

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 6

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

in the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

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We carry the finest line of

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Architects, Builders and Contractors will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the high standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Haw & 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.

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Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of Mine, Nu and Slaw, and F. O. B. a loading pier, Sidney, Gloucester, and Louisbourg, C. B.

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

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

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good dispatch guaranteed to shippers at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
New Dunstan Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park
Hillsborough Bridge, " "	
Soldiers Monument, " "	

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Reg. Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black House, Pointe St. Pierre	Among the Birches
City Hospital	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
St. Dunstan's College	Trout Fishing
St. Stanley in Ice	A Rustic Scene
St. Michael's in Ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beaufort Harbour	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
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High School, " "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have ever 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.

A Highland Monastery.

THE BENEDICTINES AT FORT AUGUSTUS.

(By Dom Columba Emonds, O.S.B.)

Amidst the most enchanting scenery of glen, loch, and mountain stands the Benedictine Abbey of Fort Augustus. Geographically the locality is now known as Fort Augustus is the most central point of the Highlands, at an ancient writer expresses it. Until a few years ago, the only means of reaching this favoured spot was by the narrow gauge railway of the Glasgow & Perth Railway. Now, however, Fort Augustus has a railway connection from Queen Street Station, which brings it within easy reach of the great city on the banks of the Clyde.

The little village has historical associations with the chief religious and military events of the North. The spot was familiar to St. Columba and those early Celtic missionaries who took up and carried on the work of the Apostle of Caithness. The Gaelic name, Cille-Chamaise, which the village has borne for well-nigh thirteen hundred years, is evidence of this. St. Cammaise, one of the successors of St. Columba at Iona, having visited our district, founded a church, the remains of which may still be traced in the present cemetery.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of the site of the Abbey is of great interest. In 1232 it was given by Sir John Bisset, of Lovat, to the monks of Beaulieu (near Inverness) and remained monastic property till 1558, when the last Prior handed it over to the sixth Lord Lovat. At an early date a fort was built on this outpost of the Fraser lands, a fragment of which may still be seen behind the hotel known as the Lovat Arms. After the Battle of Killisnock in 1715, these lands were forfeited by Alexander Fraser, on account of his part in the insurrection. Some ten years later, when General Wade was constructing new roads across the country, a much larger fortification was constructed on the borders of Loch Ness, to overawe the independent clans. It was a square building, capable of accommodating 300 men, with a bastion at each angle (one still remains) mounting twelve six-pounders. A moat surrounded the structure. This barrack received the important name of Fort Augustus, out of compliment to William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

In March 1746, the fort was taken and dismantled by Prince Charles's followers, after a siege which lasted two days. During the May of the same year, Cumberland made his camp here, and hither was carried as a prisoner the celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat (a Catholic), who was executed at the Tower of London in 1747. Soldiers continued to reside in the garrison till the Crimean War, when they left never to return.

FORT BECOMES A MONASTERY.

In 1857 the Government sold the Fort to Thomas Alexander, Lord Lovat, for £5000 and his son, the late Lord Simon presented it to the Benedictines for the purpose of re-erecting the Order of St. Benedict in Scotland.

Dom Jerome Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal and cousin of Lady Lovat, was entrusted with the work of converting this military fort into a Benedictine monastery. Endowed with indomitable energy, a personal attractiveness, and a faith which rises above every difficulty, Prior Vaughan worked night and day to collect the necessary funds. Meticulous donations from the Catholic nobility, joined to the hamlet of the faithful in Scotland, England, Ireland, and elsewhere, made it possible to lay the foundations of the present stately buildings in September, 1876. The College was opened in October, 1878. The rest of the monastic buildings were inaugurated with great solemnity in 1880—the year of the 14th centenary of the birth of St. Benedict—on which occasion Bishop Hadley preached a celebrated sermon, entitled "New Work and Old Ways."

PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The present buildings group four sides of a quadrangle 100 feet square. On the north is situated the College, with its clock-tower, in Scots-baronial style, 110 feet in height; on the west is the Hospice; on the east the monastery proper, with its great tower of 140 feet, overlooking the waters of Loch Ness; on the south there are the Chapter House and Sacristy, and also the foundations of the church—the latter unfortunately, has not advanced beyond its initial stage. Fine chisels (the gift of Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair) run round the

quadrangle and open into the Library, which contains some 18,000 volumes, and into the Refectory, with its fifteen windows filled with stained glass bearing the arms of the principal benefactors—Lord Lovat, Marquis of Bute, Duke of Norfolk, Lords Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont, Sir David Hunter-Blair, O. S. B., Bart., and others. The clock-tower contains nine bells, which chime every quarter of an hour. The monastery tower possesses its one great bell that tolls the Angelus thrice each day, and announces the hours of the Divine Office. The whole is in the Early English style of architecture, from designs by Mr. Joseph Hansom and Messrs. Pugin & Pugin. Its terraced gardens, sloping down to the shores of Loch Ness, which extends for over twenty miles before it, and its situation between heathery hills and purple mountain peaks, make it vie with the great monastic foundations of pre-Reformation times.

STUDENTS AND MONKS.

The school, which flourished for several years, was eventually closed. Some of our best known Catholic laymen in Scotland, including the present Lord Lovat himself, passed through their curriculum at Fort Augustus. Besides Fraser, Macdonald, and Campbell, the names of Brand, McParson, George, Reynolds, and Calder have been borne by students in the Abbey School. The members who formed the first Community under Prior Vaughan came chiefly from the English monasteries of the Order, and of these a few are still amongst us, including Dom Bernard Murphy (Little Malvern) and Dom Sigebert Cody, whose appointment to Blackwood brought him to Scotland once again. Dom Sigebert's brother—Dom Epiphane Cody—became a fixed member of the Fort Augustus community, and for several years discharged the office of sub-prior and Master of Novices. His death, at the early age of 44, deprived the Order in this country of one of its most able members.

In January, 1883, Pope Leo XIII. raised the monastery to the dignity of an abbey. A few years later, in 1886, Fort Augustus was honoured by being selected as the meeting place of the Catholic National Synod of Scotland. No National Synod had assembled in Scotland since the year 1559. It was a remarkable and an imposing gathering, including as it did the Archbishops and Bishops of the kingdom, with their chaplains and theologians. The Superiors of the Benedictines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Lazarists, and Oblates were also present.

The first Abbot, Dom Leo Linee, was solemnly blessed and enthroned on 15th July, 1883, by Mgr. Parson, who afterwards became a Cardinal. The Prior of the present Community is Very Rev. Kintigern Milne. The Fathers of the Community are engaged in literary work and various studies, and in giving Retreats and Missions. Their choir duties also are by no means light, as the whole of the Divine Office is chanted daily in choir. They rise at 4 a. m. for Mass, and do not conclude their long series of services till Compline, which is said at 8 p. m. The abbey is one of the few places in the British Isles where there is a daily sung Mass. All the music used by the monks in Plain Chant. Dom Gregory Galt, one of the Community, is an authority on this subject, and his services are often requisitioned by other choirs and religious communities.

One great drawback in the solemn celebration of the Liturgy is the temporary character. The wooden structure, still in use, is wholly inadequate for Benedictine services. In the little cemetery raised above the waters of Loch Ness are the graves of several who are still affectionately remembered: Dom Epiphane Cody rests there; so does the convert clergyman, Father J. Fraser; Dom Basil Well, known perhaps to the readers of this paper, at least in name, was the last to be buried there—R. I. R.

Of the present Community not a few have contributed to this journal; among them may be mentioned Dom Oswald, Hunter Blair, Dom Michael Barrett, Dom Columba Emonds, Dom Martin Wall, Dom Andrew McDonnell, Dom Jerome Pollard-Urquhart, etc.

The Abbey has an interesting museum, containing objects of local interest. It is under the curatorship of Dom Olo Blaudill. The resident number of choir monks is usually about 20, of lay brothers about 12. Retreats for clergy and laity are held at stated intervals. This short notice of the only Benedictine Abbey in Scotland may appropriately close with words which Bishop Hadley spoke concerning his brethren in the Order: "They have for the law of their life, not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the

Holy Rule of St. Benedict. The first word of the Rule of St. Benedict is Obedience; its refrain is Christ Our Lord. Its object and purpose is to teach men the hidden life of Nazareth. The rule of St. Benedict, by the light of the more perfect and the stronger, swallowed up the rule of St. Ninian and the rule of St. Columba—not destroying them but completing them. It is a good augury that that rule appears once more in this land, and that men who have come to give their labour, and even their lives, for Scotland's peace, have pledged themselves to take the best means of success by first of all forming their earthly natures into some kind of likeness of Him whose poverty, and lowliness, and obedience, and suffering have guided Him the Kingship of this world."—C. E., in the Glasgow Observer.

King Albert Speaks.

The following speech, made by King Albert at the Ki Sautu Mission during his visit to the Congo last summer, is published in the Journal des Missions:

"The work of the missionary, the work of moral and religious perfection, which is so difficult because it is essentially individual and free, has a right to the respectful homage of all impartial minds. In the colonies founded by Christian and civilized countries, religious missions have played an active part; they have represented so well one part of the influence exercised abroad by the mother country, that the majority of governments carefully watch over their rights and interests of their missionaries and encourage as much as possible their moral and material activities.

"In the work of morally and physically uplifting the tribes of the Congo, who are so primitive, and who are hardly yet conscious of the advantages of civilization, the collaboration of the congregations of missionaries is not only useful but indispensable. No great humanitarian work can be carried on without the ideal, and in colonization his truth asserts itself with vigor. The history of the Congo shows us that in the realization of this noble but arduous task, our missionaries have spared neither suffering nor sacrifice nor fatigue. They have consecrated to it their strength and their intelligence.

"You bring with you to the Belgian Congo, to stimulate you, to up sold you, and to strengthen you; if need be, in your strenuous apostleship, a magnificent heritage of glorious memories. First, the memory of your immortal founder, St. Ignace Loyola, who was a valiant captain, a great patriot, the apostle of modern times, who in ten years had accomplished in India, and in Japan works and conquests which would have astonished the ancients; St. Peter Claver, who was also one of you, the apostle of the negro slaves of Cartagena, who for forty years endured all the sacrifices inspired by that heroic devotion which caused his holiness Leo XIII to proclaim him the patron of all missions established among the negroes of every country, wherever the Catholic priest carries the light and peace of the Gospel."

"It is hardly necessary, after these great names to recall the flourishing Christianity established by the Jesuits in India, in Japan, in China and in the two Americas. Since I am speaking to Belgian Jesuits, I should like to recall two names, which are the glories of Belgium; the name of Father Verbiest, who was perhaps the most celebrated missionary in China in the seventeenth century, and the name of Father Peter De Smet, to whom Toroumbe, his native city, has erected a well-merited statue, for this Belgian hero evangelized entire Indian tribes in the United States, created there vast dioceses, and on many occasions acted as an able and devoted negotiator between the government at Washington and the Indian tribes in arms against the whites. These, my reverend Fathers, are family memories, to which I render homage, and render it the more willingly because you here in the Belgian Congo remain faithful to these traditions with devotion which knows neither repulse nor hesitation."—Am. Miss.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Care You I Will Stand The Price."

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxative Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure-alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Two Irishmen were out hunting with one gun between them. A man with the gun saw a bird on a tree and took careful aim at it. "Fo love of Heaven, Mike," shouted the hunter, "don't shoot! The gun loaded."

"I've got to," yelled Mike. "The bird won't wait."

The only man who can drink a page on a "beer income" is a brewer.

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

A room to sweep, a chair to dust, a dozen tasks to do each day; a meal to cook, a sock to darn, all over in the same old way; a refuge to two many arms—A tear to shed, a little sob, I reckon these all go to make The groundwork for a woman's charms.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"Why did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh, I simply thought it would make her happy."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a 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 25c.

"Is he a well posted man?"

"I should say so. He knows exactly what all this trouble with Nicaragua is about."

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.

Phy the sorrows of the man who has a disagreeable boss in the office and another at home.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Girl friends can't be so very thick when they can see through each other.

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO

Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never Neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

***** Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad consumption, cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I can never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; these are the trade marks; price 25 cents.

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910

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We must ask those subscribers, who are still in arrears, to be so kind as to remit with as little delay as possible. We need the money to pay our bills, and a ready response to this request would be esteemed a very great favor.

Just Federal Representation.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Monday of last week, some of the members from the Maritime Provinces brought up and discussed the question of just representation of these Provinces in the Federal Parliament. The debate was inaugurated by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Kite of Nova Scotia, to the effect that the representation should not be reduced below the present number. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Warburton of this Province demanding that the representation of a Province shall never fall below the figure it had upon entering confederation. Mr. Kite pointed out that the legal case raised on the subject some years ago had gone to the Privy Council on appeal and had there on technical grounds been decided adversely to the Maritime Provinces. Since, therefore, as a matter of law, the three eastern Provinces were shut out, he appealed to Parliament as a high court of equity, that as a matter of equity and moral right these Provinces were entitled to some consideration. In arguing his case Mr. Kite showed that at the time of Confederation, it was not considered necessary that any special safeguard was needed for the Maritime Provinces. Such a safeguard was given to British Columbia, and our Provinces would have got the same, if they had asked for it. In the meantime the population of the west had increased by immigration and the pivotal Province, Quebec, had been greatly enlarged, by accession of territory. The Maritime Provinces were circumscribed and could not expand in a territorial sense. In consequence of these handicaps he urged that some special consideration should be given to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Warburton went further than Mr. Kite when he moved and supported the following amendment:— Each province of the Dominion shall have as a minimum representation in the House of Commons, the representation it had upon becoming a province of Canada. That in the redistribution of constituencies to be made after the next and after every future decennial census the representation of each province shall not be less than that minimum. Dr. Daniel of St. John seconded Mr. Warburton's amendment as a proposal which would do justice to all provinces. He was surprised at Mr. Tarriff's attitude. Mr. Tarriff was in the position of being willing to accept for his province favors which other provinces could not enjoy, and of saying when the lower provinces asked to have continued the state of affairs which was promised to them at Confederation, he would put on his hat and leave the House. When Saskatchewan and Alberta were created provinces it was provided that for subsidy purposes the population of these provinces should be considered at a figure, it was quite certain that at the time and perhaps now Alberta was not up to that figure. Dr. Daniel then established the fact that New Brunswick had not adopted the principle of proportional representation. The Quebec scheme when submitted to the people was defeated by a heavy majority. He quoted the assurances of the then attorney general, Sir Albert Smith, to show that New Brunswick demanded some

check which would prevent New Brunswick being swamped by the Canada of that day. This position he established by numerous citations. Dealing with the legal point, Dr. Daniel noted that if the word "Canada" had meant the original four provinces the Maritime Provinces would have won their case, but it was held that it meant the present nine provinces. But in the original British North America Act "Canada" meant the four provinces and this meaning was removed by the supplementary British North America Act. Thus the Maritime Provinces had been gold bricked. Dr. Daniel also dwelt on the addition of new territory to Quebec, when railway development caused this to be populated the whole basis of representation would be upset. In this connection he quoted a strong utterance by Mr. Pugsley. Mr. Fraser spoke in support of Warburton's amendment, and described Mr. Pugsley's support a rotten reed. Mr. Richards also spoke in support of the resolution in amendment. The contention of all the supporters of this measure of justice to the Maritime Province was opposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Pugsley. The unsoundness of the attitude assumed by Fielding and Pugsley may be deduced from the fact that both these gentlemen, when members of their respective Provincial Governments, were the strongest advocates possible of the principle urged now by the Maritime members. When these gentlemen taste the flesh-pots of office in the Federal Cabinet, they all at once execute a volte face, and go their best to obstruct the proposals they once feigned to uphold. No better illustration of this changed attitude could be given than the following description of Pugsley in 1905 and 1910 presented by the St. John Standard:

At the session of the provincial legislature following the decision of the Privy Council on the question of New Brunswick representation in the House of Commons, the subject was discussed on a resolution of Mr. Tweedie, who was then premier. Mr. Tweedie made one observation which, in view of Mr. Pugsley's speech of Monday, may be regarded as prophetic. He said:— "It is worthy of note that some times gentlemen who are very hearty in favor of provincial rights, when members of the provincial legislature, become strangely indifferent to them when they go to Ottawa. I remember that Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding were very prominent in urging the rights of the Maritime Provinces at the Quebec conference in 1887, but when they got to the larger field, they apparently forgot that they were pledged to support those interests."

Mr. Pugsley now says that members "could not talk of justice when the highest court in Canada, and the highest court in the Empire, now interpreted the constitution in the way they had. They were bound by that interpretation and no province had the right to complain, because the constitution was being lived up to."

But now we turn to what Mr. Pugsley said as Attorney General of New Brunswick after these decisions had been given. He then stated in the legislature that he had always entertained and still held the view that the scheme of representation was intended by the authors of confederation to be read as if the Union consisted of the original four provinces. The effect of the decision had been to construe the act as if all the existing provinces had been in the Union of 1867. "If that is so,"

added Attorney General Pugsley, "the compact of confederation has been violated by legislation and by orders in council without our being consulted. Surely the authorities at Ottawa should see that this wrong is remedied."

in the past." The provincial government, Mr. Pugsley said, was "doing its duty in asking the legislature to express its views and to endeavor to undo this great wrong."

Dominion Parliament.

The estimates for the Intercolonial Railway, were under consideration in the House of Commons on the 1st, inst. After introductory remarks, the Minister of Railways recited the different items of expenditure. He said the expenditure on capital account in the nine months period had been \$1,280,000 for the same period last year it was \$3,897,232. The average total number of employees during the year was 8,333 with a monthly payroll of \$427,470. Meanwhile the Prince Edward Island Railway has achieved a deficit of \$44,534, which by the end of the year probably will be \$70,000. The capital account expenditures have been \$170,000 as compared with \$56,206 last year. Despite the fact he never expects the line to come out, even Mr. Graham expects to see an improvement made in the passenger service and some extensions. This he put purely on the ground of sympathy with the people of the Island. Going further west the Quebec bridge plans are sufficiently far advanced to enable the minister to announce that the structure will be finished in four years. Also that the Hudson Bay railroad will be taken in hand at once. The work will proceed on two lines.

The year 1907 had been unfavorable, the board took office in June with a deficit of \$800,000, there had been reduction in tariff, and no reduction in the number of employees to make the receipts balance the expenditure. The board had reduced its staff. In all 508 employees had been dropped. As time went on some of these would be taken back, as the staff was increased or vacancies occurred. At Moncton an expert, Mr. McKenna, had reorganized the work at the shops, with the result of more work being done by a smaller staff. It proved impracticable to get an expert for the locomotive shops, so three bright men were sent down to the New York Central shops to pick up ideas; the result was expected to be advantageous. Mr. Graham then noted some repairs and maintenance work which had been expedited. Despite statements to the contrary 574,297 new ties had been laid, 55 1/2 miles of track had been ballasted, 11 1/2 miles had been relaid with new 80 lbs. rails, 5 1/3 miles had been relaid with 67 lb rails. Extraordinary expenditures on maintenance account charged against working expenses totalled \$231,507. They included: Repairs to bridges and culverts, \$29,150; painting bridges, \$21,977; building and repairing fence, \$36,408; rail renewals, \$100,000.

Mr. Haggart criticized the minister for giving no estimate of the cost of the Quebec bridge, though he was calling for double tenders, as he was undecided whether to adopt the suspension or the cantilever style. The bridge, he argued, will cost the country \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 including the seven millions already paid out. Dismissing the Intercolonial, Mr. Haggart noted the increase in the capital sunk from \$49,000,000 in 1896 to \$90,000,000 now. The curious thing about the management of the

railway was that a number of employees of the railway department has been appointed to control the road. "If they were under the direction of the railway department," he said "and it appears they are, everything will go to the devil. Let them meet together and discuss the affairs of the road and everything is well." If the Intercolonial were removed from the curse of politics it could be operated as successfully as any other road. He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement of year ago that there could be no honest statement of the affairs of a Government railway which made expenditures upon capital account without expecting any interest. He opposed the proposal to lease the railway to a private corporation.

Mr. MacDonald, (Ficton, Liberal) refused to be pleased at the surplus of \$600,000. It was desirable that the management should make both ends meet but it should not be forgotten that a surplus meant that so much money was not available for the future operation of the road. The country instead of looking for large surpluses should realize the true state of affairs with regard to the Intercolonial and should expect no more than that the minister should make both ends meet. No attempt was made to work up a passenger traffic, as would be made by a private railway. That was a condition inherent in the operation of public utilities. Again, no effort had been made to restrict the British preference to goods coming through Canadian ports. The Government could not develop industrial enterprises as a company could. Mr. MacDonald also objected to the minister turning the railway over to a board of management. In Nova Scotia they believed in responsible government; the minister would be held responsible in any case. He also complained of the dismissals. Mr. Maddin followed proving that politics are still active in the management of the railway, giving specific details of a case of persecution in which Mr. Alex. Johnston, the defeated candidate in Mr. Maddin's constituency has revenged himself on a voter who had followed his convictions by causing his dismissal. The House then went into committee.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Borden declared the policy of the Conservative party on the naval question. The second reading of the bill was moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to which Mr. Borden moved the following amendment:

That the proposals of the government do not follow the suggestions and recommendations of the admiralty, and in so far as they empower the government to withhold the naval forces of Canada from the rest of the empire in time of war, are ill advised and dangerous. "That no such proposals can safely be accepted unless they thoroughly ensure unity of organization and of action without which there can be no effective co-operation in any common scheme of Empire defence."

"That the said proposals, while necessitating heavy outlay for construction and maintenance, will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada."

"That no permanent policy should be entered upon, involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval."

"That in the meantime the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the Empire can best be discharged and met, by placing without delay at the disposal of the Imperial authorities as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships or armored cruisers of latest Dreadnought type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes for naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire and thus assure it peace and security."

The Leader of the Opposition supported his amendment resolution in a splendid speech. In the beginning he vigorously replied to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attack on the Conservative party. Three-fourths of his speech had had nothing to do with the subject before the House. This was not 1837. They were not discussing autonomous rights. When the premier found himself in difficult circumstances he went back to 1837, Lord Durham Baldwin and Lafontaine. He had boasted that he had an absolutely united party and he had been dealing with criticisms of his policy coming from Quebec. He had treated a great and important subject in a highly controversial and partisan speech. As for unity, there was no attempt at gagging in the Conservative party and never would be.

If the premier had had to undergo criticism in Quebec, Mr. Borden continued, it was due to himself more than to any one else. In this connection Mr. Borden quoted two or three utterances by Sir Wilfrid Laurier which he now is anxious to have forgotten. For instance in Boston in 1891 he said that Canada never would consent to imperial federation because that involved her participation in British wars, and to that Canada would never consent. Again in 1892 he said in parliament: "I hold out to my fellow countrymen the idea of independence, but whenever the day comes it must come by the consent of both parties and we shall continue to keep the good feeling and the good will of the motherland. If we are true to our record we will again exhibit to the world the unique and unprecedented example of a nation achieving its independence by slow degrees and as natural as the severing of the ripe fruit from the parent tree. And again 'Is there a Canadian anywhere who would not hail with joy the day when we would be deprived of the services of British Diplomacy?'"

Since Sir Wilfrid had held the reins of government, Mr. Borden observed, British diplomacy had more than once got the country out of difficulty in which it had been involved by the blundering of his government. And again "I have again and again repeated that the goal of my aspirations is the independence of Canada, to see Canada an independent nation in the course of time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have recanted since then, Mr. Borden said, but he had not so publicly. Having regard to some of the provisions of the bill it was interesting that rumor had it that this very measure was being held out to the premier's friends in Quebec as an important step in the direction of that independence, which was at one time at least the premier's aspiration.

Having thus replied to the premier's attack, Mr. Borden turned to the subject of the naval force. While annual contributions might be the best course from a purely strategical point of view it would not be enduring. Canada must employ her own men, her own materials, her own resources. How she was to do that was the subject before the House. The premier had said some days before that when Great Britain was at war Canada was at war yet today he had receded from that and had intimated that the rest of the Empire might be at war and Canada at peace. That was impossible, so long as Canada was in the empire. If the empire was at war she was at war. As long as the British flag floated over Canada, as soon as that flag was attacked Canada was at war. The

"The Always Busy Store." DISSOLUTION SALE! OF 30 DAYS. The business heretofore carried on by W. W. and George Stanley under the name and title of STANLEY BROS., has been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. George Stanley resigns and to wind up the present business have placed their Entire stock at from 20 to 50 per cent. Discount on Sale. TERMS: CASH AND NO GOODS ON APPROBATION

25 Per Cent. Discount	33 1/3 Per Cent. Discount	25 Per Cent. Discount
Whitewear	Coatings	Umbrellas
Corsets	Comforts	Curtains
Ladies Underwear	Fabric and Silk	Capkins
Dress Goods	Ladies Dress Skirts	Table Linens
Linings	Children's knitted Goods	Party "Flannellets"
Kid Gloves	Laces	Artisan Muslins
Hosiery	Wool Gloves	Fowlings
Handkerchiefs	Wool Shirts	Shirtings
Men's Shirts	Buttons	Shirtings
Men's Ties	Embroideries	Fancy Linens
Men's Collars		Frillings
Men's Underwear		Ribbons
Men's Gloves		
Blankets		

FUR COATS and Ladies' Coats HALF PRICE. SLEIGH ROBES HALF PRICE.

STANLEY BROS. Farm for Sale. MODERN BUILDING PLANT! The undersigned intends to establish at MONTAGUE BRIDGE Iron concrete

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRANKLIN, D.D.S. Aug. 15 1909-30. Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. G. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909-2i. Builders' Supply Store. Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contacts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies. CHARLES LUND, 48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910-4i

You can distinguish MacLellan-Made Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance—and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit.

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Men's gaiters \$1.50 to \$2.75 Women's \$1.25 to 1.75 Boys' \$1.50 to 2.00 Girls' \$1.10 to 1.35

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Meal table d'hote Breakfast 175c, Luncheon 75c, Dinner \$ 00

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

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Provincial Legislature is to open for sessional business Wednesday next.

MONEY TO LOAN on farm lands. Apply to Messrs. McLean & McKinnon, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown.—31

Special sermons adapted to the Lenten season will be delivered in the Cathedral basement every Friday evening of Lent.

Mrs. Philip Webster, aged 42, gave birth to her twenty-sixth child, at Niagara Falls the other day. She married at the age of sixteen. Five pairs of twins and one set triplets are included in the number but none lived.

Trailing within three feet of his opponent for 26 miles and slowing him to make the pace at all times. Durando Fier, Italian Marathon Runner, was part of the front in the last two laps of his race with Johnny Hayes of New York at San Francisco Jan. 31 won by sixty yards. The time was 2:41:35 within forty-five seconds of the record.

The West Indies Trade Commission started taking evidence at Kingston, Jamaica, concerning the trade relations between Jamaica and Canada. Three witnesses heard of the opinion that it would be unwise to take any action that would imperil the trade with the United States, which now supplies the greatest market for the West Indies.

The Mexican Packing Co., a New Jersey Corporation controlled by English investors and operating a slaughter and packing house in Mexico, under concession from the Mexican Government, failed the other day with liabilities of \$37,000,000. The assets are not announced, but they are in excess of liabilities.

The reform ticket swept the city of Montreal in the Municipal election of Tuesday last and Montreal is now rejoining at her release from the thrall of the old City Council. The reform ticket carried by a large majority, and not one of the famous "23" Aldermen of the old regime condemned by Judge Cannon in his investigation of the Civic Administration, has survived.

Thanks again to the Wireless and International Distress Signal, Captain Moore and his crew of 45 men are safe and sound at the wharf. The motor launch bound for Key West with the vessel, "The Knuck", was sunk off Cape Hatteras. This is another case of disaster averted by the Wireless and told to the world by the same medium. This news comes from New York moderate of the 5th inst.

The total amount collected on account of St. Dunstan's Cathedral building fund for 1909 was \$7,690.45. The amount applied in reduction of debt, after deducting \$1,498.50. The expenses were heavy in consequence of the fire and the loss of the building. The interest on the debt was over \$1,000. The amount applied in reduction of debt, after deducting \$1,498.50, was \$3,892.29. The remaining debt on the Cathedral amounts to \$37,815.03.

Sir George Drummond, who died on the 1st inst., had passed the age of four score, and he had been one of the active and influential among the Canadian leaders in finance and in larger business activities. While he has been a director of many concerns, Senator Drummond was best known as the leader of the sugar refining industry in the Dominion. He was President of the Bank of Montreal, the largest financial institution in the country. He was also a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and vice-president of the B-N-T Trust. To all the corporations with which he was associated, Sir George Drummond gave his personal attention. In the Canadian sugar industry was his first and greatest achievement. Fifty-six years ago the late John Redpath, afterwards Senator Drummond's father-in-law, sent him from his native Scotland to assume the practical and technical management of the Montreal refinery which he had established. The business grew and prospered for twenty years. Sir Richard Cartwright, as Finance Minister in 1874, deprived the industry of protection and compelled the industry to close down. They were closed during the existence of the McKenzie government and until the national policy was established. Mr. Drummond in the meantime detouring himself as he has said to travel and study and recreation abroad. In 1878 he came back to Montreal with other interests and enterprises, giving also attention to politics, to art and social questions, and to public works of charity and benevolence. He founded the Montreal Home for Incurables, and was among the organizers of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1880. His personal collection is probably the finest in Canada. Sir George Drummond was called to the chairmanship of the Senate committee on banking and commerce. In his early years as a senator he gave valuable assistance in the establishment of a Canadian branch of the royal mint. Every statement made by him in that connection has been sustained by experience.—St. John Standard.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The regulations for the present Lent are the same as for last year.

The way of the cross will take place in the Cathedral basement every Friday evening during Lent.

This is Ash Wednesday. The blessing and distribution of the ashes, followed by solemn High Mass, commenced in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 9 o'clock.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. John R. McDonald, Vernon River, who has been suffering with blood poisoning in her hand, since October last, is now gradually progressing towards recovery.

The French bark Emilie Sigfried, which arrived at Dublin on Feb. 1st, from Portland, Oregon, reported that four of her crew were washed overboard and drowned during a severe storm on Jan. 20.

The Government of Canada gives \$50,000 in aid of the flood sufferers in France. A supplementary estimate, providing for this was brought down in the House of Commons on Thursday last by the Finance Minister.

Heavy loss of life has occurred among the fishing fleet of the length of the storm swept coast Norway. The bodies of ten fishermen have been washed up at Lofoten Isles. Nine sunbats manned by forty mariners are missing.

In a hockey match between the teams of Harvard University and Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, played at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday last, the St. Francis Xavier boys defeated the Harvard by a score of four to one.

Headless of the warning of the foreman in charge of excavating operations at Phoenix Arizona, the Motorman of a gasoline car containing six passengers ran the car close to the spurting fissure. A heavy charge of dynamite and the car and its seven occupants were blown to atoms.

The steamer Fabillon was totally wrecked near Alabama Bay Alaska and it is believed that six members of the crew perished in endeavoring to obtain relief for the passengers, all others aboard having been rescued and brought away after spending nearly a month on the barren coast encamped in intensely cold weather.

A vessel on fire and abandoned at sea was reported by the wireless to the Royal Hydrographic Office at Washington. The message said a merchantman had passed the vessel on Lat. 33. 25 N., Long 73. 4 W. Her boats were gone and nobody was aboard. It is probable that the burning vessel was the schooner George Phillips of Seaford, Del.

Remembrance of Paris says on the 2nd inst. The tall of Hilly's comet will envelop the earth on May 19th at 2 o'clock in the morning. The distance from the nucleus of the comet to the earth will be 15,000,000 miles. For several hours we will be imbedded in the gaseous and appendage of the comet, but there will be no serious results.

Sixteen inches of snow fell at Portland Maine, in the storm of Saturday and Sunday, which is the heaviest snow since Jan. 25, 1888, according to the records of the Portland Weather Bureau. The snow was heavy and did not drift badly. Steam and electric cars were behind their schedules and shipping retarded in port. The snow stopped all life after noon.

Sir Edward Clouston, at present Vice President of the Bank of Montreal and General Manager will be appointed President in succession to Sir George Drummond, who died last week. Mr. Clouston will become General Manager and Mr. Stewart, Assistant General Manager.

Ottawa advices of the 7th say: There has been a serious outbreak of rabies in Western Ontario, which has led the Canadian Government and the Ontario authorities to take drastic action. As the epidemic is on the increase the Canadian Government has made an order requiring every dog to be chained or muzzled. Any dog found unmuzzled will be destroyed and the owner fined \$500.

A New York, news item of the 3rd inst. says: That homely household article, the ironing board, saved the life of Mrs. Mary Cover, in Brooklyn. When fire swept through the apartment house in which she lives, Mrs. Cover remained to pack up valuable and found her escape cut off. A spoolhead of woman neighbor, then threw the ironing-board across an area-way and Mrs. Cover, scared and scorching, crawled to safety in the adjoining building.

Melbourne, Australia, advices of the 4th inst. say: The Captain of Victoria has adopted a scheme for settling 40,000 British and American agriculturists on special irrigation blocks within the next two years. As an inducement, special steamers are to be run at low fares to transport the farmers and their families. The cabinet has also decided to despatch within a few days, a mission to England and America with the object of promoting irrigation.

With the thermometer registering from 14 to 30 degrees below zero, in Waterloo and nearby places, northern New York is experiencing the coldest weather of the season. The intense cold hampers the operation of the railway lines. The ice on the St. Lawrence is reported 24 inches thick and a beautiful harvest is now assured. The entire east on Monday was in the grip of winter's best efforts to beat the record. Along the Atlantic coast such a combination of zero temperature with high gales has been seldom recorded.

Obituaries.

As briefly chronicled in our last issue, Mr. Thomas Handrahan, one of the most prominent business men in this Province and one of our most highly esteemed citizens, passed away early on Wednesday morning the 2nd inst., in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Handrahan had been in active business in this city for upwards of sixty years, and was the most attentive, regular and punctual of men. His business habits were the most methodical and he was invariably found at his post. Deceased was born in Charlottetown, and when only a boy entered the employ of the late James Peake, who was carrying on a rope-making and ship-roving establishment. The business ability developed by this young man and his unswerving fidelity to duty soon attracted the attention of his employer and his promotion was rapid. So completely did he grasp a mastery of this great business that he became the confident of his employer. This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Peake became ill while on a business visit to England. He sent for Mr. Handrahan and finding that his illness was to terminate he transferred to him the management of the business here. The arrangement was that the three sons of Mr. Peake and Mr. Handrahan were to form a partnership with Mr. Handrahan as manager, to continue the business, under the name and style of Peake Brothers & Company. This firm did the largest shipping business in this Province, and Mr. Handrahan was the moving spirit of it all. On the death of his employer and his promotion was rapid. So completely did he grasp a mastery of this great business that he became the confident of his employer. This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Peake became ill while on a business visit to England. He sent for Mr. Handrahan and finding that his illness was to terminate he transferred to him the management of the business here. 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The Hero of San Juan.

(By E. Tatum)

'Now where shall I settle myself for the morning? There are several friends waiting for cozy confidential chats—mocking birds nesting in the orange tree, and the red birds over yonder in the apple trees. My inclination leads me to the red birds because from there I can overlook my new neighbor's garden. I'll have to own up to a larger share of curiosity than should rightfully belong to one small person.'

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is herofin— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes buncbes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

'Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Wounds and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since.' J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

'Guess!' But seeing his look of disappointment, she added 'I'll tell you tomorrow. Good-bye.'

Soon she saw him wheeling his father's chair into their shaded garden, followed by a negro man carrying a small table, whereon he later placed books and writing materials.

She watched the scene with sympathetic interest—the white-haired invalid doomed forever to inaction and the child tending him with loving care. But there was something in the man's broad shoulders and the noble carriage of his head that seemed to forbid her pity.

'He looks the soldier still,' she thought.

The next morning she sat on the bench under the apple tree again, her book unopened on her lap. The red birds were too busy to talk, so she lost herself in dreams. To them broke Hubert's voice suddenly.

'I have guessed it,' he cried, throwing himself down on the grass at her feet.

'Guessed what?' she asked, smiling at him in very friendly fashion.

Your name—it is Rose? No! Father says it is Violet. Wrong again—it is Marie.

'Marie. What a nice name!' Then he looked at her thoughtfully.

'Father calls you the 'spirit' of the springtime.' He likes me to come to see you.'

'Does he?' 'Yes, he hears you singing every morning, and to sing like that, he says one must be good.'

'Have you a mother?' asked the child, breaking a long silence.

'No,' she blushed, 'I haven't had one since I was a tiny baby.'

'Well, I have one, but I don't remember her.'

The girl's curiosity was aroused, but she forbore to question him.

'She's gone on a long journey; but father says some day she's coming home and then I'm to love her.'

'But I love her now—she's so beautiful. There is a picture of her in my room. Sometimes I want to see her so much that it hurts!' he added earnestly.

For more than a week the child came every morning. On day he was later than usual. She saw him wheel his father into the garden, and then over he ran, rosy and panting.

'Can't you come over with me, he cried eagerly, and talk to father? He wishes so much to see you.'

The girl hesitated, looking from the child's sweet face to the erect gray head in the other yard.

'Why, yes, I'll be glad to go, but I won't climb the wall, thank you; there's a gate further up.'

A little later they were crossing the shaded, flowering garden towards the helpless figure in the wheel chair.

'Father, here is Marie,' announced the child triumphantly.

There was a strong brown hand held out to her and a deep pleasant voice said:

'So you escaped from Pandora's box after all. I am glad you did, for you have made the boy very happy.'

Seeing his face for the first time, the girl started back in confusion, a flood of color suffusing her fair face.

disappointed,' he said, looking at her quizzically with his bright dark eyes, 'but don't trouble about it, for it is something Time will soon remedy.'

Marie found the two more like comrades than father and son; and after she had recovered from her surprise and confusion she entered into conversation with her usual brightness and zest.

'Come again, come often, will you not?' Captain Strong said, when she started home. You have done us both good and lightened our hearts.'

'He seems to ask no pity for himself,' she mused; 'to see him and to bear him one would never dream that he could not walk. I wonder what has become of his wife?'

In a short time Aunt Margaret returned from her visit, bringing with her a number of guests, and Marie was so occupied that for several days she had no opportunity to talk with her little friend.

One afternoon, growing weary of the gaiety and chatter, she picked up a book and stole to her favorite seat under the apple tree. Looking in the invalid's direction, she suddenly exclaimed:

'She's come!'

Sitting near Captain Strong was a woman with sunburn hair, clasping Hubert in her arms. They both looked radiant, but the Captain's face was hidden by his hand.

'Now—now they will be quite happy without me, and she walked slowly and sadly back to the house.'

'This is the first day of June,' she said to herself next morning—'Hubert's birthday. He has been telling me of it so long; I am sure he will be disappointed if he does not see me today.'

So, before the household was astir, she slipped down stairs and over into the other garden, with gifts for the child. Save for the chirping and twittering of the birds in the foliage, the place—no sound of flying footsteps nor silvery childish laughter greeted her, and she wondered at the strangeness of it. She found the Captain sitting alone on the vine-covered veranda.

'Good morning, Captain Strong,' she said brightly; 'I have something for Hubert—where is he?'

Not receiving any answer, she turned her grey eyes full upon him and was shocked to see the tragedy of his face.

'Oh, what is it?' she cried anxiously as she tremblingly laid down her gifts.

'Don't you know?' he answered slowly, controlling his voice with difficulty. 'His mother has taken him away.'

In that simple sentence there thrilled a deep and patient suffering that touched the girl's heart with an answering pain, and her eyes filled with tears.

'Oh, I am sorry!' she exclaimed sympathetically. 'I had hoped, so hoped she had come home to stay!'

'Come to stay!' he repeated in bewilderment.

'Yes, your wife, I—' 'My wife? He interrupted. 'Did you think that? But after all, why not? I was only natural that you should. What a fool I was not to have thought of that possibility!'

Then, seeing her wondering look, he went on more quietly: 'Hubert was the son of my best friend. His parents were never happy together, and separated when he was a baby. Some afterwards the Spanish American war sent our regiment into active service and Hubert's father was mortally wounded. Just before he died he gave the baby to me—neither of us dreaming that his mother would ever want him. She was a gay, careless young thing, averse by nature to care or responsibility of any kind, and never loved the little fellow, and rather resented his existence.'

'Perhaps I did wrong to allow him to call me father, but he was so dear to me as my own son; and it pretended unnecessary talk and gossip to call him by my own name—but his mother has taken him away and I am to be alone the rest of my life.'

The tears gathered in the young woman's eyes, and she dared not trust herself to speak.

'But I am selfish to lay my grief on you; be contented, to me your happiness. I'll get along some way, for I have my books you know.'

With a cry she flung herself on her knees by his chair and hid her face against his arm, sobbing bitterly. He lifted her gently and begged her not to grieve for little Hubert and him.

'You must go,' he said, and his voice was very grave, 'and only remember that you have cast a ray of light into a darkened life. I shall be better and stronger for having known you, and I never thought of me or my delusion dim your future. Go, and God bless you!'

The moon rose fair and gloriou in a clear sky of soft dim blue, and touched a bowed and silvered head with its shimmering light. A milk-white bird sang drowsily to his lings high in the branches of a stately pean, and uprising mysteriously in the evening air, was the fragrance of crushed and dew-damp roses.

The Reveries was broken by footsteps and from the deepening twilight shadows came the glistening joy of Marie Campbell.

'Why did you come?' he demanded

od sternly. 'You should not have come, Marie.'

She dropped on her knees by his side, clasping the arm of his chair nervously.

'I refused to marry Robert Reid. I told him all—and he understood. I have loved you since—oh, ages ago, when I first learned to know you; but I did not then guess that you cared for me—that you loved me! But I gave you no encouragement. I stultified the love of my heart and refused your hand. But I have come back to return your love and to care for you even until death.'

Casket.

Canada Looming Large

Quite recently a great deal of interest in Canada seems to be awakening in the United States. It is probably partly due to the large number of American immigrants who are coming over here, and partly to the fact that Canada is commencing to loom large throughout the world as the premier Dominion of the British Empire. On the principle that nothing succeeds like success, the increasing prosperity of this country is causing it to receive a great deal more attention from other nations than in previous years, when we sadly needed such exploitation. Not long ago the press of the United States mentioned Canada in an ostentatiously vague manner, as befitted a country that nobody was supposed to know much about. Now, within a few months, two of the largest papers in the United States have established news bureaus over here, and many other papers are giving increased attention to our affairs.

In the same way, the American periodicals, when they had articles on Canada, confined them to descriptions of hunting trips in the most backwoods portions of picture-book Quebec, or to stories of being lost in blizzards, or being chased by wolves. Now they are commencing to recognize that Canada must be treated seriously, as a rich and growing country that in not many years will be a serious competitor in agriculture and industrial products. The former position has been abandoned, and the magazine articles now appearing deal earnestly and even admiringly, with the development of this country, the splendid work that has been achieved by Canada as a young nation, and its brilliant prospects for the future. Such an article appears in the current issue of McClure's magazine, dealing with Canada's work for her farmers and containing a handsomely illustrated account of our experimental farm with the record of what they have accomplished in the past thirty years in increasing and improving our agricultural productiveness. Incidentally, it quotes Dr. Saunders of Ottawa as estimating that, if one quarter of our wheat growing but still uncultivated lands were under cultivation, Canada would produce over \$50,000,000 bushels annually, and would be the largest wheat producing country in the world. To prove that this is not an exaggerated estimate it is pointed out that ten years ago Saskatchewan produced less than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that during the past year the wheat crop is estimated at 84,000,000 bushels, as showing that this great prophecy is already on the way to fulfillment. Those are the sort of magazine articles that Canadians will appreciate.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Centre.

In view of the misunderstanding arising out of the recent talk of "ph." in the great G. man Centre party, a joint committee representing both elements to the controversy has issued the following:

'The United committees of the two Divisions of the Centre—the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag, as well as the standing committee of the party, are agreed that in view of the long representation of the Centre it is sufficient to refer to the programme of 1871, which has never been modified, and to the terms of the Centre during the last forty years. They specially declare that the following is a true explanation of the situation:

'The Centre is a purely political and non-professional party; it stands on the constitution of the German Empire which asks its deputies to regard themselves as the representatives of the whole German people.'

The Centre has never made membership in the Catholic Church, and the Reichstag it has always counted, as it does today men who do not belong to the Catholic faith, and who take part in all its affairs, in the most private.

From this it is clear that in questions which trench on the religious ground, the Centre is according to the principles of his own creed.'

According to the foregoing a man may be a member of the German Centre Party and not be a Catholic, which will be news to a great number of people in this country who had other impressions.

The founders of the Centre Party aimed to make it exclusively a Catholic party, but from the foregoing it has apparently ceased to be such. It is seen at a glance that the Centre will do as good work for the cause of Christianity in the future as in the past.

Was I Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Herman Dickenson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have suffered from Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach troubles." Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause. For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.

The other evening Miss Y., a maid en lady of uncertain years, suspecting the cook was entertaining her beau down stairs, called Martha, and inquired whether she did not hear some one talking with her.

"Oh, no, ma'am!" cried the quick-witted Martha, "It was only me singing a psalm."

"Very good," returned Miss Y. significantly. "You may amuse yourself with psalms, but let's have no hymns."

The Nona Society "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly, G. F. WORDEN, S. John.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "so hopeful of wakin' up an' findin' deese 'ere famous dat dey puts in mos' o' deir time goin' to sleep."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"Are you related to Barney O'Brien?" Thomas O'Brien was once asked. "Very distantly," replied Thomas. "I was me mother's first child—Barney was th' seventeenth."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"I suffer from muscular rheumatism. I have experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box six."

Miss Gay—"I had an awful scare the other day while out for a walk with Will."

Miss Chic—"How?"

Miss Gay—"Why, we met the minister, and Will asked him to join us."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

I'm fun to skate when ice is new, and boys are prone to do and dare. But bear in mind, each one of you. Your parents have no boys to spare.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"Naturally, when Babson awakened and heard burglars downstairs, he woke his wife and told her to go down and put the cat out?"

"On the contrary he pursued very heroic methods. He bravely seized his pistol, raised the street window, and discharged the weapon, then locked his bedroom door and waited for the police."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms grow 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.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble. This system becomes run down, the heart palpitates, you have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold hands and feet, shortness of breath, oppression of the chest and needles, or a flow of blood to the head, etc.

Whenever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effective medicine. It is with the greatest ease of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills which I did and four days great relief was obtained. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble. Price 50 cents per box, or 2 boxes for \$1.00; at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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