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Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions. The year is nearing its close and we need the money to meet our obligations. Please don't delay.

Chickens Returning to Roost.

Ever since the election in Drummond-Arthabaska, on the 3rd inst., Liberal newspapers have been trying to forge reasons for the defeat of the Laurier candidate. Liberal editors roll their eyes and hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought that such a great and just man as Sir Wilfrid Laurier should suffer defeat in the house of his friends, and busy themselves inventing all manner of excuses to cover the Premier's ignominious retreat. In their hypocritical endeavors to draw a red herring over the trial and deceive the public, they overstep the bounds of prudence.

The opologists of Sir Wilfrid are profuse in their declarations that the Premier stands for British connection, and that those who opposed his naval programme, in the election under review, are against such connection. The best refutation of this is found in the statements made by the Laurier candidate and his fellow orators during this election campaign. Mr. Perreault, the Laurier standard-bearer, solemnly told the electors that the admirable features of Laurier's naval programme consisted in its being a step towards independence. Further evidence of this same nature is furnished by the Montreal Witness a zealous Government organ. In a report of a political meeting at Victoriaville, during the campaign in question, the Herald says: "Mr. Beland, M. P., and Mr. Gauthier, ex-M. P., two of the best orators of the ministerial party, were the choice. It was a splendid duel, in which every good reason for or against the navy was presented in the most able manner. The Liberal speakers advocated the Navy Bill as the most glorious measure ever passed by the Canadian parliament. They declared that it was a step towards the independence of Canada, for only a nation could have its navy."

These declarations of Laurier's friends, and innumerable other statements of a kindred nature were only repetitions of what the Premier and his henchmen have said over and over again in their frantic appeals to the electors of Quebec, in order to retain their support for the Administration at Ottawa. In 1896, when a vote was asked from Parliament by the Conservative Government, for Lee Enfield rifles for the militia of Canada, and some field guns for the artillery, cries of this kind were raised by Laurier and his trusted lieutenants. During the debate on this vote, Mr. Brodeur, the present minister of Marine and head of Laurier's navy, then a member of the House and an active lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid's said, as reported in Hansard April 22nd: "I regret that the government has bought these rifles from the English government and that the same government asks us to be repaid. Is that the kind of protection promised by England to Canada? Is that the situation which is destined for this colony? I think we have a right to ex-

pect another treatment on the part of England."

During the Federal elections of 1896, Laurier, Brodeur and their fellow workers, flooded the Province of Quebec with speeches and other campaign literature in which the armament of the militia by a Tory Government was represented as a part of a plot of "Old Tupper" and Chamberlain to make the French-Canadians conscript soldiers of the British Empire. These Laurier orators represented the Conservative Government as conspiring with the British Government to make "cannon food" of the French Canadian youth. L'Electeur, the Liberal organ of the day bravely seconded the efforts of the Laurier speel binders, after this fashion: Why these armaments? Why fight for England? These rifles, these guns, will have to be manned by the electors. You are looked upon as only fit food for cannons. The Tupper, the Angers, and the Tailloins will sit quietly in their cabinets and will send you to death joyfully, while they drink champagne. They will send your sons to Africa or Asia, whence they will never come back. Vote for Laurier if we do not want some day to be sent to foreign countries, leaving at home our wives, our children, and our dear ones."

This was the manner of appeal made to the electors of Quebec; these were the lessons taught them in 1896 by Laurier and his friends. These tactics succeeded in placing Laurier in power in 1896, and every Liberal newspaper in Canada from the Toronto Globe down to the meanest, most obsequious gutter organ of the party rejoiced; praised Laurier, slapped him on the back and proclaimed him a great Canadian statesman. Laurier, we were told then by his Liberal followers and the Liberal press, was the man of destiny; he dished the "Tories"; he was a nation-builder; he was an imperial statesman. It was quite a proper thing for him to have employed the manner of tactics above referred to; it was part of the game. But now when some of those who were then Laurier's admirers having found out more about him, go back to the electors of Drummond-Arthabaska and employ tactics of a somewhat similar nature to defeat Laurier, who has deceived and betrayed them, it is a horrible crime! The Laurier henchmen, camp-followers and obsequious pen-pushers almost go into hysterics in the vehemence of their denunciations of those who caused the prestige of their idol to suffer an eclipse. No words can be found sufficiently strong to denounce the wickedness of those who helped to tear from Laurier the mask of political hypocrisy by means of which he deceived the people in 1896 and continued to deceive them for so many succeeding years.

The shattering to Laurier's glittering armour has been accomplished principally by members of his own political family. Bourassa, who led the attack, was and is a Liberal. He entered Parliament as the disciple, admirer and devoted follower of Laurier. He trusted and confided in his leader. But Bourassa hated graft and crookedness, and to his surprise he found the man whom he had regarded as the ideal of leaders, was not proof against obliquity in vital matters of administration. Seeing this Bourassa began to renege in a gentle way, but finding no response he entered on public criticism and denunciations of the evil practices complained of. Finally, when a critical stage was reached he found Laurier invariably took the part of the political grafter. Annoyed by the protests of his disciple, Laurier cast out Bourassa and

his friend Lavergne, thinking that was the end of these troublesome censors. Bourassa, however, refused to be politically annihilated by boss Laurier. The Premier had had troublesome colleagues, Tarte, Blair and others. All these he succeeded in killing and he set out to serve Bourassa in the same way. He called that spectacular meeting in Montreal and devoted the greater part of his speech to a denunciation of Bourassa. He warned the people of Quebec that Bourassa was a pestilent member of the political family that must be disposed of once and for all. Copies of this speech, by the thousand, were circulated broad cast over Quebec.

Having done all this, Laurier thought the ground was fully prepared to bring on the by-election in Drummond-Arthabaska. He knew that Bourassa was campaigning in the French constituencies. Now, he would have to put up a fight against the Premier, and suffer defeat, or refuse to fight and ruin his prestige. In either event Laurier felt sure Bourassa was bound to go down. The very opposite of what Laurier calculated on happened, and now we have all this hypocritical wailing in the Liberal press.

The attempt is made to show that Bourassa is not loyal; but he most emphatically repudiates this and points out that his objection to the naval programme is that it was not submitted to the people before being passed into law. Here is what he says: "I am just as loyal to the British Crown as ever, and those who state this battle has been anti-British do not know what they are talking about. We have today done a great work. We have taught Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he is not omnipotent, and that he cannot plunge Canada into the responsibilities of supporting a navy without first consulting the people."

United States Elections.

As briefly intimated in our last issue, the elections in the United States on Tuesday of last week resulted strongly in favor of the Democrats. Elections were held in some thirty two or thirty-three states of the Union and several of them were productive of big surprises. In these elections, Governors and Lieut. Governors of States, State Legislators and members of the Federal House of Representatives were chosen, as well as some judges and other state functionaries. The names of all these public servants are placed on one ballot, by each respective party; so that every elector votes for all to be selected, at once.

The Governor in each State heads the State ticket; but it does not follow that the election of the gubernatorial candidate means the election of the whole ticket in every case. For instance, in Massachusetts, a Democratic Governor was elected by a plurality of 33,000; but the State Legislature still remains Republican.

In New York, on the other hand, where the Governor and Legislature had been strongly Republican before the election, returned a Democratic Governor, by 66,000 and also elected a majority of Democrats to the State House.

The Federal Legislature at Washington, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and is called Congress. The members of the Federal House of Representatives are known as Congressmen. They are elected directly by the people; but the Federal Senators are chosen by the State Legislatures. The most notable Democratic gains in last week's elections were in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. The Southern States went Democratic for the most part; but they were so before. So great has been the turn over that the Federal House of Representatives has completely changed its complexion. From being Republican by some 28 majority it will now be Democratic by 29 or 30 majority. The Senate, however, will still remain Republican by about 10 majority. The next Congress will be somewhat mixed. The President and Executive are

Republican; the House of Representatives Democratic, and the Senate Republican.

The Senators hold office, some of them for six years and some for four years, and go out in alternate batches. Each State has two Senators. In March next, some thirty two or thirty-three Senators retire by efflux of time, and successors to them will be chosen by the Legislatures of the States which they represent. Republican senators, whose States have returned Legislatures of the same political complexion, are likely to be selected as their own successors; but where the Legislature has become Democrat, a Democratic senator will be chosen.

The most remarkable feature of the elections was the overthrow of ex-President Roosevelt. He undertook to boss the elections, not only in his own state of New York; but in Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Connecticut; and in every one of these states, his nominees were overwhelmingly defeated. In New York, he disregarded the proceedings of his party altogether, set aside their nominees and those a slate of his own and undertook to impose his absolute will upon the Republican electors of the State. The result has been the turn over of New York, from being strongly Republican to the Democratic column by a sweeping majority. The Governor and Legislature, Congressmen judges and all elected are in opposition to the Roosevelt slate. The same is true, to some extent, of New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which States all elected Democratic Governors. That is what Boss Roosevelt got for his unwonted interference. The present Congress continues in power until March next, when the Congress elected last week come into office. What is known as the short Congressional session commences on December 1st, and continues till March 1st. It will thus be seen that those now holding their seats have power to do public business for three months, although their successors have been chosen by the people.

Floods In France.

Paris advices of the 13th, convey the intelligence that the River Seine is again in the rapage and that Paris and other portions of France were in danger of inundation. The gauge at Pontroyal Sunday night marked a height of 5.93 metres above the normal, and somewhat higher than that estimated a few days previously. The river authorities, although the tributaries and sources of the Seine are reported to be falling, estimate that the rise will continue until Thursday when it is expected the flood will reach a maximum of 7.20 metres, a little more than 2 metres short of the disastrous floods of last January. The low quarters at the eastern end of the city and part of the Jardin des Plantes, or the museum of Natural History, are now inundated and the subterranean passages to the Austerlitz station are flooded, gangways being improvised for passengers. The cellars of the Palais de Justice the Conciergerie, and the prefecture of police are full of water. M. Lupin, the prefect of Paris, has installed traction engines and dynamos in the court yard to supply electricity for the offices. The fine weather Sunday brought out vast throngs to watch the swollen river race by, but at night rain again began to fall. The suburbs are suffering immense damages, the river at St. Omer is over its banks, flooding the lower floors of houses. The poor in the eastern suburbs, who were so heavily stricken last January are again suffering most severely. Many of the residents have already moved out their furniture. It is feared that a number of factories will be forced to close down throwing thousands out of work. The river Marne is falling, but several of the smaller places along its banks are inundated.

Crop Conditions.

Archibald Blue, Census Commissioner, Ottawa, on the 11th inst, sent out this bulletin on the crops of Canada as prepared from reports made up to the end of October.

The closing months of the year give good reports for nearly all of the field crops of the Dominion. Potatoes alone indicate partial failure, and in all the provinces there are complaints of rot in the fields and in the heaps for winter storage. The area is 503,262 acres and the estimated yield 74,045,000 bushels, being an average of about 147 bushels per acre.

which is nearly uniform for all the provinces. The quality is 84.42 per cent. Turnips and other field roots show a quality of 88.57, a yield per acre of 402 bushels and a total yield of 95,207,000 bushels for a crop of 236,622 acres. Hay and clover are computed for 8,515,400 acres and a yield per acre of 1.82 tons. The quality is 90.45 per cent and the total yield 15,497,000 tons. Fodder corn has an estimated yield per acre of 9.38 tons, which upon an area of 271,960 acres gives a product of 2,551,000 tons. Sugar beets are grown most extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.59 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons and the quality 93.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent of sugar and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent; but a product of 5000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Belin where the average price is about \$5.86 per ton or better than \$5.80 per acre. Computed at the average local prices the market value of potatoes this year is \$33,446,000, of turnips and other roots \$21,444,000, of hay and clover \$149,716,000, of fodder corn \$11,957,000. The report of fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,300 acres, whereof 682,500 acres are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 acres in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 for Ontario and 98,000 in Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98.40 per cent as compared with 93.60 last year.

The per cent of fall ploughing completed this year compared with the area planned for is less than last year, but the report is made for a period one month earlier. The per cent of summer fallowing compared in the same way is somewhat lower, but increases are shown for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Bourassa On The Result.

On the day of the election in Drummond-Arthabaska, before the polls closed and the results were known, Bourassa, in his paper Le Devoir printed a signed editorial, under the heading "Laurier and Deceit." Bourassa said that it was "this notion of Laurierism, where the normal majority in favor of the ministry is 1,200 out of a total vote of 8,000, that the heroic leader of the Government, Mr. Laurier, leader of his opponents on three weeks' notice to a by-election, himself taking personal directions for the first time since he became the head of the Government. It is also to be noted that before risking this popular consultation in one of the most pronounced Rouge counties of the province, Mr. Laurier secretly laid his plans two months in advance. He first communicated with the member of the county elected in 1908 for five years, informed him he would be translated to the senate as soon as he had sufficiently manipulated the electorate of the county together with the candidate whom Mr. Laurier named in advance. Mr. Lavergne the future senator and Mr. Perreault, the future candidate, went all over the county choosing their delegates, laid their plans, and when everything was ready the chief made his triumphant entry, distributed the ammunition and defied his opponents to come and supplant him in the affection of the people. From Thursday last, the day of nomination everyone who could be made drunk was made drunk." Mr. Bourassa adds, however, that the great majority of people in the country district of Quebec are sober and peaceable, but that there is always a certain number of recruits ready for debauchery and disorder. Ministers, senators and members of Parliament harnessed to the cart of the Grand Pontiff entered these latter at the commencement of the campaign. They also added a subject of blackguards from Montreal and elsewhere, and surrounded by this battalion of vice they formed an escort to the Grand Seigneur. In every concession these electoral "committees" were installed at great cost, and houses of debauchery and drunkenness. The ministerial savages took an account of the number of calves, pigs and poultry killed by Interoceanic locomotives for years past in order to offer their owners indemnity out of all proportion to the actual value of the animals killed. "Of course electoral corruption is not new to this country," says Mr. Bourassa, "for under all regime elections have not been made with prayers. It is not, in fact, the first, nor will it be the last, time that a minister has striven to swing a verdict from the people by corruption and the most ignominious appeals to passion. What is necessary to know is the quality of those who did this dirty work in Drummond and confided to subalterns equal to the task. Today, however, this is changed. The former organizers of these debaucheries have been aligned in honorable positions where they are fed from the public chest, and today it is the members of Parliament, the aspirants to the beach, the senate and the cabinet who carry about the whiskey jug and who distribute the flask of gin, organize the parish balls, carry the sacks of oats and turn the price of dead pigs to the service of the state and the profit of Laurierism. In fact, all this work was accomplished under the serene eye and with the passive connivance of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., D. C., L. L. D., etc., etc."

After referring to the warning which Mr. Bourassa says he gave Sir Wilfrid in 1905, the Nationalist leader adds:—"Whatever may be the result of the election, be the ministerial candidate elected by a thousand votes or defeated, the glory of the Grand Man is about to disappear, buried in the mud."

Printing Bureau Scandal.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, Ottawa, has published a lengthy report relative to the scandal and corruption in the Government Printing Bureau. The report intimates that \$24,000 at least was lost to the country in consequence of the rife-off system of purchasing supplies from New York firms; but orders cancelled and goods sold under fraudulent conditions reduced this amount by \$25,000. This would reduce the net loss on the item of purchase to about \$70,000, says the report. The report deals with several other scandals and irregular phases of the printing bureau operations. Referring to this report the Montreal Gazette offers this criticism:

"Following the exposure of the lax methods of the marine department comes the relating by the responsible minister, of the inefficiency of the printing bureau. The remarkable feature of the report is the stress laid upon the fact that the evils shown in 1891 to exist were largely responsible for the abuses brought to light in the report. For a government that has been in power fourteen years to claim this as an excuse is certainly peculiar. It is all the more peculiar because when, time after time, the opposition in parliament has pressed for the investigation into the operation of the great spending departments the reply of the government has been that there was nothing to investigate."

Now Mr. Murphy frankly confesses that in regard to this important department there was a great deal that required reforming, and complacently pats himself upon the back because he finally succeeded in getting at the bottom of certain things in spite of the determination of certain officials that he should not. But, as in the marine investigation, there is reason to think that Mr. Murphy has only uncovered the top layer of the rottenness of the administration of the printing bureau. The government in appointing Mr. Justice Casals as an investigator was careful to see that his powers were limited. They were wide enough to enable him to take before him at a Surrogate Court the officers of the bureau, but they were too narrow to get the direct grip on the system whose operation tended to produce dishonesty in officials.

In the same way Mr. Murphy has chased the minor offenders out of the building, the little people who were merely initiating the government's method of helping itself. The gentlemen engaged by Mr. Murphy tell how one of these employees made a good thing out of the powers entrusted to him. But they do not tell, nor were they given an opportunity of telling, how the government was and is still making a good thing out of the way in which it handles the printing done outside of the walls of the department, which has increased five fold in the last eight years, and now amounts to almost as much as the work done in the bureau itself. It surely is wrong for an official to buy supplies from a concern which allows him a take-off, and it would appear from a moral standpoint, equally indefensible for a government to purchase printing from its friends at non-competitive prices, or to place advertising in obscure papers simply because they support the ministers.

The Grand Trunk's London Offices.

Cockspur Street, facing Trafalgar Square, London Eng, has of late years become the home of several great railway and steamship companies. One of the most conspicuous palatial buildings in this locality has been erected by the Grand Trunk Railway System.

The Grand Trunk, when its proposed extensions are completed, will be the most important transit system in the world, and it is fitting that they should have a headquarters, centrally placed, in one of the most important metropolises of the world that will be in harmony with their wonderful growth.

Sir Aston Webb, R. A. is the architect of the building. The frontage of the new offices presents a very dignified elevation, in character very much like the palatial structures erected by the various Italian Republics in the palmiest days of their commercial prosperity. The fine cornice of arms of the various provinces traversed by the Grand Trunk System in Canada are introduced beneath the subsidiary cornice of the fifth floor, and harmony seems to dominate this noble frontage. The great central doorway is flanked by two lighted and adorned by a piece of sculpture, which is emblematic of travel by land and sea.

The new quarters are not merely an office building, but a meeting place for Canadians and for South African friends, a "Canadian commercial embassy" or, in official information bureau, to supply the public with accurate and complete information concerning the Dominion of Canada, and every one is invited to make use of the facilities thus offered.

The main office on the ground floor is a very handsome room paneled in teak, with inlays of holly and ebony, and a frieze runs all round, painted by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R. A. representing the genesis of Canadian life, from the will of the Indian to the building of the railway, and influence of the white man on the country.

Reception rooms are also provided for the use of visitors to transact business. On the second floor is another large reception room for officers and friends to meet in. This room is supplied with Canadian newspapers and journals and a reference library, and Trans Atlantic passengers visiting London, Eng., are cordially invited to visit these handsome new offices, their exact location being 1719 Cockspur St., London, S. W. They are very easily found as the building is in the midst of the busiest centre of London; in fact it is at the very hub of the world's metropolises, and within five minutes walk of the leading hotels, and near the intake of the tube at Trafalgar Station.

Friend—Now that you have been married some time, old friend, tell me frankly your opinion on the marriage state. Much Married Man (to his wife)—Just go outside, my dear, will you?



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized,
Sheet Iron, Birch Slats,
Heavy Brass Yale Lock,
3-ply Leather Handles.
28 inches long \$2.85
32 inches long 2.60
Same as above except has round top,
28 inches \$2.75
32 inches 3.00

Plain Waterproof Canvas.
Edges of ends sheet iron bound,
3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply
Leather Handles,
30 inches \$3.25
32 inches 3.75
34 inches \$4.15

Stanley Bros.

Dominion of Canada,
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.
IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE V.
A. D. 1910.

In re Estate of John A. McDonald, late of
Kincora, in Queen's County, in said
Province, Merchants, deceased, intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate,
Judge of Probate, do, do, do.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's
County aforesaid, or any constable or
literate person within said County.

GREETING:

Whereas upon reading the Petition (on file) of Flora A. McDonald, of Kincora, in Queen's County, aforesaid, administratrix of the estate and effects of John A. McDonald, the above named deceased, praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth, you are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of November, next, coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why a license to sell the real estate of the said John A. McDonald, deceased, for the payment of the debts of the said deceased, should not be granted to the said Petitioner (the personal estate of the said deceased being insufficient for that purpose) as prayed for in said Petition; and on motion of Mr. W. E. Bentley, Proctor for the said Petitioner (a certified copy of the Inventory of the said estate of the said deceased as filed in Court by the said administratrix being annexed to said Petition.) And I do hereby order that a true copy of this Citation be forthwith published in the Charlottetown Herald Newspaper for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof; and also that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely: In the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, in front of the School House situated at Ugg's, in Queen's County aforesaid, and at or near the Public Hall situated at Vernon River Bridge, in Queen's County aforesaid, so that all persons so interested as aforesaid, may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twelfth day of October, A. D. 1910, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN,
Surrogate, Judge of Probate.

Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Proctors.
Oct. 19, 1910—41

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some
good bright Timothy
Hay.

G. Lyons & Co.
Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

KING EDWARD HOTEL,
Mrs. Larier, 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.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in the County of Georgetown, on Thursday the Eighth day of December A. D. 1910 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of St. John, containing Twenty acres of land served Lands adjoining the Town of Georgetown aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the Northeast by the S. Shore of Cardigan River, on the Southeast by land conveyed by Archibald J. McDonald, Master, in the Chancery to Seymour C. Knight, on the Southwest by the North Royal Road and on the Northwest by land conveyed by the said Donald B. McPhee and Mary McPhee his wife to John A. Matheson by Indenture dated the 11th day of November A. D. 1901, containing Twenty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1896 and made between Donald B. McPhee of Georgetown aforesaid, Farmer, and Mary McPhee his wife of the first part and William A. Weeks of Charlottetown in Queen's County in said Island, Merchant, of the second part, which said Mortgage has been assigned to the undersigned by Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 2nd day of November A. D. 1910, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured by said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, McDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated this 3rd day of November A. D. 1910.

JAMES D. STEWART,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Nov. 9, 1910.—41

Morson & Duffy
Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Solicitors for R. V. Bank of Canada
260 Miles in 52 days.