

Calendar for June, 1908.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and tide information.

(Continued from first page.)

other politicians whose case has been investigated.

A GLOOMY FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The revenue, expenditure and debt statements for the two months now past of the present fiscal year have been given out, and are not cheerful reading.

Table with columns for Year, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt. Shows figures for 1907 and 1908.

There is less of \$2,620,000 in customs, \$300,000 in excise, and over \$200,000 from public works.

The latter item is almost wholly made up of Intercolonial earnings, which appear to have fallen off fourteen per cent. in the two months, and still more if May is taken alone.

Do you think the lower provinces should not be reduced if they do not increase in the same ratio. Therefore the lower provinces would have the same as they have now unless in the very improbable case of any one falling off five per cent.

But the Hon George Brown was not of the same opinion. Although Quebec and Ontario were united before confederation these two provinces had divergent views on many public questions and they never got along well together.

The Government anxiety for unpaid public servants is evidently a pretence. On Friday the Opposition wanted Mr. Fielding to bring in and pass a supply bill giving effect to the votes of last two weeks for customs and post office department salaries and wages all over the country.

The finance minister refused, declaring that none should be paid until the money was voted for all. No public servant is helped by this subterfuge, while 600 mounted police, 60 militia officials, 3,000 post office officials, clerks letter carriers, etc., and 1,800 customs employees are kept out of their money.

These will be interested to know that \$4,500,000 voted by the House lies waiting for them and is kept back by the finance minister.

Another Ross rifle episode has come to light. The Government undertook to bring down all the papers respecting this contract, it appears that one at least was kept back.

This was a report from the Government inspector strongly condemning the weapon. It formed an important part of the documentary history.

The excuse given for its suppression is that the report was confidential. The only thing that made it confidential was the fact that it was a condemnation, and the suppression was an obviously dishonest act in a department professing to furnish the whole record.

Our Federal Representation. (From Hansard.)

On the 4th inst., the question of representation in the Federal Parliament was brought up in the House of Commons, on motion of Dr. Daniel, M. P. for St. John, N. B. In the course of the discussion Mr. Alex. Martin, M. P. for Quebec, spoke as follows:

Mr. A. MARTIN (Quebec, P. E. I.)—Mr. Speaker, this has been a public subject of discussion in this House since the days of confederation. I do not know that any subject has created greater differences of opinion than the subject of confederation which we have before us today. I have, with some little care, looked over the discussion of that day and I

All Stuffed Up

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

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

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. It gave me all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Helen Robinson, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

find that there were very great divergencies of opinion on the subject. George Brown, representing the large province of Ontario, was the great apostle of the principle of representation by population. One of the greatest men of the day who hoped to round off confederation, Sir A. T. Galt, when the Province of Prince Edward Island was taken into confederation, tried to conciliate the province. The province had held out strongly from entering into the confederation with a small representation. I have here some resolutions that were offered at that time. Sir A. T. Galt moved this resolution:

That the unit of representation be reduced and that the number of members for Upper Canada be ninety-nine, for Lower Canada, seventy-four, for Nova Scotia, twenty-one, for New Brunswick, seven, for Newfoundland, eight, and for Prince Edward Island, six.

That resolution was discussed at some length, and I will quote a few of the remarks that Sir A. T. Galt made in support of it. He said:

We have supposed that the population of Lower Canada, being tolerably equable in its character, would afford the best basis. But having respect to the rapid increase of Upper Canada, we think the lower provinces should not be reduced if they do not increase in the same ratio.

I think that bears on the question today. That was the statement of Sir A. T. Galt, one of the fathers of confederation, a man who had done more, I think, to round off and complete confederation than any other with the exception, perhaps, of Sir George Cartier, Sir John Macdonald and a few others whose names I need not mention. Mark his words:

Do you think the lower provinces should not be reduced if they do not increase in the same ratio. Therefore the lower provinces would have the same as they have now unless in the very improbable case of any one falling off five per cent.

But the Hon George Brown was not of the same opinion. Although Quebec and Ontario were united before confederation these two provinces had divergent views on many public questions and they never got along well together, and while Sir A. T. Galt held these views the Hon George Brown, representing the great province of Ontario differed from him, and he moved a resolution in amendment to the motion of Sir A. T. Galt, to the effect that Upper Canada should have eighty-two members, Lower Canada sixty-five members, Nova Scotia fifteen members, New Brunswick fifteen members, Newfoundland seven members, and Prince Edward Island six members. The disagreement between these two gentlemen shows that there was no great unanimity among the fathers of confederation as to fixing the representation. George Brown speaking in favor of his resolution said:

The practical result would be that while Lower Canada certainly will not be less and the lower provinces may increase in population.

The central idea then was that the maritime provinces would increase in population. They at that time held a very prominent position; they had resources in fisheries, mines, minerals, and agriculture and the central idea was that they would rapidly increase in population. Why they did not increase is a question for great speculation. And, Sir, the reason the maritime provinces have not increased in that rapid ratio that was anticipated by George Brown and others is because the maritime provinces since confederation have not held the position it was supposed they would hold. Newfoundland refused to join confederation, and compare her position today with the position of the maritime provinces. Newfoundland has made more progress out of the union than Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have made in the union; Newfoundland has done more to make her fisheries a success than has been the case in any of the maritime provinces. I tell this House that you may ask Newfoundland to join the union as

much as you like, but the record of progress in Newfoundland as compared with the record in the maritime provinces will keep her out of confederation, and you have not terms enough to offer to induce her to join. If you expect Newfoundland to come into the union, for one thing you will have to set more generously with respect to the representation of the maritime provinces. George Brown continued to say:—The lower provinces may increase in population; they cannot decrease in the number of representatives.

That was what the people of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia then believed, but that belief has not been justified by the events. One can hardly realize the time has been spent in this House discussing this prolix question, and it is a question which will never be settled satisfactorily until a remedy is applied. Now, Sir, I purpose quoting the opinions of some other representatives from my province at the time the union was consummated, all of which go to show the importance attached to this matter by the people of the maritime provinces generally. The first confederation conference was held in Charlottetown, but Prince Edward Island did not enter the union at confederation, and I wish for a few moments to refer to the views of the representatives of my province at that time. Here are some of the views expressed at that conference by gentlemen representing Prince Edward Island. I will not read the whole of them, but I will quote enough to show the great stress they placed on that province having a fair representation in the House. Some of those gentlemen were very prominent in their own province—such men as Colonel Grey, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Palmer, Edward Whelan and James Pope. Everybody who knows anything about the history of Prince Edward Island knows that these men were men of no small calibre. Mr. Haviland said:

Prince Edward Island would rather be out of confederation than consent to this motion.

The motion to give Prince Edward Island a representation of five members, Mr. Palmer, who was afterwards Chief Justice of the Province, said:

Our pride and revenge are rapidly increasing. Why give us so great a certainty for an uncertain benefit where we have only a feeble voice. Looking first at the larger province, Canada has secured to herself a greater number of representatives than she had before. It may be said that we may join with the other maritime provinces in any matter affecting our common interests, but even then our united strength would still be far below Canada's number of representatives.

On the same day that Mr. Palmer spoke, Sir Alexander Gait said:

It would be a matter of the greatest regret that any difficulty should arise over this matter. We request the Prince Edward Island delegates to reconsider their decision. It would be a matter of reproach to us that the smallest colony should leave us.

Another who spoke on the same occasion was Mr. Whelan. Every one acquainted with the history of the maritime provinces knows something of the life of Edward Whelan. He began his studies in Halifax under the tuition of Mr. Howe, one of the most eminent men Nova Scotia ever produced, the man who did the most to introduce responsible government into that province; and Edward Whelan came over to Prince Edward Island and introduced responsible government there, and his name is revered in that province from one end of it to the other. He broke up was known as the family compact and established one of the most popular governments that ever existed in Prince Edward Island. Here is what he said:

We are in an isolated position. Our resources are large and our people would not be content to give up their present benefits for the representation of five members. It may be said that the confederation will go on without Prince Edward Island, and that we shall eventually be forced in. Better that than that we should willingly go into confederation with that representation.

I am going to quote next the views of a man perhaps equally eminent, Colonel Grey, a man who as a statesman occupied a position perhaps second to none in Prince Edward Island, and who was honored with great distinction. He said:

I am instructed by my colleagues to say that the provision of five members is unsatisfactory. Prince Edward Island is divided longitudinally in three counties, each returning ten members, (that is to say, to the local legislature.) But they have always been opposed to

(Continued on second page.)

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists in an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bates, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price. THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERED REVENGE.

"Did you see that fellow pull his dress suit case out of the aisle?" "Yes. You kicked it, didn't you?" "Yes, I did. I meant to kick a hole in it, but I think it's filled with bricks."

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.

LAOCONIC.

No more the orator can reach The crowd with lusty call. We're waiting for that simple speech The umpire makes—"Play ball!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, B. C.

LEAP YEAR.

"If you'll be mine," the maiden said, "I'll go and ask your mother." "Excuse me," the young man replied, "But I can only be your brother."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

VERSATILE.

"See! I've seen her use it for pulling out basting threads and mangleing her pails."

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.

REMEMBERED HIM TOO WELL.

"Did young Skinnick's uncle remember him when he made his will?" "Must have. Didn't leave him anything."

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

Minard's Liniment cures Distempers.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH OF CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Obtainable sought relief to the greatest soothing action, and in the morning, when the patient is in bed, it is taken in time it will prevent its reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from the terrible malady.

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three plus times the trade mark.

Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Ala., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine so good." Price 25 cts., at all dealers.

SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store; Charlottetown.

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

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus, Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

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

STANLEY BROS.

June 12, 1907.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

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

H. H. BROWN

The Young Men's Man.

Overalls and working shirts.—At this season of the year every man wants a fitting outfit in this line. There is no place in town where you can get better value for your money than at

H. H. BROWN'S

The young Men's Man.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN

The Young Men's Man.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College reopens Sept. 8rd. Send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

LIME.

We are now prepared to supply the best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & CO.

April 29, 1908—4i

Beware! Of substitutes when you ask for our TOBACCO. See that your merchant takes it from the original package with our name thereon. None Better, None So Good. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

For New Buildings Hardware. We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability. Also a full line of pumps and piping. Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.

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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.

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Will YOU win it? An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc. Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Boy Wanted. The undersigned will pay high wages to a first class boy or man to work on a farm. Apply at once to Joseph E. Kelly, Southport, Lot 48, or to Edward Kelly, Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

ALLEY & CO. Oct 9, 1907.—4f

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

COAL!

We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as

The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

C. Lyons & Co.

Sept. 4, 1907—3i

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

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, 1906

Dissolution of Partnership.

This is to certify that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of McKay Brothers & Co. has this Third day of March, A. D. 1908 been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this Third day of March, A. D. 1908.

Signed by the said Lanchlan McKay in the presence of Catherine Martin and by the said John W. McKay and Daniel C. McKay, in presence of A. H. McQuaid.

Referring to the above notice of dissolution we beg to notify all customers of the late firm of McKay Brothers & Co. that we will continue the business under the name of McKay Brothers.

All debts due the old firm must be paid to us, and we will discharge all the obligations of the late firm. Dated this Third day of March, A. D. 1908.

JOHN W. MCKAY, DANIEL C. MCKAY.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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