Judge Speer in the federal court to-day to serve four years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and pay each a fine of $575.794 92, the amount they are charged with having embezzled. Upon one indictment the sentence was for two years, and upon each of the other indictments four years, but the court directed that the sentences might all be served concurrently, which reduced the term to four years with the allowance of three months off each year for good behavior. The fine need not be paid if, on completing the sentence, the prisoners make affidavits that they are not possessed of more than twenty dollars, in lieu of paying the fine they then may serve thirty days longer. Counsel for prisoners announced that an appeal will be taken. An order of court grants ten days for the filing of a bill of exceptions, upon which a motion for a new trial will be predicated. Extradition proceedings for these two men were fought out in Canadian courts for upwards of a year. The men were finally given over to the United States authorities.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

A London despatch of the 11th say: A despatch from Capri to the Times says: Two hundred people perished by the collapse of a church at San Guiseppe on Monday, and two hundred more are believed to have been killed in the deserts. Among the interesting opinions of scientists on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is one from Professor Belar, of Laibach, an authority on seismic disturbances, who in a telegram to the Daily Times attributes the eruption to the activity of the Great Sun Spot. Naples advices of the 12th say: Viewed as a whole, the conditions throughout the area affected by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are better this morning as compared with the early hours of yesterday. Frequent detonations are still heard but faintly. The main crater is gradually enlarging. The rain of ashes over the Mediterranean side of the volcano has diminished. The heaviest fall is now over. In Somara, Santa Anasia, Penticelli and other villages in the section opposite and distant from the city, large contingents of troops have arrived affording a military force sufficient to successfully meet all eventualities. The garrison has been doubled and sailors ordered ashore from the squadron in the Bay These will help restore and maintain public order. For a time after midnight the eruptions were somewhat more acute.

Promptly at mid day, Monday, Prince Arthur with his suite arrived at the City Hall, Ottawa, from Government House and was welcomed by Mayor Ellis and the City aldermen. In opening the civic address the Mayor assured Prince Arthur that he was heartily welcomed to Ottawa, and asked that he convey to his Majesty the King an assurance of the steadfast loyalty of this part of Canada to his throne and person. Reference was made to the visit which had been paid to Ottawa by his Majesty when Prince of Wales, and to the fact that Ottawa owes its position as capital of the Dominion to the wisdom and foresight of her late Majesty.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

THE NEW DRESS GOODS AT STANLEY BROS.

Notable Display.

All the fashionable fabrics represented in this stock.

If you like to see dainty designs, neat patterns, fine goods, and all in the best approved and most modern makes, just have a look through our magnificent assortment.

Special purchase to sell at 32c. and 50c a yard.

25 pieces double widths in plain and spotted lustres, Navy, Cardinal, Black and Brown. Fine check Mohairs for shirt waist suits, Wool Serges in Navy, Red and Black, worth fully 25 per ct. more.

32c. PER YARD

A large assortment Mohairs, tweed effects, wool checks, serges and venetians, in all the good colors and black, 5c. yard, worth fully 25 per ct. more.

50c. PER YARD

Homespuns 70c, 80c, $1.10 and $1.25 yard.

Cream goods in Mohairs, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Venetians and fancies.

35c to $1.55 PER YARD

Mail orders promptly attended to.

Samples sent to any address. Just drop us a postal and by return mail you shall receive a full range in each line.

Stanley Bros.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LOW RATE!

SECOND CLASS TICKETS

ON SALE DAILY,
Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906, inclusive,

FROM PICTOU, N. S.

To Vancouver, B. C., Victoria, B. C., New West Minster, B. C., Seattle & Tacoma, Wash, Portland, Ore.	$59.15
To Nelson, B. C., Trail, B. C., Rossland, B. C., Greenwood, B. C., Midway, B. C.	$56.65

Proportionate rates from and to other points.

Also rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA.

Call on
J. E. MATHEWS, Ch'town.
Or write to
F. R. PERRY,
D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin, on a Judgment wherein the said Alexander Martin was Plaintiff, and James Nicholson, now deceased, was Defendant, I have taken and seized all the Estate, right, title and interest of which the said James Nicholson was seized or possessed, in his lifetime, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Rona, on Township Number Sixty, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—On the south by the extension of the Halket Road, leading from Culloden to Mount Vernon; on the north by the rear line of farms fronting on the Maitland Road; on the west by land now or formerly in the possession of Norman Gillis; and on the east by land now or formerly in the possession of Allan Morrison, containing an area of Sixty Acres of Land, a little more or less, together with tenements and hereditaments. And I hereby give public notice that I will on Wednesday, the Nineteenth day of September, A. D., 1906, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlettetown, in Queen's County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on said Writ, being the sum of One hundred and thirty-six dollars, together with interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum on Ninety-eight dollars from Februry Thirteenth, A. D. 1906, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County,
February 15th, A. D., 1906.
W. E. BENTLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Feb. 28, 1906—3i.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the Twelfth day of April, A. D. 1906, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1886, made between Michael Roach, of Grand River Road, Lot or Township Number Fify-three, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Mary Roach, his wife, of the one part, and Lelia Matilda Mackieson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, Spinster, of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North side of Dingwell's or Grand River Road, at the Southeast angle of land formerly occupied by John Shepherd and now occupied by Benjamin Shepherd; thence north to the south boundary line of farms fronting on the Cardigan or St. Peter's Road; thence along said boundary line to the division line of the Melville and Selkirk Estates; thence south to the road; thence along the road nine chains and sixty-four links to the place of commencement, containing an area of sixty-seven acres of land, a little more or less, and is the land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said mortgagor by deed dated the first day of March, A. D. 1865.

If the said land is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the offices of Mathieson & McDonald, in Charlottetown or Georgetown.

Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1906.

LELIA M. MACKIESON,
Mortgagee.

March 14, 1906—5i