

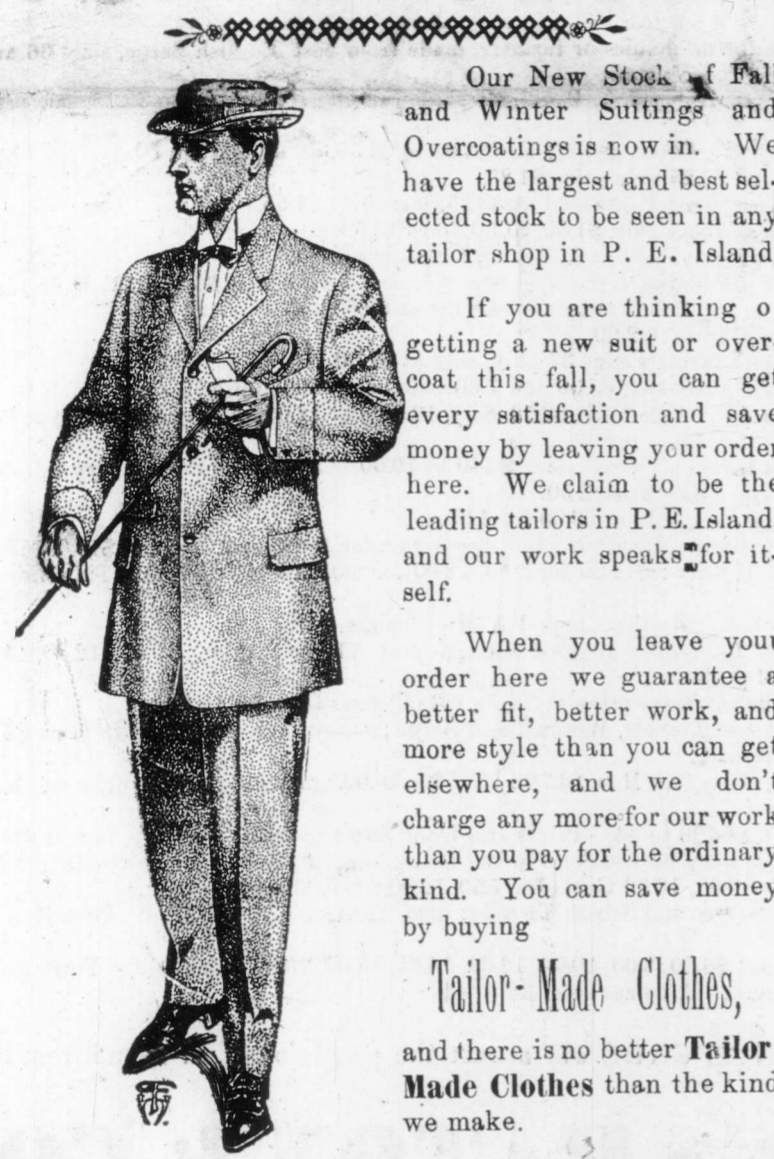
# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2

## GOOD CLOTHES —FOR— FALL and WINTER.



Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

Tailor-Made Clothes, and there is no better Tailor Made Clothes than the kind we make.

## MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

## The Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting.

This Institution re-opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1909. Intending students will kindly remember the date and enter as soon thereafter as possible.

The most practical courses in Business Training devised. The best and most easily acquired system of Shorthand ever placed in the hands of competent teachers. It leaves NO regrets. The largest and finest equipped rooms in the Maritime Provinces. Medals, and among other prizes a \$135.00 Typewriter open for competition.

Look sharp, and do not be misguided only to regret it afterwards. For full particulars address

L. B. MILLER,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 23, 1908—1f Principal.

## ROBERT PALMER & O., Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory, Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish, etc., etc.

### Our Specialties

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

## ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

### NEVER Ask for "a package of tobacco" or the dealer may give you any old kind. Demand

### "HICKEY'S FINE CUT" and you get the best smoke in town. 10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
CHARLOTTETOWN,  
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

## Dominion Coal Company's COAL!

As the season for importing Coal to this Province is again drawing near, we wish to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for Reserve, Screened Run of Mine, Nut and Slack Coal from Dominion Coal Co's Mines, F. O. B., loading piers at Sydney, Glace Bay and Louisburg, C. B.

We guarantee good despatch for schooners at loading piers.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island and is extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Prices quoted on application. All orders will receive our careful attention, by mail or wire.

Schooners always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current freight rates.

## PEAKE BROS. & CO., SELLING AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND. March 25—4f

## Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

## Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention,  
Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

## The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year, Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation WE want a bright, active agent to represent The Messenger in every city and town.

WE will send free a copy of The Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

WE have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

ADDRESS  
The Messenger, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### The Cow, Canada.

However strange or sad it may sound, it is nevertheless true that to a considerable number of Canadian Citizens Canada is evidently regarded and is certainly treated as a sort of national cow, to be milked for one's own special benefit. Much in our political life during the past few years gives color to such an inference and proves the validity of the charge. And in the fact is to be found the gravest possible menace to the welfare and the progress of the country.

There is the choice among Canadian citizens, and all others, between two different ideals, as regards their relation to the country. The dominant impulse and governing motive may be the giving of something to the nation and the enrichment of the national wealth or treasure of character. Or, else, on the other hand, the impulse and motive at the basis of action may be the desire to enrich oneself at the expense of the nation and by the corresponding impoverishment of one's fellow citizens.

It may be said to our credit and promise that we have many men amongst us who are influenced by the former motive. Their lives reveal the fact that they are not seeking their own preferment, or at least are not making it their paramount purpose. Our Canadian cities are rich with a type of citizen who is willing to give himself and his money to any good cause that seems designed for the benefit and betterment of Canadian life. One may recall readily names of a score of citizens who have given large treasure for beneficent purposes, who have founded institutions, who have backed up, year after year, by both their interest and their capital, some worthy work and enterprises. Of them it may be said that they are the salt of the nation.

But it is equally true that we have not a few of the other kind as well. In business they regard nothing but their profit, and care little how their ends may be accomplished. Life is a scramble, Canada an unlocked treasure house, and worldly wisdom the accumulation of a pile. To them the wise man is the hustling grabber, making most of the opportunities afforded by a new country for easy profits. If they ever regard the welfare of the country their solicitude is not evident.

In political life this type of man is alarmingly apparent. The kind of patriot who uses political office for private gain and who covers his speculations with a party banner is the man from whom we have most to fear. He cares no more for Canada than the farmhand does for the cow he milks, and has precisely the same relation and purpose. Prosperity is only so much good pasturage, which in its time will turn to more money-milk for his political pail. His chief political aim is simply to keep hold of the milking-stool of office, and to have first pull at the lacteal lair.

Such a relation to one's country is base beyond words. The time will come at no very remote period when our children will look back at this present time with feelings of complete wonderment and no little disgust. They will wonder why any people, apparently sane and honest, could have tolerated such exploiters, condoning their offences, and meekly submitting to be robbed. They will ask us, perhaps, in a score of years, why we allowed such things to go on in the year 1909, and we shall have sundry and several uncomfortable moments in trying to find some reason why.

It is high time that our patriotism expressed itself in terms of common sense. It is time we resented the cow-conception of Canada and served notice to quit on the milk-stool aspirant for public office. Such an idea, forming the basis of action, is enough to wreck our whole future. Such men, with hands gripping the resources of this country, are of more real danger than an army of aliens sailing with hostile intent up the St. Lawrence.

The hope of Canada lies in those who live to serve her and whose aim it is to contribute something to the larger good of all. Great need is there of more of such. All fortune and fate depend upon their increase of number. Opens wide the golden oblation for true patriotism—of giving, not getting; of serving, not sucking; of making true tribute to Canada, the Queen, and not of milking Canada, the Cow.—Ottawa Citizen.

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

H. H. BROWN  
The Young Men's Man.

### The British Veterans' Proposal.

When anything in the shape of a government reward for active service is given in Canada, it has been the experience that all sorts of claimants immediately press forward to share in the bounty, with the class for whom it was intended. When last session the Dominion government made a grant of 320 acres of land to the Canadian soldiers who served in South Africa, the exact nature of the service that was to entitle the soldier to a grant was set forth. News of 4,000 ex-soldiers of the British army, who are not Canadians, but have since the war come to Canada, are pressing upon the government their claim to a share in the grant. They base their request on the theory that when they fought in South Africa it was not for Great Britain alone, but for the whole empire.

As the petition of these men is now under consideration by the minister of the interior, it would be unfair to criticize the particular ground on which it is made; but one point brought forward by the speakers seems to The Citizen to be a stronger advocate in their favor, from a Canadian point of view, than any other. It was said that if the grant was made, practically every man of the 4,000 would take up his land and work it. As a strictly business proposition this is one which the Dominion government might favorably consider. Nearly all these ex-soldiers are young and brawny, and make first-class settlers. The government might make them a grant on a slightly different basis from that made to the Canadian soldiers, but which should be equally satisfactory to them, in view of the statement put forward by the deputation. The grant to the Canadian soldiers provides that the recipient may either settle on it, or sell to another party who must be a bona fide settler, or the grant will revert to the crown. Why not make a similar grant to British soldiers who served in South Africa, and are now resident in Canada, but in addition, that each recipient shall settle upon the land? Among the best stock in Canada are those who have descended from the English, Irish and Scotch soldiers who took their discharges and settled here in the early part of the last century, when Canada was occupied by British troops. Of course there are soldiers and soldiers. Some men the army spoils for civilian life, but they are a small, though unfortunately perhaps a conspicuous minority. But the large majority of the soldiers who now serve under the short term system are the material who should form useful citizens, with the additional value to the country that they have been trained to the use of arms. Four thousand of such men drafted into our Northwest and settled upon farms would be a decided acquisition to that country. If the government made the grant on the condition indicated, each man would have to take up his 320 acres, do the necessary colonization work, and at the end of three years he would have a fine farm, and the Dominion would be richer by the acquisition of a good citizen, with a thorough military training. Any of them who do not have the industry and staying power to make good under these conditions would lose the grant, and it would revert to the crown. The proposal that these men should form a reserve sounds very well, but in reality would not amount to much, because if matters ever came to a pass where the "reserve" in Canada had to be called upon, it would include practically everybody capable of bearing arms. But a considerable number of militia corps are being organized throughout the Northwest at the present time, and it might be made obligatory that those receiving grants should put in a period of at least three years in the militia, provided they were located within reasonable distance of the existing corps.

If the government make the grants including permission to sell, we are afraid it will simply mean that about 4,000 additional lots of 320 acres will be on the market. But as the men's representatives have urged that practically every one of the 4,000 will become a settler if they get the grant, they can have no objection to the government taking them at their word and making that a condition. It will then be up to them to make good or forfeit the bounty.—Ottawa Citizen.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

### The Dangerous Light Engine.

The coroner's jury has found the engineer of the light engine which collided with the Pembroke local a fortnight ago, guilty of negligence which resulted in the death of the engineer of the regular train. This is the second accident in this part of the province within a year due to collisions between engines running light and regular trains. There has been a good deal of discussion in the press regarding the rules governing the running of light engines, that is, engines having no trains attached to them, but which are ordered to proceed from one point on the road to another, avoiding regular trains. Without discussing the particulars of either case it would seem from the practice of railway companies ordering a light engine to proceed from one point to another with practically no other order but to dodge regular trains, is scarcely satisfactory from the passengers' standpoint, though it may save much routine work to the train despatchers. Of course if the engineer in charge is vigilant and careful he will succeed in pursuing his devious way in and out among the trains which are coming and going night and day. But if for any reason preventable or otherwise, he fails in vigilance or prudence, there appears to be comparatively little check on a light engine to prevent it causing an accident. In the case referred to it is alleged by the engineer in his defence that his watch stopped and he did not notice it, the consequence being that he drove right ahead thinking that he had more time than he had, and collided with the regular train. There does not appear to be any check on the running of light engines which would safeguard against such a case, presuming that these are the facts. It can be well understood that it is less trouble to turn a light engine loose on the road with blanket orders to proceed from one divisional point to another "avoiding regulars," and then trust to the engineer and good luck to accomplish the necessary dodging. Under such circumstances it can be understood that an engineer is supposed to make as fast time as possible commensurate with the dodging aforesaid. If he is too cautious and slow, and lays up on the sidings too long, he may be charged with waste of time; but if he makes a rapid flight up the line and proves an expert dodger, no questions will be asked.

The question of the control of engines running light is one which should demand the attention of railway authorities. It is no secret that every failure of a light engine to do a successful dodging act does not result in an accident. The only difference is that if an accident does not occur the public do not hear about it. Within a hundred miles of Ottawa last summer there came near being another serious accident as a result of the lack of control in the running of a light engine, but the facts did not leak out until some weeks afterwards, and then did not get into the newspapers. At a certain way station a regular train was due, and a number of people were waiting for friends and relatives who were expected on the train. Suddenly they were horrified to see a light engine come flying down the line and proceed in the direction from which the regular train was expected. As luck would have it the meeting took place on a straight piece of track, and the two engines were brought to a standstill within a few feet of each other. The light engine backed up to the station and the regular train followed it and unloaded its passengers, much to the relief of those distracted friends and relatives. It would not appear that the incident was even reported, or if it was no action was taken in regard to it until some weeks elapsed and friends of the people who had been on board the train brought the case to the attention of the higher railway authorities, with the result that those damaged engines were suspended for a few weeks. All of which goes to show that when engines are running light they should be under control of a train despatcher even more than regular trains.—Ottawa Citizen.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get the fall overcoat ready." The overcoat is an absolutely necessary part of every man's apparel. It is essential to comfort that the coat should fit well. Ask to see our overcoats, try them on, note the style, fit and finish. We will please you in price as well. Prices vary—\$5.00 and all the way up to \$25.00 each.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

### HEADACHE.

## Burdock Blood Bitters.

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished With Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Only 60,000 full-blooded Indians are to be found today in the United States.

In 1851 Ireland grew 504,248 acres of wheat; last year only 38,142 acres.

The Mikado of Japan has purchased an antimony mine in Alaska for \$100,000.

The will of the late Claus Spreckels the "sugar king," leaves \$50,000,000.

Chicago's health department claims that city as one of the world's healthiest.

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

Ireland devoted nearly one fourth less land to flax raising last year than in 1907.

Edinburg and Leith shopkeepers have started a crusade against street hawkers.

Two hundred and ten tons of honey worth \$60,000 are the yearly produce of Ireland.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Viscount Powerscourt's fine library is to be dispersed by sale in Dublin next month.

The Singer building in New York city when completed, will be 612 feet 1 inch in height.

### Beware of Worms.

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

A black bear weighing dressed, 521 pounds, was shot near Grahamsville N. Y. The skin brought \$50.

There are over 60,000 motor cycles at present in use in Britain and the number is increasing rapidly.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

### Muscular Rheumatism.

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

The health department of Chicago has succeeded in enlisting the police force in a fight to check contagious diseases, particularly diphtheria.

### Sprained Arm.

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

### Noted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no avail until about four years ago I tried your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills.

"My wishes are that all persons suffering with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per box or 75c for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.