

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911

Vol. XL., No. 18

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We carry the finest line of Hardware

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June 12, 1907.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

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Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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 on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

(Continued from fourth page.)

as there was a surplus which amounted to anything it should be given to the taxpayer. Look at Mr. Fielding today. He stands up in the parliament of Canada and boasts that he has \$30,000,000 of revenue above ordinary expenditures, and has to admit that the people are more heavily taxed now than they were in 1898.

Mr. Fisher has an appropriation for \$1,000,000 for taking the census, and the list of commissioners for each district already announced shows that these gentlemen have been chosen by reason of their loyal services to the Liberal party in the past rather than their fitness for the work. This means that a round million of the people's money will go to secure votes for the Government for this system of patronage is nothing short of downright bribery. Mr. Fisher defends it unflinchingly. Only the other day Mr. Best, of Dufferin, informed the Government that some of these commissioners were going about his county trying to get signatures to a petition in favor of reciprocity. And the people are paying for this kind of thing. The Government does not and cannot deny it. Truly the Laurier administration is dying because of its inherent weakness and its insolent refusal to put an end to the satanic system of graft and wrong-doing. Fancy a man well paid by the country coming to the houses of men whose taxes go to make the payment of these party heeler's, and under the guise of taking the names for the census doing political work for his masters. It is not a pleasant reflection that this kind of thing can go on in a free country under the British flag and is one more sign of the general lowering of public morality under the influence of Laurierism.

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promoting their own personal interests, whereas Diaz thought of his country and his fellow-citizens. Still, he was but the leader of a successful faction, and he very properly provided for those who had helped his cause. Those men were not always his equals in public spirit and disinterestedness; hence the petty tyranny which some exercised when they had the helms of administration. Diaz has been "populist" in the sense that thousands of respectable citizens were quite content to let well enough alone; they enjoyed public peace, looked after their plantations and never dabbled in politics, least of all when the presidential elections were held. Add to these the great numbers of more or less civilized Indians who theoretically enjoy the suffrage and who practically know nothing about it, even on election day, and we shall see that a majority of the vote cast in Mexico does not necessarily express the will of the citizens. If the people are not sufficiently public spirited to have a will, why should the election be expected to express that will? An American gentleman in charge of a large business enterprise in Mexico tells us that at the recent presidential election the fifteen hundred common laborers employed by his firm were "voted" in a block by the government officials, yet not one of them was even taken to the polls. It was a great deal if they knew it was election day.

It is a lament as old as the days of Thomas Jefferson that few public functionaries resign, and few die in office; the "waiting list," therefore, must always be long and doleful. We strongly surmise that herein lies the secret of much of Mexico's present unrest. Eager patriots have become tired of waiting for an chance to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country's service, and they have had recourse to the means that brought many a hero to the forefront in Mexico's stormy history.

Diaz is sometimes spoken of as an ignorant frontier colonel of the Zachary Taylor type, but let us remember that he finished his philosophy in the seminary of Oaxaca, and that, when it was time for him to begin theology, he chose the soldier's uniform instead of the address by the future President Juarez. He died the young seminarian's vocation. When Juarez died Diaz was in arms against him.

It was said of old that the Piedmontese statesmen were the cleverest in Europe for they could not trust their neighbors and were too weak for a successful recourse to arms. Their surroundings sharpened their wits. From the time when General Scott sat down before the capital with only nine thousand men to back up his claims and calmly demanded one-half their territory for his troubles, the Mexicans have had very pronounced opinions about Yankee prowess. The common people were filled with consternation when they heard that after the surrender Scott himself would ride at the head of his troops to the great square of the city. Almost his last act had been to hang on gibbets fifty deserters from his handful of men. What might he not do to Mexicans? They had expected to steal a pep at another Atlas; instead, they beheld a benevolent gentleman, gorgeously arrayed, "regardless of expense or appearance," but they shuddered at the mere thought of what he might do. Nowadays, American military greatness seems to have given place in the popular Mexican appreciation to American statecraft as a thing to be dreaded and shunned. "The sacred rights of humanity" are now put forth where simpler and more direct claims were once urged; but behind all such pretences, the Mexican fancy that he discerns the same spirit that, sixty years ago, wrought havoc in his land, and is now ready and eager to repeat the deed of Gadsdalupe Hidalgo, when, by the stroke of a pen, half his country became the possession of the Gringo, the Yankee.

President Diaz has known how to surround himself with able men. We doubt whether he is thoroughly conversant with what is called by grace "international law," but he was safe in leaving all such heavy questions to old Ignacio Mariscal, his faithful friend and adviser, clever, wary, diplomatic, who, to his last breath, loyally labored for Mexico. His successor, ex-Governor Creel, of Chihuahua, faithfully keeps up the traditions of the office. Minister of Finance J. I. Limantour, has been any ruler of Mexico during the past hundred years. Diaz was ready with his gun for twenty-five years country credit abroad. Both these before he sat on the dais in the hall of the ambassadors; but once seated there, he devoted himself to the possible presidents, but there seems to exist some doubt about their all-commandable energy to improve the country. Many of his predecessors had thought only of

wealth, and Bernardo Reyes, formerly minister of war, is very popular among all classes. It was undoubtedly due to his deference for Diaz that he withdrew from the contest for the vice-presidency and left the field free to Corral.

One of the dramatic incidents in Mexico's history is the ride of Reyes on a special train from his home to the capital, his secret midnight interview with the aged President, his almost stealthy departure and his trip to Europe on a government errand. General Reyes was recently received by Pope Pius X, who as incorrectly reported in the daily press, made some comments on the separation of Church and State which had taken place in Mexico under Diaz. The separation was effected by Juarez, who attended to the matter so thoroughly that nothing was left for Diaz to do, whatever may have been his preferences in the case.

Unlike his two immediate predecessors, Diaz has never shown a bitter and resenting spirit towards the Church. Time was when in the city of Leon, three priests who had similar straw hats (no extraordinary thing in itself) were arrested for walking together in a "religious procession" and in a distinctive garb; but such abuses of authority are not peculiar to any time or place. An officious town marshal may arrogate to himself powers that the President could exercise only in time of war or invasion. We have serious misgivings about how the Church might fare if this or that particular supporter of Diaz were to succeed him. While we are forced to confess that certain Mexican laws and even constitutional provisions on religious matters are simply abominable, we are to remember that they came into force in times of great public disturbance, when the ties of friendship and even of kindred were rent by passion.

Porfirio Diaz has been a prominent figure in Mexican history for over half a century. He deserves better of his country than to have his declining years embittered by political dissensions, and rigorous demonstrations, for if Mexico has been held together it has been because he has had a mighty grip. If by some misfortune he were to drop out of sight, warring factions would at once precipitate a state of affairs such as Mexico presented in 1845, and similar results might be expected.

Perhaps General Reyes failed because it is useless or impossible to attempt to reason with the aged who have grown old in power. Mental myopia may easily be the concomitant of far-sighted eyes. Recent events may add such force to his arguments that more political barstools may be scraped off the ship of state and Mexico may soon be again sailing swiftly over a smooth political sea.

H. J. SWIFT, S. J., Io. Am. Soc.

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BOILS AND PIMPLES

Are caused altogether by bad blood, and unless you cleanse the system of the bad blood the boils or pimples will not disappear.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using the greatest known blood medicine.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
Boils Cured.
Mr. A. J. Saulnier, Norwood, N.S., writes:—Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since.

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Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Territorialism" in camp are in future to be taught cooking for themselves in their own mess tents, as they will thereby be better prepared for the actual conditions of war." And, even in times of peace, Territorialists who are the husbands of suffragists will find the accomplishment useful.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"When I was a young girl," mused Mrs. Lapling, "a good once sent me some verses. I read the first letters of the lines downward and found they spelled the words 'I adore you.' You know, they call that sort of poem an agnostic."

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

A certain Scotch professor was left a widower in his old age. Not very long after he suddenly announced his intention of marrying again, half apologetically, adding, "I never would have thought of it, if Lizzie hadn't died."

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had been badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hayward's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 50c.

Towce—There seems to be nothing he enjoys so much as the sound of his own voice.
Browne—That's so, and there's nothing annoys him so much as the thought that he can't hear himself when he talks in his sleep.

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.

He—Fancy you getting engaged to that Dullington man. What does he do to earn a living?
She—"Don't be absurd, Jack. You know he hasn't time to earn a living while we are engaged."

A Sensible Merchant.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

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 Rheumatism Pills. Price a box 50c.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, fatigue of any or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Jessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any more tiring or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people.
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1911
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Sessional Notes.

The House met at 4.15 on Monday afternoon 10th. When the orders of the day were reached Mr. Arsenault resumed the debate on the resolution to go into committee of supply. Referring to the statement made by a Government member that no public money had been spent improperly, he said that surely the member was not serious in this assertion. It was quite easy to point out numerous instances in which much money was wasted. He showed, as examples, several rights of way in his district that had been bought by the Government, some of them twenty years ago, but which had not been opened up to the present time, although these rights of way had done duty at more than one election. Another instance of improperly spending public money was the purchasing of 2,000 loads of clay from the cellar of Mr. J. J. Hughes Souris, and paying him \$188 for the same. He wanted a place to put the clay and it was spread on the streets of Souris, almost ruining them. He next showed up the unjust and unfair manner in which the adjusters of farm land taxes had done their work. He ridiculed the assertion made by Government members, that our roads were in good condition. He instanced the scandalous and dangerous condition of the western road and other neighboring highways. He said it was now a good many years since the Opposition took up the matter of securing cheaper school books. In 1907 the Opposition introduced a resolution on this matter, but the Government side tracked it simply to cause delay. But the Government later made a show of action in the matter. We have now the report of a school commission appointed by the Government. This commission cost the Province \$4,000 and yet the Government do not intend to take any action on their report. Before the people would be asked to contribute an additional cent towards education, the Government should properly expend the money already at their disposal. He read a long list of schools with attendance of between 6 and 10. 246 schools had an average attendance of less than 20. He went on to show the high cost per pupil in schools where the attendance is small. In consequence of this \$16,000 of public money were spent that need not be, as the shortage, in consequence of this small attendance, was paid out of the public treasury. Good teachers could not be had unless they have proper training. But there is no inducement here to hold trained or experienced teachers. He showed that the expenses of the Prince of Wales College had increased 61 per cent, within the last 15 years or so. The great want of our teachers was normal school training. He concluded his speech by moving the following resolution in amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply; seconded by Mr. McNeill:

Whereas it is essential to the welfare of this Province that the education provided by the Public Schools should be thorough, practical and progressive.

And Whereas the first requisite of good schools is good teachers and in order to retain and procure good teachers it is necessary, 1. That the training school at the head of the system should supply the best normal training that can be provided and 2. That adequate salaries be provided for teachers upon a plan involving increases proportioned to efficiency and length of service and provision for old age.

And Whereas under the school system as at present administered the average salaries of all male teachers and of the higher class female teachers have decreased as compared with 20 years ago, the enrollment of pupils has fallen by 4598 but the annual cost of Education has increased over Seventeen Thousand Dollars.

And Whereas upwards of \$16,000 are now wasted annually through failure to equalize to a reasonable degree the cost of educating the pupils in the different schools, in some instances the cost per pupil in attendance amounting to over \$37.50 being four times the general average and it is necessary that this waste be stopped and the amount saved be applied to increasing the salaries of the teachers and the efficiency of the schools.

And Whereas it would greatly improve the value of the Education afforded by the Public Schools if nature study were substituted for non-practical subjects.

This Assembly Therefore affirms that a re-organization of the Public School System is urgently required in order to reform the many abuses which have developed therein to prevent the waste of public money and to provide for the introduction of modern and progressive methods.

And in particular this Assembly is of opinion, 1. That the cost per capita of educating the pupils in all the schools should be equalized as nearly as justice will permit.

2. That the course of studies be broadened and vitalized by substituting nature study for non-practical subjects.

3. That the study of natural science should extend through every class in each common school and should merge into this special study of Agriculture in the highest school of the system.

4. That Prince of Wales College should provide a thorough Normal training for teachers and for applicants for teachers licenses and should also provide an Agricultural Course adequate to the requirements of this Province.

5. That an experimental live stock farm is a necessary adjunct to the agricultural course to be furnished by the Province.

6. That in establishing such agricultural course the work of the college should be co-ordinated with the experimental farms system for illustrative purposes.

Mr. McKinnon thought that every member present should consider this the most important amendment; the most important resolution, indeed, that has come before the Legislature for a long time. Much attention has of late been attracted to the subject of education. Instead of progressing in our educational operations, we are retrograding. He read from the reports of the Inspectors and the Superintendent of education to show that we were advancing backwards in the important matter of education. Other movements in the Province are making some progress, but not our educational department. The same lack of efficiency was evident in the department of justice. He pointed out how the Commissioner of Public Works

had used \$349 improperly in connection with an educational wrangle in his own district. (The Leader of the Government here interrupted several times on the ground that the speaker was not adhering to the amendment before the House, and asked for Mr. Speaker's ruling. After a little sparring across the floor, Mr. Speaker asked Mr. McKinnon to keep as close as possible to the matter immediately before the House.) Referring to a statement of the Commissioner of Public Works that nineteen schools in the Cardigan district would be closed if the law were strictly enforced, Mr. McKinnon quoted from the reports of education officials to show that not one school in that district would be effected in the way the Commissioner had intimated.

Mr. Dobie continued the debate. He said this was a matter of the greatest possible importance. Education was a subject in which every tax payer in the Province was interested and therefore the Government should wake up and improve this important department. The country schools, for the most part, do not afford a sufficient training to enable our boys and girls to make their way in life, with any degree of success. The charge of teachers, from year to year, is decidedly adverse to the success of our schools. You may have a good teacher this year; but next year, you may have one that is most inefficient. We should have agricultural education and nature studies; but these are the very branches in which our schools are deficient. Our Province is essentially agricultural and this science should have a prominent place in our educational curriculum.

It was just 9 o'clock when the House resumed in the evening, Mr. Dobie continued the debate on the amendment. He emphasized the importance of nature study, and other equipment for our young men and young women so that they may take a pride in our own country and stay at home. He thought members on both sides of the House should unite in support of the amendment under review. The Leader of the Government should formulate a plan by which our teachers may be better provided for.

The Leader of the Opposition considered the importance of the question before the House demanded the attention of the Government. It certainly was remarkable that the Leader of the Government failed to express his views on a subject so important as education. He reviewed the attitude of the Government towards obtaining relief for the people in the matter of education. The Opposition commenced agitating for relief as long ago as 1906. But the Government first did nothing, then they presented a return relative to prices of school-books in Jamaica and the Yukon. Next they appointed the \$4,000 Commission, and finally they did secure some school books at reduced rates. Our farmers and others in our Province have progressed very much in the last twenty years; but whatever is under the control of the Government has not only stood still; but has retrograded. Our schools have gone down and down until we have arrived at our present demoralized condition. It certainly was a deplorable spectacle to see the Government sitting down, when a subject of this importance is under discussion. Mr. Mathieson pointed out a number of errors in the education report. In the financial statement in the report, there were many errors. In view of all the facts the resolution in amendment should secure

the support of all members. The whole history of education, under the Liberals, has shown inefficiency in the work and increase in expense. Out of 17,000 pupils attending schools only 130 are engaged in nature study. Even now, let us begin to make reforms in our educational system. Education is especially for progress, but not the education supplied by the Government of this Province. In ten years we have gone back in a remarkable degree. The history of the decline of the old stock farm and the deterioration of the stock kept there shows how the Government neglect education. This was a question of such importance that no government ignoring it would long be tolerated in this Province. Had the Government cared what the people thought, they would not have allowed our educational system to run down.

The Leader of the Government at last, rose to make some reply. He spoke for over half an hour. The debate was continued by Mr. McLean on behalf of the Opposition. He pointed out that this matter had been brought up in the House from year to year; yet little or nothing was done. The Government, he said, seemed to think things were well enough. If the report of the Commission is an excellent one, as the Premier says, why then do the Government fail to implement this report? Everyone who wishes to ascertain the real condition of things can easily find out by visiting certain schools, and it will be readily seen that the system is breaking down. The Government seem determined to do nothing to improve our educational system. The Opposition hold that we are paying too much for the returns we get. The Opposition are in earnest in this matter and they can only put themselves on record, if the Government are bound to vote down the resolution.

Hon. I. McDonald continued the debate on behalf of the Government. The House then divided when the amendment was lost on a vote of 12 to 14. The main motion then passed and the House went into committee of supply at 11 o'clock Mr. McWilliams in the chair.

After a short time in committee the Speaker took the chair and the chairman reported progress. The House then adjourned to 11 o'clock next day.

It was 12 o'clock when the House met on Tuesday. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Delaney, as to whether or not any detectives were employed to investigate certain matters in the vicinity of Tryon in the year 1909, the Leader of the Government said he refused to bring down any information regarding the matter except to state that detectives were employed and to give the total cost of the business. The cost was \$345.56.

When the orders of the day were reached the bill to amend the Land Assessment Act was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole. The Leader of the Government explained that the object of the act was to exempt all cooperative cheese and butter factories from taxation. The bill was reported agreed to. The bill incorporating the Summerside Racing and Breeding Company was committed to a committee of the whole. It was reported with some amendments.

During the afternoon sitting the bill amending the controversial Elections Act was considered in committee. The change in the act was one conferring upon a single Judge in chambers the power given by the original act to the court. The Government's bill amending the Income Tax was read a second time and committed to committee. The most important change in this act is the exemption of \$600 instead of \$350 as under the old act. Considerable discussion took place on this bill, participated in by the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier, Mr. McLean, Hon. Mr. Richards, Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Arsenault. Shortly before 8 o'clock progress was reported.

During the evening sitting the bill to amend the game act was under discussion in committee. It gave rise to quite a lot of discussion, in which Mr. Mathieson,

Mr. McLean, the Premier, Mr. Richards, Mr. Arsenault, Dr. Warburton and others took part. Finally a little after 10 o'clock the bill was reported with amendments. The House then adjourned.

It was 12.20 when the House met on Wednesday. After questions and other matters of routine, Mr. James Kenney called attention to a somewhat peculiar matter discovered in returns tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works. Several accounts for supplies furnished the Government by E. Wheatley and others were paid by cheques, and a number of these cheques were made payable to James D. McInnis, or endorsed by Mr. Wheatley to him. Mr. Kenney considered it rather strange that Mr. McInnis, a member of the Government, should be mixed up in matters of this kind and certainly thought an explanation was in order. Hon. Mr. McInnis said he had received the money in question. He said that he supplied goods to Mr. Wheatley, who in return gave him orders to get money due Mr. Wheatley from the Public Works Department. It being 1 o'clock the House adjourned for recess.

The House resumed at 3.45 p. m. On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Wyatt continued the discussion on the Wheatley, McInnis affair. He pointed out that the vouchers and cheques tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works showed that Mr. McInnis had received considerable sums of money for goods supplied by him to the Hospital for the Insane. The cheques, he said, were made payable, generally to E. Wheatley & Co., or to J. D. McInnis. Mr. James D. McInnis, he said, made the explanation that Wheatley frequently owed him and he (McInnis) always wanted to get the money without delay. But the examination of the accounts and the cheques showed that, generally speaking, the cheques were not paid for two months after they were drawn. Mr. Wyatt said that unless a better explanation were given it could not be denied that the Hon. member had been trafficking with the Government of which he was a member.

The Leader of the Government undertook to clear up the matter.

Mr. Mathieson said that he would not have taken any part in this discussion were it not for several circumstances precedent. When he was discussing matters of this nature a few days ago, he thought he had accurate returns before him; but it afterwards turned out that these returns were not original. The same conditions might exist in the present instance. He pointed out that, at least the statement of the Premier that these supplies to the Asylum were under tender, was not true. The whole proceedings bristled with vicious elements. The transactions were open to the construction that the Hon. member was a collecting agent for the Government. After Mr. Mathieson had showed up in vigorous fashion an improper statement about a Government cheque received by the Leader of the Opposition and referred to by the Commissioner of Public Works the matter dropped and the House resolved itself into committee of supply.

House resumed after recess at 8.35. Committee of supply was at once resumed. On the item of expenditure for prosecutors under the Prohibition Act, the Leader of the Opposition pressed the Premier for information regarding the difference in the salary paid prosecutor Mosher and the two other prosecutors for King's County. Mosher receives \$300 a year, while the other two receive but \$100 each. The only explanation the Leader of the Government would give was that Mosher's appointment was asked for by the Temperance Alliance. Mr. McLean said he knew Mosher was not doing his duty. It was his opinion that better results would be obtained if the County Court Judges were given jurisdiction over prosecutions under the prohibition act. Mr. Mathieson resumed pointed out among other things that the other two prosecutors in King's County would surely feel they were discriminated against, when each of them was receiving only one third as much salary as the newly discovered prodigy from Mosher, Mr. Mosher. The item was further discussed by Mr. John A. McDon-

ald, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Wyatt, the Leader of the Government, Mr. Cumiskey, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Dobby, Mr. Dewar, Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Arsenault and others. The item then passed.

Much interest and considerable amusement was aroused by Mr. Mathieson's reading from Hansard the account of discussion in the House of Commons relative to the appointment of a Senator and a Judge for this Province. After the hilarity aroused in consequence of this, some progress was made in supply and the House adjourned at 11.10.

It was 11.55 when the House met on Thursday forenoon. After questions, several bills were read a third time and passed, and a short act respecting the Legislature was read a second time, passed through committee and reported. Some other bills were also advanced a stage, when the House adjourned to Tuesday 17th.

Ottawa advices say that one cent per name recorded will be schedule for census commissioners with additional amounts covering travelling expenses. The three County Commissioners for this Province will be \$125 each in expense money.

The solemn ceremonies of Holy Week and Easter were duly carried out in St. Donat's Cathedral. *Tenebrae* was sung by the clergy and choir, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. On Holy Thursday morning, the celebration of the Solemn Mass was R. V. Joseph Gallant; deacon Rev. Manrice McDonald, and sub-deacon Rev. Pius McDonald. On Good Friday Rev. Manrice McDonald was celebrant, Rev. Joseph Gallant deacon, Rev. Father Croken sub-deacon, and Rev. Pius McDonald master of ceremonies. Rev. Joseph Gallant was celebrant on Holy Saturday, with Rev. Manrice McDonald deacon and Rev. Pius McDonald sub-deacon. Father McLellan was master of ceremonies. Rev. Pius McDonald was celebrant of the Solemn Mass on Easter Sunday, assisted by Revs. Joseph Gallant, Manrice McDonald and Dr. McLellan as deacon, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies respectively. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan.

Home-seekers' Excursions.
 The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1910. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
 148 PRINCE STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN.
 Janes 15, 1910—11

McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

HARDWARE!
 Largest Assortment,
 Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
 Fennel and Chandler

BUSINESS MEN
 Will require new supplies of
Office Stationery
 Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of
Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.
 Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.
 Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.
 The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.
ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wave Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.
 We are headquarters for
 General Stationery and Office Supplies.
 Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.
CARTER & CO., Ltd.

For New Buildings
 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.

Fall and Winter Weather
 Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the
Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.
 We are still at the old stand,
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
 Giving all orders strict attention.
 Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.
H. McMILLAN

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

INCLUDING New Spring Suitings

In Broadcloth, Panama, Venetian, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades, and black. Latest styles in Silk, Net, and Muslin Shirt Waists. Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets and Ribbons, all marked at a living profit only.

Our motto is: "Live and Let Live."

Chandler & Reddin.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

COAL!

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

HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

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

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

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

JOB WORK!

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

Tickets

Dodgers Posters Check Books Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract and piece of land situate on Township Number Sixty-five bounded as follows: Commencing on the shore of Northumberland Straits in the eastern boundary of fifty acres conveyed to Thomas Griffin, and running thence along said boundary north four degrees west to the rear boundary of land now or formerly in possession of Ewen McMillan; thence easterly along the same four chains and twenty-five links; thence south four degrees east to the shore aforesaid; and thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March, A. D. 1880, and made between John Lawson, of the one part, and Donald Farquharson, now deceased, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1911. FANNIE ELIZA FARQUHARSON, F. S. MOORE, CHARLES A. FARQUHARSON, Executors of the last will of Donald Farquharson, deceased.

April 5th, 1911-41

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.



Price \$250.

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, in-soles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75 Women's " " " 1.25 to 1.75 Boys' " " " 1.50 to 2.00 Girls' " " " 1.10 to 1.35 Children's " " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

MARRIED.

NETH - DELANEY - In Boston, on Feb. 15th, George M. Neth to Miss Ruby Delaney, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Delaney, M. P. P., North Tryon.

McFADYEN - SMITH - At Waterville, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. D. McLean, Mr. Hugh McFadyen, Churchill, to Miss Elsie Smith of the same place.

McMILLAN - WHITE - At Murray River, P. E. I., April 6th, 1911, by Rev. A. J. McNeil, James W. McMillan, of Trenton, N. S., to Mrs. Christie A. White, of Murray River.

CUDMORE - CONSTABLE - At Charlottetown, on the 5th inst., Miss Carrie Cudmore to Bruce Constable.

WEBSTER - MARON - In this city, on the 11th inst., John D. Webster to Gertrude Mason.

CRABBE - CARR - At Milton, on the 29th March, Lillie May Crabbe, daughter of John Crabbe, North Milton, to James Howard Carr, of Cymbria.

DELANEY - McNEILL - At Summerside on February 9th, S. Parker Delaney of North Tryon, and Minnie A. McNeill, of Tryon.

LARGE - MORRISON - At Summerside, on April 3rd, Miss Russell Large and Florence Lillian Morrison, both of North Tryon.

WEST - MATHESON - At Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., Cleonast West to Margaret A. Matheson.

DIED

FARQUHARSON - In this city, April 11th, James Farquharson, formerly of Savage Harbor, aged 95 years.

CUMMISKEY - At Glenhead, on the 14th inst., Thomas Cumiskey, aged 82 years, leaving a widow and a family of sons and daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

McLAUGHLIN - At the home of her daughter Isabel, at St. Catherine's, March 31, 1911, Mary, wife of the late Donald McLaughlin, of Clyde River, aged 88 years and three months.

CURRAN - At St. Teresa, on the 5th inst., John Curran, aged 52 years, leaving a sorrowing widow and two children to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

HUGHES - At Orwell, North, on the 8th inst., Mrs. James Hughes, leaving a husband, six daughters and one son to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

BOYLAN - In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Patrick Boylan, aged 86 years. R. I. P.

McDONALD - At Little Pond, on March 21st, Mrs. McDonald, relict of the late John McDonald, aged 47 years, leaving six sons and one daughter to mourn.

BROWN - At Little River, on April 1st, Katie Brown, aged 54 years.

SHEA - At St. Charles, on the 4th inst., Dennis Shea, found dead in his bed in the morning. R. I. P.

McNAB - At Grand Tracadie, on the 5th inst., Catherine McNab, aged 79 years. R. I. P.

KILBRIDE - At Inverness, Lot 10, on the 6th inst., Robert Kilbride, aged 57 years, leaving a widow and two sons to mourn. R. I. P.

McMILLAN - At Georgetown, on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, James McMillan, aged 47 years. R. I. P.

GALLANT - At Oyster Bed Bridge, Jan. 30, 1911, Apollis Gallant, aged 88 years. R. I. P.

TRAINER - In Lyon, Feb. 4th, Mary, widow of Captain Patrick Trainer, aged 63 years. R. I. P.

GALLANT - At Oyster Bed Bridge, on April 3rd, 1911, Mathias Gallant, aged 67 years. R. I. P.

McPHEE - At Forest Hill, on March 26th, Mrs. William McPhee, aged 84 years.

GALLANT - At Oyster Bed Bridge, Feb. 3rd, 1911, Ida Pineau, wife of Mathias Gallant, aged 66 years. R. I. P.

MONAGHAN - At Notre Dame Convent, Providence, R. I., on April 5th, Sister St. Charles (nee Mary Alice Monaghan), aged 31 years. R. I. P.

ENMAN - At Vernon River Bridge, on the 2nd inst., Thomas Enman, aged 82 years.

McKENNA - At Glenora on the 12th inst., Francis McKenna, aged 43 years. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 15th April, from his late residence to St. Bonaventure Church, Tracadie, where the Requiem services were conducted by the Rev. P. D. McQuigan. The large attendance showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held in the community. R. I. P.

McCARTHY - At Fort Augustus, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles McCarthy, aged 89 years. May her soul rest in peace.

DINGWELL - At Bay Fortune, March 22nd, Jane E. McCallum, wife of Charles E. Dingwell, aged 80 years.

POWER - At Avondale, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Matthew Power, aged 66 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and four sons and four daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

McPHEE - At Souris, on the 14th inst., John McPhee, aged 75 years, leaving a widow, two brothers and one sister to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

HOUSTON - At Cavendish, on the 17th inst., Matilda McKenzie, beloved wife of W. A. Houston, aged 52 years.

LAWLOR - At Suffolk Station, on the 18th inst., John Lawlor, aged 82 years.

McAULAY - In Boston, on the 16th, after six weeks illness, James McAulay, son of the late Angus McAulay, St. Peter's, aged 39 years. Deceased who was an exemplary young man, had been in Boston for eight years. He remains, accompanied by his brother John and his cousin Augustine McAulay, arrived here today and were forwarded to St. Peter's where interment takes place tomorrow. He leaves to mourn a sorrowing mother, one brother and one sister. May his soul rest in peace.

Was Terribly Afflicted With Lame Back.

Could Not Sweep The Floor. It is hard to do house work with a weak and aching back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble it causes. But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for lame, weak or aching backs and for all kidney troubles. Mrs. Napoleon Lamour Smith's Falls, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefits I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from lame back and kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Can. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

June 3rd, birthday of King George, and June 22nd, Coronation Day, will be proclaimed as statutory or legal holidays in Canada.

At Quebec on Sunday last, Robert de Groot, a sailor, was drowned in a collision with the Government steamer Princess, was drowned in Louise Basin.

The Holy oils for this diocese were consecrated at Halifax by the Archbishop. Rev. Dr. McLellan was present and brought over the oils with him when he returned on Good Friday.

The Spanish steamer San Fernando, bound from Havana to Liverpool, sank off Finisterre, the westernmost headland of Spain. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

The town of Big Heart, Okla., has been blown away by a tornado. All the wires are down and details are unobtainable. A steady direction destroyed the town of Whiting, 15 miles north of Topeka. 60 houses were blown down.

Captain Harbour, of the abandoned steamer Harlow, walked ten miles over the ice from St. Paul's Island to the re-ice house at Inuvik, and subsequently the boat was refloated by way through the ice until she got near enough to St. Paul's Island to take off the crew of 14 men who for five days had anxiously waited succor.

In consequence of the disagreeable weather on Saturday, the Easter market was not so large as otherwise would have been the case. The supply of beef by the leading firms however was fully up to the standard of former years. Beef in the market retailed at 14 to 20c. per lb., eggs at 18c., butter 24 to 26c., lard \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt.

An itinerant widow cleaner in Montreal, whose traveling operations in course of the last four weeks have cost a score of residents in an exclusive section of Upper East and West Side, many thousands of dollars worth of jewelry, is being sought by the police as one of the most successful and dangerous lones robbers in that city.

A charter has been granted a company with a capital of \$10,000,000 for a ship-building plant on Sydney Harbor. Sir Henry Pellett of Toronto, Lieutenant Governor J. M. Gibson, Charles Ellis, of Clyde Bank, Scotland, A. G. G. G. of the Fairfield Ship Co., and A. C. Rose, of Sydney, are the incorporators. The Company will carry on business under the name of the British Canadian Ship-building and Dock Co.

A force of 30 men and a maxim gun from the British man-of-war Shearwater, were landed at San Quintin, Mexico, to protect the town against a threatened attack of the insurgents. The revolutionary movement did not, however, materialize, and British were withdrawn. This is the first actual landing of foreign forces on Mexican soil in connection with the present revolution.

With a paper loss of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and with chances that under the most favorable conditions there is a 50 per cent. loss, the total storage season their actual cash loss will amount to \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, the butter and oleomargarine dealers of the United States are closing the ledger on the most disastrous year of their appearance, so say Chicago advices.

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighted 135 Pounds—Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes: "I thought I would write you to let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my household work. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172. I have been in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. The remedy is manufactured by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost

Let Us Make Your Suit!

Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made" suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy? Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Veenicias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.



You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us?

The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here--Moderately Priced.

In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gent's Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggery from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.23, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.



COLLARS

We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c. each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

PRETTY NECKWEAR

We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each.



We also show a nice line of NEW UNDERWEAR NEW SUSPENDERS NEW HOSE

MACLELLAN BROS.

We Pity You Mr. Smoker! If you never tried OUR TOBACCO. Thousands are smoking it today and want no other. Are you one of them? Try it. You'll be pleased. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE! Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots. Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole—"a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only—\$350 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile. Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots! We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good B y's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair. A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C. & A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown; Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown. Nov. 10, 1906-2m.

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 10, 1906-2m.

In the Legislature.

(Mr. Prowse's Speech.)

Mr. Prowse thought the Premier's budget speech must have been regarded by every member of the House as a most grievous disappointment. He considered the statement given by Mr. Hughes regarding our Provincial debt, as extremely childish. The debt of the Province when the Liberals gained power, twenty years ago, he showed, was but \$128,000. The commission subsequently appointed by the new Government could only trump up \$171,000 total debts and liabilities. Several months after, the balance was struck at \$124,000. On the 31 December 1891 the Liberal Government had a deficit of \$30,000. But the debentures issued by the Liberals funded the whole debt which proved to be only \$158,000. Referring to the \$200,000 withdrawn from capital, he quoted the late Premier Farquharson as favoring withdrawing enough from the \$500,000 placed to our capital by the Conservatives, to wipe out the debt against the Province. Referring to the statement made by the Commissioner of Public Works who asserted that the amount of money to credit at Ottawa was put there by successive Liberal Governments, he pronounced the declaration ridiculous and untrue. In proof of his statement on this point, he read from official documents to show how and when the capital to our credit at Ottawa was placed there. He pointed out that of late years, the auditor appends a note below the statement of our Provincial debt in the public accounts, showing how much money is to our credit at Ottawa. This was for the purpose of over-shadowing, in some measure the uninviting contemplation of the figures showing our enormous debt. He quoted from the official figures to show how our capital at Ottawa decreased while our debt increased, narrowing from year to year the margin between the two. He quoted the figures of receipts and expenditures for the Conservatives and Liberals respectively, showing that the average annual expenditure of the Liberals was \$300,705 while that of the Conservatives was \$265,000. Summing up these comparisons he showed that the Province was \$1,412,000 worse off than when the Liberals came into power. He also showed the sinking fund account was not strictly correct; but contained credits that should not be regarded as cash. On the interest question, he pointed out that the Conservatives during all their years of office paid only \$37,467 in interest to the Banks. On the other hand the Liberals have paid over \$443,000 in interest. The Liberals pay more interest in one year than the Conservatives paid altogether. He showed that in every department of the administration the Liberals have been extravagant and incompetent. It was by means of deception that the Liberals managed to keep in power. We have great and substantial claims against the Dominion Government, and it was surely high time some of these should be realized. As the present Government have utterly failed to collect our undisputed claims it was high time they were sent about their business and men placed in power who would attend to this matter. He quoted the words of George E. Cartier, on the eve of confederation, to the effect that no direct taxation was to be levied for local purposes. He quoted the words of Laurier to the same effect. He next referred to the amount of over \$3,500 spent on Government House before Sept 30, last, although only

\$800 of the amount are charged in last year's accounts. He read the accounts containing the price of shingles at \$6 a thousand. One return tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works showed a contract had been entered into for the painting of Government House; but a return tabled later stated there had been no contract. Among the items of expenditure was to be found a charge of \$325 for an "adding machine." In conclusion he moved the following amendment to the motion to go into committee supply:

Resolved that this House affirms its absolute right to give or withhold supplies for the public service and that the expenditures made with out such authority are unconstitutional and contrary to the rights of the people as secured under responsible government. Further Resolved that in the opinion of this House the practice of delaying payment of accounts from one fiscal year to another is calculated to lead to confusion, extravagance and corruption. And Further Resolved that this House views with alarm and condemns the avowed policy of the Government to issue further debentures to meet the requirements of the public service.

(Mr. McKinnon's Speech.)

Mr. McKinnon ridiculed the silly statements made by several members on the Government side, to the effect that our roads never were in such excellent condition; that the Premier deserves congratulation on the splendid financial showing etc. Let Mr. Crosby for instance, go to the Public Works department and ask for a small grant for some necessary bridge or piece of road and he will be told there was no money. He severely scored the Liberals on their expenditure of public money to win their elections. Mr. Crosby, he said, pretended to be willing to leave the public questions to the consideration of the people. If he was willing to do that, he was the only Liberal of that mind. The whole history of the Liberals and their manner of winning elections contradicted any such willingness on the part of our Liberal friends. They never succeeded in keeping in power by any other means than by corruptly spending the people's money to secure votes. He pointed out that on every occasion when ever there was question in the Legislature of readjusting taxation, the members of the Opposition always advocated the best methods; but the Government invariably refused to adopt any of these correct methods. This was notably true in regard to the readjustment of the tax on farm lands. He went on to show how unfair and unjust were the methods now in force in this matter. He further showed that the Opposition had not opposed the cold storage proposition. On the contrary the Opposition favored a cold storage system that would benefit all the people of the Province. He fully exposed the Government's false position on cold storage and other matters. In any matter pending between the Provincial and Federal Governments our Local Government invariably take the part of the Federal authorities against the people of the Province. The present Liberal Government, he pointed out, had demoralized our educational system. Our education was costing more and more, from year to year, but the number of children at school were less and less and matters generally in the country schools, were going from bad to worse. He thought the Government's position on the matter of education, as well as other matters, was very humiliating.

Ottawa Correspondence.

OTTAWA, April 11.

The reasons why it would be unwise for parliament to ratify the reciprocity agreement so hastily entered into by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson may be summed up as follows: All men agree that we are enjoying unprecedented prosperity as we are, with almost absolute certainty of a continuance thereof. Abundant harvests and high prices simply reward the tiller of the soil, whose income increases much more rapidly than his outgo. The manufacturer thrives with large orders and satisfactory profits. Artisans and laborers are fully employed at good wages. Commerce is rapidly expanding and accounts are promptly paid. Transportation facilities are increasing to meet the growing demand therefor. Interprovincial trade is active and strengthening the bonds of commercial friendship and national unity. Trade with the Motherland is growing and adding to the vitality of the Empire. We govern ourselves and enjoy all the rights and privileges of British institutions without the cost of monarchy. For the upbuilding of its various parts it is desirable to establish a system of preferential trade within the Empire, which this agreement would retard or prevent. This was the concise summary given by Mr. T. W. Crothers of West Elgin in his speech in the House of Commons against the pact. All moderate men will agree with him that the effect of the adoption of this agreement upon these various conditions is absolutely uncertain—that it might be adverse to many if not to all of them. Probably one half at least of our most capable experienced and patriotic citizens of all classes regardless of race, creed or political affiliations sincerely believe that many, if not all of these laudable aspirations and happy conditions would be thwarted and injuriously affected were the agreement enforced. Its adoption would tend, as Mr. Crothers points out, to the separation of our provinces rather than to help unity—would mean a practical surrender of our fiscal independence, and would be followed by an irresistible demand for the free admission of all manufactured goods with its inevitable accompaniments, political as well as commercial action. Glance for a moment at the record of Mr. Fielding, the free trader at heart, who is responsible more than any one else for precipitating this disturbing factor into the national and commercial life of Canada. Is his judgment on this question any sounder than it was when he advocated that it was the best interests of Canada to tear up the British North America Act and for the Province of Nova Scotia to secede from the Dominion? It was Mr. Fielding's judgment that all it would cost to build the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Montreal was \$51,000,000; but he added "in order to make it a first class road it would probably cost some \$3,000,000 more. The judgment of the Finance Minister was nearly about \$150,000,000 out in this particular instance. Were the dealings with Manager Travers of the Farmers Bank in 1906 a kind to inspire confidence in the business ability or sound judgment of the minister who by his disregard of solemn warnings gave this institution ranging rights which they used to rob the farmers of Canada and a large number of other shareholders and depositors. Not Mr. Fielding by his record was the last man in whom Canada would have confidence. It has been openly boasted by the Government that the reciprocity agreement will not only benefit the farmers of Canada but the fishermen, particularly those of the Maritime Provinces as well. So far as the fish is concerned, practical farmers like Glen Campbell have condemned it from a western point of view, and Messrs. Thornton and Broder from the standpoint of the Ontario agriculturalist. Speaking on behalf of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, Mr. Clarence Jamieson, of Digby, declares from his place in parliament that after fully considering the pact he is hostile towards it as it is not in the best interests of the toilers of the sea. Mr. Jamieson was emphatic in his opposition to the agreement from the fishermen standpoint. He showed that the Government was paying the United States three pence for their market—first by continuing the licensing system in force, second by giving practically free licenses to United States fishermen, third by giving them the Canadian market for their fish. This threefold payment to the Americans for their market makes more difficult the obtaining of bait for Canadian fishermen, robs them of their own market, and hampers them of securing the market of the United States and will drive them to United States vessels. Mr. Jamieson pointed out that the lobster fisheries in the Bay of Fundy and three miles off our coast are open to United States fishermen, and during the close season when Canadian fishermen cannot legally take them American

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, polishes 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. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up. Mrs. Ross Rogers, West Lincoln, N. S. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system. Fishermen can catch lobsters off the coast and sell them in their own market. Another reason why Mr. Jamieson opposed the agreement was that while our fishermen only get the United States market—and that does not seem under the circumstances to be much of a privilege—the fishermen of the United States, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Japan are given the Canadian market. Also Canadian fishermen are not guaranteed such favorable treatment in United States ports as American fishermen will have in Canadian ports. The more this Fielding-Tat pact is looked into in the eyes of business men and experience the more extraordinary does this sudden rushing of the Laurier Government into the arms of Uncle Sam appear. There was no need whatever of jumping into this quagmire. Canada was prosperous, her development along her own individual lines was proceeding apace, and yet with one stroke of the pen Fielding the "little Canadian" has upset the apple-cart of national progress and unity. OTTAWA, March 6. Mr. Fielding's annual budget speech was a disappointment even to his staunchest supporters. There was little of that bombastic utterance which has always been a feature of his financial statements. Even when he produced his surplus of \$30,300,000, the listless members seated behind him refused to throw themselves into spasms of enthusiastic ecstasy, and from the start to finish of the financial pronouncement of the Finance Minister a spirit of gloom seemed to hover over the Liberal ranks. When in 1896 the then opposition denounced the Conservative Government for taking some \$36,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, it might have been expected that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power he would carry out the promise he so eloquently made, but there has been an increase of taxation amounting to 195 per cent. between the years 1896 and 1911. During the past fiscal year this Government took from the people in taxation \$52,000,000, so that in the matter of taxation and in the matter of revenue including taxation there have been vast strides forward. And yet with all his much vaunted book-keeping surplus Mr. Fielding was forced to admit that the increase to the national debt was in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. The debt today is \$100,000,000 greater than it was when these bold free-trading financiers came into power in spite of the surplus balloons which have been so industriously inflated by Mr. Fielding during the fifteen years he has been Finance Minister. It should strike the people of Canada rather forcibly that this Government has increased the expenditures over and above what they would have been on the normal rate of 1896 by \$427,000,000, and they have increased the taxation by \$250,000,000. That is not a record which any Government should be proud of, and the claims of Laurier, Fielding and Company that they have administered the affairs of Canada in a sane business-like way falls to the ground when the facts and figures are scanned for a moment. The debt of \$336,000,000 weighs heavily on the people and the present habit of taking something like \$80,000,000 from the public pocket a year in taxation. This Government is taking from every man, woman and child in Canada over \$40 a head. It is small wonder that Mr. Fielding was somewhat troubled about that surplus of \$30,000,000. He thought it was so large, as Mr. Foster pointed out, that the taxpayers might demand the lessening of these taxes, especially that large portion of them who were brought up under the teachings of the Finance Minister himself. When Mr. Fielding was perambulating the country telling the people what he was going to do he was a sturdy opponent of surpluses. He and Laurier cried out in opposition that as soon

Bank of Commerce Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost Let Us Make Your Suit! Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. You ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades—we have Serges and Vercutias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order. You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short; your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular. Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us? The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here---Moderately Priced. In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gents' Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggery from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city. NEW SWELL SHIRTS A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them. PRETTY NECKWEAR We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each. We also show a nice line of NEW UNDERWEAR NEW SUSPENDERS NEW HOSIERY COLLARS We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c. MACLELLAN BROS.

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