

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1913. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Naval Debate.

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue, the debate on the naval aid resolution in the Federal House of Commons came to a close on Thursday night of last week. The amendment of the Leader of the Opposition and several other amendments were voted down and Premier Borden's resolution was carried by a large majority.

The debate had occupied a great amount of the time of Parliament and was spun out by the Opposition, evidently with a view to obstructing the Government business. That at least, is what it looked like on its face. For the last week or two of the debate the talking was all done by members of the Opposition; as the Government refrained from taking any further part in discussing a question which they considered had been sufficiently argued from every point of view.

Towards the closing days of the debate, reports began to appear in the newspapers of an evident attempt made in London to prejudice the Government's case over there. Extracts were quoted in some papers in Canada from certain English journals indicating a disposition on the part of some Liberal members of the Imperial Parliament to exert all possible pressure to unite the Liberals of England with those of Canada against the proposals of Premier Borden. This was evidently a trick worked for the purpose of creating, if possible, some uneasiness in Canada. Quite apropos the name of Mr. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister of Canada in the Laurier Government, was connected with this apparent conspiracy. He left Canada for London about the time the naval debate began in the House of Commons. It may have been the hope of making a little political capital in this way that caused the Opposition to drag out the debate to such lengths. Mr. Fielding's pilgrimage to London in the hope of injuring Canada, eventuated as disastrously to himself and his friends as his former pilgrimage to Washington, with a similar object in view.

The Opposition might have been disposed to drag out the debate still longer, were it not for one or two things that happened in the early part of last week. In the first place, the Government determined to keep the obstructers at work night and day till the division would be reached. Again Col. McLean, Liberal member from New Brunswick, broke away from party trammels and made a strong speech in favor of Premier Borden's resolution, and declared his intention of voting for it. No doubt this disconcerted the Liberals. They did not know but other Liberals were ready to follow the gallant Colonel's example and vote against the party. Under such circumstances the most prudent course would be to close the discussion as quickly as possible. This at all events was done, on Thursday night, as above stated. It is our opinion that the course pursued by the Opposition, on this question, will not gain any credit for them, at home or abroad.

The South Pole Expedition

Within the past week, the newspapers in England and America have contained lengthy accounts from Lyttelton, New Zealand, of the death of the intrepid Captain R. F. Scott of the South Pole expedition and four of his comrades. The narration is most pathetic, as it details from Captain Scott's own diary the many difficulties and the tragic death of these brave and devoted men, who sacrificed themselves in the cause of discovery and scientific knowledge. A tinge of greater sadness and deeper pathos is now added to the tale by hints appearing in the press that the lives of the explorers might have been saved had the rescue party been more expeditious, or had greater providence been exercised in supplying larger stores of fuel and provisions. Of course these are more or less conjectures; but there is a painful possibility that some one has blundered.

The discovery of the dead bodies of Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant H. R. Powers was made in a snow enveloped tent, on November 10th, 1912. The bodies of Petty Officer Edgar Evans and Captain Oates, who had died some time before the others, were some distance from this tent, in the direction of the Pole.

Commander Evans, second in command of the expedition, head of the rescue party, parted with Captain Scott and his four companions on January 4th, 1912, at latitude 87 degrees 35 minutes. From Scott's diary, found with his body, all subsequent intelligence of the explorers is gained. This shows that Scott reached the Pole, latitude 90, on January 17th. Several days were spent there and then the return journey was commenced. Difficulties beset them all the way and progress was slow. Edgar Evans and Oates died before Scott's last halt in the tent where the dead bodies of himself, Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Powers were found. The deaths of the three last named occurred about March 29, 1912. It is a sad and pathetic story; but the explorers have added their names to the scroll of fame, and their sacrifices in the cause of scientific knowledge will be of much value to future generations.

Lenten Sermon.—The second of the Lenten Sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan on Sunday evening last. His subject was divine faith, and his text was from verse 3 of the cap. XVII of the Gospel of St. John: "And this is life everlasting; that they may know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent." The Rev. preacher developed his theme in a learned, eloquent and admirable discourse. He began by quoting the pronouncement of the Vatican Council, regarding the two orders of knowledge, natural reason and divine faith. These two differed as to principle and object. One deals with objects of the natural order and discernable by the natural faculties; and the other with mysteries hidden in God. The Rev. preacher then dealt in an able manner with the motives of credibility in the realm of natural reason, as well as in the acceptance of mysteries which we cannot comprehend. There are mysteries in nature around us all the time; we cannot comprehend them; yet we must accept them. In the case of the divine mysteries, we have the best possible motives of credibility for them; we have divine revelation; the unerring word of God; the Scriptures of the Old and New

Testament. Belief in these incomprehensible mysteries is saving faith. This divine faith is a free gift of God infused into our souls through His divine grace. We who possess this gift of divine faith should be particular to live a life corresponding therewith, and thus merit the eternal happiness of Heaven.

The London Daily Telegraph declares that certain Liberals in Great Britain are working in co-operation with Hon W. S. Fielding to discredit the Canadian Government's naval propositions. The thing may be true. There are foolish as well as wise members of the British Liberal party. They would be very foolish ones, however, who would venture to go against the declarations of the Government of Great Britain for the purpose of hurting the Government of Canada and helping its opponents in this country. The beginning of that sort of business would make impossible anything in the way of co-operation to advance common interests by the United Kingdom and the Colonies; and every public man in Great Britain big enough to be a minister should see that this would be so and discourage the blunders.—Montreal Gazette.

Canadian women, in the West as well as in the East, have been unmoved by recent appeals from one of the British suffragette leaders who attempted to reconcile them to the methods of militant suffragism and to stir them up to imitate those methods. The failure of Miss Wylie's mission speaks volumes for the self respect, the prudence and the saving common sense of Canadian women.—Hamilton Herald.

If the Privy Council decision in the A. & G. W. case is acceptable to the Government it should mean the prompt resignation of Hon. C. W. Cross, the attorney general, because it would be a condemnation of his former action. If the decision be regarded as against the Province, it should involve the prompt resignation of Hon. A. L. Sifton. That both gentlemen should remain in the same Government after this would be an anomaly.—Calgary Herald.

The visitor was examining the class. "Can any little boy or girl here tell me what a fish net is made of?" he kindly inquired. "A lot of little holes tied together with strings," smiled the never-failing "bright boy."—Buffalo Commercial.

The Washington Bureau puts the value of United States wheat exports for 1912 at \$59,000,000 as against \$20,000,000 in 1911. This illustrates the condition of the large and glorious market in the United States for Canadian wheat.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Mixed farming is pointed to as the hope of the Canadian west. This, we wish to point out, is exactly what the west has been indulging in, farming a little and sub-dividing the rest for sale to the eastern tenderfoot. And it's been a great thing for the west—so far.—Toronto Star.

Newfoundland's new governor, Walter Davison, C. M. C., assumed the reins of authority in the colony today, succeeding Sir Ralph Champey Williams. A cordial reception was accorded the new executive by other members of the government. Governor Davison comes here after eight years' service as governor of the Fyechallos Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Latest information is to the effect that the five Dreadnoughts to be provided for in the forthcoming British Estimates, will displace about 27,000 or 28,000 tons and burn oil fuel alone in their furnaces. They will steam twenty-five knots an hour. It is said to be probable that they will be armed with eight 16 1/2 inch guns, each firing a 2,200 lb. shell. It has not yet been definitely decided to adopt 16 1/2 inch guns, and if they are not used, the armament will consist of 15 inch weapons capable of firing a shell of 1,800 lbs.—Victoria Colonist.

Federal Parliament.

Naval Debate Ended.

Big Government Majority.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The scene in the House of Commons tonight when the first division bell rang will take its place in history. The order "call in the members," was given by Speaker Sproule at ten minutes after ten and the VerVelle amendment to the government naval resolution, demanding a referendum on the naval proposal was put to the vote. It was defeated on a division of 75 yeas and 122 nays. The Conservative ranks remained unbroken while the discomfited Liberals saw Col. Hugh McLean of Queens Sunbury vote with the government. The Laurier amendment calling for the expenditure of thirty five millions on two Canadian fleet units was defeated on exactly the same vote. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have been content to have his amendment formally declared lost on the same division but others of his party called for a vote.

MANY AMENDMENTS.—On the main motion being put for the second reading of the naval resolution, a third amendment was introduced, this time by A. A. Mondon of Yamaska, Conservative, as follows: "This House, while prepared to adopt protective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declines to concur in the said resolution, because it contains provisions tending to impose upon Canada who has no voice in Imperial affairs, a share in the external responsibilities and naval defense of the Empire outside of Canadian territory, the only portion of the Empire over which the Canadian people exercise any political or constitutional authority."

This was declared out of order and fell to the ground. Then Mr. Guibault of Joliette moved a fourth amendment to add to the resolution clauses repealing the naval service act of 1910 and making the Borden policy contingent upon a favorable vote on a plebiscite. This also was ruled out of order.

CLEAR MAJORITY OF 32.

Then, at 12:30 in the morning, the main resolution was passed on a division by a majority of 32. Then Liberals and Nationalists joined hands, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's new allies numbering seven. The night was full of incident, in anticipation of which throngs of sightseers had found their way to parliament hall and packed the galleries of the house. The debate had dragged itself through the afternoon and had been going for an hour after eight o'clock when the opposition leader got up to give it a farewell contribution. Accepting the leadership of Alphonse VerVelle for the time being, he announced his approval of the referendum amendment, insisted that the government was pledged to the same course before the people, and urged that the pledge should be kept. Until a very short time before six o'clock the proceedings were extremely interesting. J. E. Marcell of Bagot and Joseph Demers of St. Johns and VerVelle spoke in French for a couple of hours. The government proposals were reactionary and retrograde; the Liberal proposals were framed with wisdom and foresight. A local fleet, and all the vessels to be built in Canada, such were their demands. In a very brief speech Paul Lamsreche of Yamaska, stated his position. He was opposed to all the propositions, and said that "before the debate goes very far people who believe sincerely that there should be an appeal to the people, shall have an opportunity to vote on another amendment."

In the evening Mr. Law of Yarmouth spoke. Mr. Law is the Liberal member who held the picnic

at Yarmouth which the unfortunate Niobe was compelled to attend, and in returning from which she went ashore. In the course of his speech he adverted to this sad occasion. He had no apology to make for having asked for the Niobe's attendance at the picnic. He resented the statement that the warship had grounded in Yarmouth Harbor. He was sorry for the accident, but the accident did not occur in Yarmouth. "While the vessel lay in Yarmouth she lay there," he said with intense solemnity. The house was not a bit solemn. It bowed with laughter. She lay there in safety while she was there," Mr. Law said, trying again, and again the house laughed. Mr. Warnock of McLeod made the standard liberal speech, as current outside of Quebec.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose unexpectedly at 9:30 o'clock. A new element had been introduced. The VerVelle amendment applied alike to his amendment and to the Borden resolution. That was Mr. VerVelle's view. The Government could not refuse to pass the VerVelle amendment; it was bound by its pledge. The navy question had been foreshadowed in the first militia act passed in 1868. In 1902, he, and his colleagues at the Imperial Conference had expressed their intention of creating a naval service. He then referred to the resolution of 1909. He had not thought that an idea which had been before the Canadian people so long needed consultation. Mr. Borden had declared that any such measure should be submitted to the people. In November, 1910, Mr. Monk had moved an amendment to the address demanding a plebiscite on the whole question of armaments, and Mr. Borden moved an amendment to the amendment approving the demand for a consultation of the people to the question of the navy. In the end Mr. Borden had voted with Mr. Monk. The election had followed; Mr. Borden had been pledged to a consultation of the people. That was the policy which the Canadian people had approved. How could the government refuse Mr. VerVelle's amendment? He accepted his defeat, there was nothing to do but carry out the wishes of the people.

CREERS FOR MR. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden rose amid tremendous cheering from his followers. He thanked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his lecture on the extreme desirability of public men fulfilling their pledges. They appreciate such a lecture more from Sir Wilfrid Laurier than from any other source. Mr. Borden made some further reference to the review of the leader of the opposition in this respect, and noted that he had accepted the leadership of Mr. VerVelle, and admitted that his own resolution should have had some such clause in it. In the speech from which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had quoted, Mr. Borden went on, he had declared that he would carry out the very policy which he had adopted. He had said that if in power he would consult the admiralty, and if that consultation established need he would come to parliament and ask for it to take action. Sir Wilfrid Laurier when forming a permanent policy through parliament had refused to consult the people. On Feb. 8th, 1910, he had moved a resolution, Mr. Borden went on, which declared that such a resolution as that before the house need not be referred to a plebiscite. It had demanded the submission of any permanent policy to the people, but had called for an instant gift of two dreadnoughts. The course the government was proposing was exactly in accordance with his resolution of Feb. 1910, and Nov. 1910.

A FORWARD STEP.

"So far as we are concerned we believe that the expenditure of this sum of money in accordance with the resolution is a step which the people of Canada are called upon to take as a token of their self-respect and is proof that they are determined that the ties which unite them to the 'British empire shall not be broken.'" Mr. Borden then turned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment. It was a proposal to spend \$35,000,000 on a Canadian navy, to be built in this country. Later, in the consultation of the proposals of the government, he would be able to lay before the house some information as to building in Canada which would show what such a proposition would mean in delay. Those who talked so glibly of building up shipyards and a navy organization were not speaking by the book. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal would mean the indefinite postponement of the navy.

Moore & McLeod. 119-121 Queen Street. Charlottetown, P. E. I. REMNANT SALE! IS NOW ON. The Great Annual Clearance of Remnants—odd lots, broken sizes, and everything of the like—is in full swing now. Look for Remnants in every corner of the store, you will find specials in every department. IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN IN COME—EARLIER THE BETTER. Sale of Wall Paper Remnants. This Annual Sale of Remnants and "Room Lots" is one that interests every house owner and every house occupier in reach of this store's service. It just means that all the odd lines and small lots left from a season's selling are put into room lots—are offered you at half price and less. The first comers have best choosing.

Are You Interested IN A LINE OF Sample Sweaters PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C. Yours at a Bargain. These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses' Youths' and Children's. About 100 In All. Some in Yaegar—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall. Yours for Snaps. L. J. REDDIN, "My Store." February 12, 1913.

Office Supplies! For 1913. Every Business Man or Firm will need new Office Books and Stationery to start the New Year. We have a fine stock of Ledgers, Day Books, Letter Books, Cash Books, Memo Books, Files and Binding Cases, Foolscap Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons and Paper, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, and Blotting Paper. Our Success Binding Cases complete at \$2.50 doz. are the best value ever offered. Come to us for your office wants—Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail. CARTER & CO., Ltd. C'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6.

A bad fire occurred at Head St. Peter's Bay on Sunday night, 9th inst., by which the residence of Mr. Charles Vandervort was burned down. All that was saved was an organ, a sewing machine and a stove. All the furniture, clothing, 200 bushels potatoes and \$100 in cash were lost. No insurance.



MANUFACTURED BY R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

EGGS & BUTTER

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies

We Have a Full Line in Stock

Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragging.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc. for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice.

The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing, typewriting, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

Write today for free prospectus and full information.

Charlottetown Business College - AND INSTITUTE OF - SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING L. B. MILLER, Principal, VICTORIA ROW.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

(Continued from second page.)

ponement of effective aid. Other countries with more in the way of naval organization than Canada had found the building up of fleets a tedious and difficult operation. Mr. Borden next dealt with the manning question. No one can deny that the Canadian people possessed as true a courage and desire to fight for the empire as the people of the British Isles; but they knew that in a new country of rapid development they could not expect men to be attracted to the naval service as in the older countries. It was no discredit to the people of Canada that under Sir Wilfrid Laurier there has been so few enlistments.

LAURIER'S DO NOTHING POLICY.

The Laurier policy was to do nothing till they could build the ships; to do nothing till they had trained enough men. In putting it forward Sir Wilfrid Laurier had shown that he had no adequate conception of the situation, that he was not inspired by a sincere desire to do something. The two proposals were one, that \$35,000,000 should be spent; the other that \$35,000,000 should be spent, plus a large addition in upbuilding a naval organization and in maintaining ships at higher cost. The proposal of the government, the prime minister said, was not to hand \$35,000,000 over to the Admiralty to spend. The money would be spent by the government of Canada. It would be the part of wisdom to seek for expert assistance and that would be found in the Admiralty. The ships would not pass out of the ownership of Canada; those ships would be owned by Canada but would be used for the common defence of the Empire of which Canada formed a part. If the Canadian people desired to create a naval organization of their own the ships would be subject to recall on reasonable notice. 'We do not believe that the people of Canada desire this question to be submitted,' the premier said in conclusion. 'Every thing that is in this measure has been submitted to them. They have declared for it with no uncertain sound.'

THE VOTE TAKEN.

The vote then was taken. During the wait for the members to assemble there was a good deal of singing and chaffing.

'Sing Rule Britannia, Rainville,' called out a Liberal. 'Sing God Save the King,' shouted the Conservatives in reply.

Just before the vote Mr. Oliver walked in and took his seat. The Conservatives greeted him with ironical cheers, and some of them raised the National Anthem.

The house took it up, though laughingly, and all arose after a moment's hesitation. Mr. Oliver, blushing violently, came to his feet.

The vote stood: Yeas 75; Nays 122; Majority for the government, 47.

Col. Hugh McLean voted with the government; all the rest of the Liberals followed Mr. Verville. The cheering for the leaders was hearty. The Liberals jeered at the Nationalists as they cast their votes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was then voted down without further incident, the vote being identical.

The question being now on the main motion Mr. Mondou moved an amendment that the house, well prepared to adopt effective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declared to consent in the resolution because it contained provisions imposing on Canada who had no voice in Imperial affairs, a share in the defence of the Empire outside of Canadian territory.

Mr. Mondou described this as substantially the same amendment as the one which he had offered in the debate on the address, and made much the same speech as he delivered them. Mr. Mondou discussed Canadian constitutional development in regard to defence, contending that so far the principle had been followed of Canada defending her own territory alone. He next recalled the history of the naval question in recent years. 'There can be no separation when there is satisfaction,' he said in repelling charges of disloyalty. Mr. Mondou finished at 12:10 a. m. Sir Wilfrid Laurier submitted that the motion was not an amendment and was out of order. The speaker agreed that the amendment was out of order and ruled it out.

MR. GULBURN'S OFFERING.

Mr. Gulburn then moved that the House do not concur in the resolution but that it be referred back to committee of the whole with instructions to add (1) a clause respecting the naval service act of 1911; (2) a stipulation that it come into effect only after being passed by a plebiscite.

The speaker ruled both parts of the amendment out of order, the first as an attempt to repeal a law, the second as substantially the same as Mr. Verville's amendment.

The division on the main resolution then took place at 12:30 o'clock. The motion was carried by 115 yeas to 83 nays, a majority of 32. The announcement was received with loud cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Borden then introduced the bill which is founded on the resolution just passed.

'When will the second reading come,' asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 'Today,' said the Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier complained that this was too soon, and asked for Tuesday. Mr. Borden consented, and the House adjourned at 12:50.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Bonlay, Barrette, Bellinarte, Gubest, Lamarche and Mondou.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

A report from North Bay, Ont., dated the 15th, says that five wiped out Elk City, and that three lives were lost.

An unknown man jumped into the rapids above the Niagara Horseshoe Falls on Friday last and was carried to his death.

A poor book agent in Paris named Moreau has invented what is regarded as a practical automatic safety device for aeroplanes.

Fire on Friday last destroyed the school-estate of the oblate fathers at Ottawa East. Sister St. Simon, a nun, was burned to death and twelve others had narrow escapes.

The German steamer Christiana was sunk by another German steamer and her five officers were drowned near Hamburg. Nineteen sailors escaped in the ship's boat.

Rev. Benedict J. Masella, the oldest Jesuit in the States, probably in the world, died at Detroit on Monday. He was born in Belgium in 1820, and was 70 years of age.

The Imperial Government has arranged for the sale of the Atlantic coast of the Newfoundland banks and to warren fishers of icebergs. The whaler Scotia is chosen.

Mr. A. L. Collett, of Quebec, has been appointed Rhodes Scholar for this Province this year. He is a student in the fourth year of the arts course of King's College, Windsor, N. S.

From the seat of war in Turkey come daily reports of the successes of the Bulgarians and allied troops, and proportionate disaster to the Turks. How long is this condition of things to continue?

The Pope's sister, Rosa Sartin, died in Rome of paralysis. She had been ill for some days and the physician in attendance had expected a fatal outcome owing to her age, seventy-seven years.

The attendance at the market yesterday was small, especially outside; but prices were not very much affected by last week's quotations. There however was a drop in the price of eggs, which changed hands at 20 to 23 cents per dozen.

The House of Lords on the 15th disallowed the War's disestablishment bill in a vote of 252 to 51. The fate of this bill was the same as that of Home Rule. It must be passed by two succeeding sessions in the Commons before becoming law.

The British Parliament is rushing through the anti-navigators bill which will expose any foreign ship travelling over England to the risk of being fired or even in time of peace. The design is said to be a check to German exploits of the kind.

According to a London despatch the Scott party found fossils tending to prove that South America and Australia were at one time connected through the Antarctic continent and that during the early history of the world the Antarctic had a temperate climate.

Percy Lambert broke all world's records for an hour's run of a motor car on Saturday on Brooklands' track, London, making 100 1/2 miles in that time. He covered 60 miles in 29 minutes 25 seconds, and 100 miles in 47 minutes 47 seconds. He is car had a motor of 26 horse power.

The steamers have had it hard this week. On Monday the M. oto, from P. I., did not get in to Georgetown till 3 p. m. On Tuesday the Y. etary the E. r. from Pictou, was unable to get into Georgetown, and was in the ice at that harbor at nightfall. The Minto from Georgetown had not got into Pictou at 9:30 last night.

A Chicago despatch of the 12th says: Nearly 200 families were made homeless by a fire in the Ingram and Kill apartment building, which was subdued after four hours work by the firemen, under the handicap of inclement winter weather yesterday afternoon. Five firemen were hurt by being caught under a falling wall, none seriously. The loss is placed at \$300,000.

The following despatch, dated Feb. 14th, is from Christ Church, New Zealand: It is claimed that Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers might have been saved if the rescue party had pushed south vigorously in March 1912. 'Confidence in the failure was due to the experience of the sailing commander Surgeon Atkinson. The feeling among survivors over the matter seems to indicate that the relations between Commander Evans and Surgeon Atkinson were strained.

Latest intelligence from Mexico indicates that the rebels have gained the upper hand. Large numbers of the supposed loyal troops revolted, and short their own officers and deserted to the standard of the rebel leader, Diaz. The city of Mexico for several days was the scene of dreadful carnage, and dead bodies were piled in the streets. Fending the tide of affairs so strong against him, President Madero resigned office, and congress was called to meet to receive the resignation, this being necessary under the constitution. It is difficult to conjecture where the rebellion will end. Later accounts say Madero has been arrested.

This intelligence comes from Sydney, C. B., dated the 11th: V. Mullins, agent of the marine and fisheries, received a message from Captain Taylor, of the Invermore, which arrived at North Sydney on Saturday afternoon, to the effect that while steaming across the gulf, his ship had sighted a schooner fast in the ice with all sails set. Her position at the time was eight miles E. N. E. of Flit Island. The Invermore left St. John's on Thursday evening at five o'clock, considering conditions. Captain Taylor made a good run to North Sydney. He experienced a strong W. N. W. till about 35 miles from the Cape Breton coast, when a heavy loose field of drift ice was met. The Invermore worked through it without accident. It is not likely that the North Sydney Post Aux Basque service will be resumed for some weeks, the Bruce and Invermore going to St. J. via direct.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at public Auction in front of the Law Court Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon...

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Asset.

\$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Office in Desriary Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

McLean & McKinnon

Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN.

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes. Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention.

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30 1910.

Interest in Foreign Missions

acts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

Read—The Field Afar.

Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary. Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year. Send in stamps if preferred.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE, N. Y. July 3, 1912-31

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.

They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Felt Slippers 65c to \$1

Velvet Slippers 75c to \$1

Kid Slippers \$1 to \$2

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Not) Heads

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Miscouche, Prince Edward Island.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Miscouche, South West, Ross Hill, B. I. -ment, Lot 16, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 19, 1913.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Hunter River, Prince Edward Island.

To commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hunter River, Bay View, Hunter Grove, Lincoln, St. Ann's, Coadville, and Martin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 30th, 1913.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Bloomfield Station, Prince Edward Island.

To commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bloomfield Station, Lot 4, Hengery, Burton, Cape Wolf, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4th, 1913.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th March, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Bloomfield Station, Prince Edward Island.

To commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bloomfield Station, Lot 4, Hengery, Burton, Cape Wolf, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4th, 1913.

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.

They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Felt Slippers 65c to \$1

Velvet Slippers 75c to \$1

Kid Slippers \$1 to \$2

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—14

The Rarest Flower

The drawback to trying to tell a story of emotions, almost without events, is that there is so little to tell. And yet the great story of the world is the story of emotions...

The girls were profoundly interested in his coming, likely interested with a mixture of curiosity and pride...

After the artist had been two weeks in Newrick, during which time the community had favorably made up its individual and collective mind in regard to him...

It got to be rather like 'Palmer' after a while, for he was likely to be seen with the girls following him wherever he went...

For little Cicely had decided that the sweet young Yvonne, far off in the Pyrenees, had been beloved by Floyd Cranston...

On Sunday, after the earliest Mass in the fresh little white frame church, Floyd would have the steeple to sit out under a certain great oak that was near to them all...

There was the dearest child, there, he told them, 'about your age, about Cicely's age; little Cicely is the youngest of you, isn't she? So I thought. The child's name was Yvonne. She was as pretty as it

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

It was possible to be all fresh tints and dewy sweetness, and as the books say, she was as good as she was beautiful. Hardly there came to the mountains about the same time that I got there...

'I had good luck with my work, thanks to Yvonne, who sat for me with unflinching patience, just as all your kind ladies do. But Professor Elwell was less fortunate; he did not find what he had come to seek. He was giving up and deciding to move on to the next promising field...

'Love whom? What did you say? Who is Yvonne, Cicely? he asked, honestly puzzled. Then enlightenment flashed in upon him. 'Yvonne is the girl you love, isn't she? You love Yvonne?'

'It is a very pretty story, a dear story, and we like the sermon,' said some of the girls, but not Cicely. She smiled a little, but her eyes were clouded, and she became silent and abstracted...

'How is it that little Cicely has fallen on silence? I always liked that quaint old term, but I don't like to apply it to Cicely!' he said. 'I'm just my same old self,' she said, but with a sudden sense that she should never be that again.

For little Cicely had decided that the sweet young Yvonne, far off in the Pyrenees, had been beloved by Floyd Cranston, that something had sent him from her, that he was going back to her—otherwise he would show the mark of a broken heart, and he was remarkably free from the symptoms of a secret sorrow.

Cicely began to drop out of the

pleasant daily excursions; there now were often six girls then seven in the groups that Floyd picked. Why this was he could not understand, he found himself pondering it often after he had vainly tried to penetrate Cicely's excuses...

One day, returning home alone, he came upon Cicely proce on her face beneath the great oak under which they had all sat so often. He came up so quickly and softly over the thick grass that when she sprang up at the sound of his voice she had to time to hide her tears. Floyd sat down on his knees beside her. Gently cupping both hands, he asked her what was wrong.

'I have a headache,' she said. 'A headache! That is bad, but not enough to make you cry like this, dear Cicely,' Floyd said softly. Then for the first time, he realized as he looked at her beauty, so obdurate in the midst of tears, yet so womanly sweet, what she was to him. A great wave of love swept over him which staggered him. It was so unexpected to himself, so convincing of all that he had not known.

'Cicely, darling little Cicely! I'll be your trouble—let me cure it, I love you Cicely.' Cicely turned away and she more hurried her face it the grass. 'No, no, no, you don't see me, and you love Yvonne.'

Then Floyd stopped laughing and gathered her to him gently, for fear of frightening her. 'You love me, too, Cicely; nothing but love could have made you so skilful—and so foolish!—in self-torture,' he whispered. 'Don't you think we have found the rarest flower ourselves, right here in Newrick? My little flower girl! I have found the sweetest flower in all the world, and I am going to wear it and cherish it in my heart. Shall I?'

'Yes, if you mean me,' said little Cicely—'Marion, Ames Taggart, in Borziger's Magazine.

The presentation to the Bishop of Nottingham, which took place on Tuesday last in that City, was a great tribute to a great Briton. The actual presentation was made by Alderman Sir William Donn of London who had the pleasure of presenting a cheque for some £1200 to Bishop Brindle. A handsome illuminated address from the clergy and another from the laity were presented, and many speeches were made not only by Catholics but by the public men of the City and by leaders of the Army.

In the Territory of Hawaii, in a general population of less than 200,000 there are 65,000 Catholics. There are 100,000 Asiatics, 38,000 Hawaiians, 30,000 Portuguese and Spaniards, 15,000 Canadians (including 4000 soldiers and all others of Celtic and

NEXT TO CONSUMPTION

THERE ARE MORE DEATHS From PNEUMONIA Than Any Other Lung Trouble.

Pneumonia is nothing more or less than what used to be called "inflammation of the Lungs."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will do this for you if you will only take it in time.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the essence and lung healing powers of the famous Norway Pine tree.

The price of this remedy is 25 and 50 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark, and is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

A shortsighted old lady in a hurry to mount a tram car held up her umbrella and shouted to the driver of a passing vehicle, "Stop! Stop! Stop!" to which the driver replied, "Don't be in a hurry, mam; it ain't your turn yet." It was a hoarse.

W. 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."

Mr. Littlebrimp—Do you object to me on account of my size? Miss Dill—No on account of your lack of size.

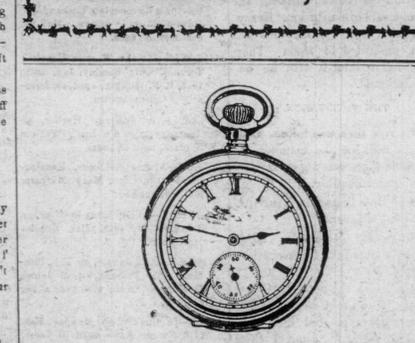
There are many people who become worn, weak and miserable because their nerves become so unstrung they cannot sleep, and wherever there are ones troubled in this way they will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the deranged nerves to full life and activity.

Mr. George McBeath, Round Hill, N.B., writes:—"I take the pleasure of writing to tell you the great benefit Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I was so nervous I could not eat or sleep, and could not even do my work, and I failed to a shadow. Finally I consented to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and have only taken two boxes and am able to work as well as ever, and eat and sleep as well as ever I did. I can't praise your medicine too highly. My wife is taking them now for palpitation of the heart and is improving greatly."

Office Supplies! For 1913

Every Business Man or Firm will need new Office Books and Stationery to start the New Year. We have a fine stock of Ledgers, Day Books, Letter Books, Cash Books, Memo Books.

Files and Binding Cases, Foolscap Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons and Paper, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Erasers, and Blotting Paper. Our Success Binding Cases complete at \$2.50 doz. are the best value ever offered. Come to us for your office wants - Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail CARTER & CO., Ltd.



OUR Waltham and Regina Watches

Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for. THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc., etc.

RING MAKING Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragosity. The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc. for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out successful verbatim reporters. The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing, typewriting, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

Write today for free prospectus and full information. Charlottetown Business College - AND INSTITUTE OF - SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING L. B. MILLER, Principal, VICTORIA ROW.

Fall and Winter Weather!

Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends. All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN



MANUFACTURED BY R. F. MADDIGAN & CO., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

EGGS & BUTTER

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call. EUREKA TEA. If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb. R. F. Maddigan & Co.

BUILD UP in spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.