

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR 11, 1914.

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Legislative Session opens this afternoon with the usual formalities. In the absence of Premier Mathison, Hon. W. S. Stewart, acting Premier, leads the House.

Complications in Mexico.

Recent occurrences in Mexico serve to emphasize the unstatesmanlike attitude of President Wilson towards that Republic. As we have pointed out, from time to time, Wilson, contrary to the diplomatic course pursued by other great nations, refused to acknowledge the de facto Government of provisional President Huerta. Not satisfied with that, he has recently furnished evidence that the Washington administration actually favors the revolutionists in Mexico, by removing the embargo on military arms and supplies going from the United States to Mexico. This act enables these freebooters to secure whatever they want in war supplies, so as to carry on their marauding operations against the Mexican Government. This is simply an acknowledgment by the United States of these cut throats, as belligerents.

Right on the heels of this move by the Washington authorities, something occurs that seriously complicates matters. A British subject, named Benton, a large property holder in Mexico, is put to death by General Villa, one of the leaders of the rebels. The friends of Benton declare that he was murdered by Villa, and demand satisfaction. The case is represented to the British Government, and they in turn ask the Government of the United States to investigate the matter. The British Government take this course because the Government at Washington promised to safeguard the interests of British subjects and those of other foreign countries in Mexico. The Imperial Government in effect say to the authorities at Washington; we want this matter thoroughly investigated, and you are bound by your pledge to do this. If you fail to do it, we will be obliged to attend to it ourselves.

Now, we have this situation; the United States authorities, not acknowledging the Mexican Government, cannot ask for any interference by President Huerta; but being the friends of the rebels, they must ask these dear friends why they did this. Messages have passed between Westminster and Washington, and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has reiterated his demand that the rebel General fully explain the whole affair. It does not seem, however, that Villa and his superior officer have given any satisfactory answer. What is to be the upshot? It has been the history of British diplomacy that prompt satisfaction has been demanded, and obtained, for the improper putting to death in any part of the world, of the humblest subject of the realm. If the United States should, in this case, fail to force the rebels in Mexico to give satisfaction, will the present Government at Westminster uphold the traditions of the past and vindicate the rights of British subjects?

Panama Tolls Exemption.

Quite in contrast with his Mexican policy is President Wilson's attitude regarding the question of the Panama tolls. He is convinced that the exemption in favor of American vessels is a violation of the treaty in virtue of which the canal was projected.

Following out this conviction the President appeared before Congress, in joint session, on the 5th inst. and pleaded for the repeal of the exemption provision. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was that everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy. Initial steps to repeal the toll exemption clause were taken in Congress on the 6th, when the House Committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision.

Redistribution.

(Premier Borden's Speech, concluded from last week.) If he is able to state now one single argument ever put forward against the claims of his province which he did not put forward in that speech, I will yield the floor to him and let him state what it is. That his province was debarred by reason of acquiescence, he emphasized over and over again.

Mr. J. J. Hughes: Did I make one statement that was not correct, according to the British North America Act?

Mr. Borden: I stated that my hon. friend had argued against the contention of Mr. Hackett, and I said he had argued strongly against it. The hon. gentleman himself will not deny that he argued against the contention of Mr. Hackett, and if I do him the compliment to say he argued strongly, surely he ought not to find fault with me.

Mr. J. J. Hughes: Will the right hon. gentleman say that I made one statement contrary to the British North America Act?

Mr. Borden: My hon. friend did not confine himself to the British North America Act; he put forward the theory of acquiescence. He said that Prince Edward Island could not make any claim now because of acquiescence, and in the concluding part of his speech he said that Prince Edward Island could not raise its claim now because of the lapse of time. Further, he put aside the contention which had been raised then, and is still raised, that there had been an actual mistake as between the two contracting parties in 1873; and he declared that the resultant condition was due simply to the fact that the gentlemen who represented Prince Edward Island on the occasion were guilty of an oversight. He did not contend that there had been a mistake, but that there had been neglect and forgetfulness. Under the circumstances, I do not know how I could have criticised the observations of my hon. friend, if I alluded to them at all, except as I have done. My hon. friend certainly argued against Mr. Hackett; he will not deny that, and I thought he argued strongly against Mr. Hackett; but if he desires me to withdraw that, and to say that he tried to argue strongly but argued weakly, I will let the matter go at that.

Free Wheat.

According to the United States consul at Hong Kong, there is a fear that Canadian

flour may supplant the United States product in the favor of the Chinese purchasers. The consul at Hong Kong in his report to the United States Government, says: "The United States has lost considerable trade to Canadian mills as a result of a difference in quality in American flour during the past year, as compared with previous years, and of the increasing competition offered by strong Canadian flours generally." In the West Indies there is the same story. The excellence of the Canadian product is winning friends and customers in competition with the output of the great milling industry of the United States.

Milling methods in the two countries are practically the same; consequently the difference in flour quality must be explained by the superiority of Canadian wheat. One of the objections to reciprocity was that the American miller would be able to possess himself of sufficient stocks of Canadian wheat, blend it with his own softer wheat and sell the flour milled therefrom as the product of Canadian wheat. The same objection holds good in regard to the free wheat proposition.

Canada is rapidly winning her way in the markets of the world by the excellence of her product. It is not only necessary to protect this trade but it will soon become a duty to protect the reputation of the Canadian product. Free wheat, like reciprocity would give the American miller the chance he is looking for, to buy Canadian wheat at the cheapest price and use its reputation as the hall mark of quality for the output of his mills. This will hardly appeal to the millers of Canada, whose operations in time are destined to outstrip in value even the gigantic milling industry of our southern neighbor.—St. John Standard.

Building in Canada.

That the eastern provinces better than other portions of the Dominion withstood the effect of the financial stringency and industrial depression from which this country, in common with the world, suffered during the past twelve months, is one of the interesting conclusions to be drawn from the comparative return of the building operations in Canada for 1912 and 1913.

This is proved by statistics from forty Canadian cities, twenty-five in the section known as the east, and the remaining fifteen from the prairie and Pacific coast region. Of the eastern cities fifteen showed an increase in building during 1913 compared with the preceding year, while ten reported an adverse condition.

St. John leads all cities in Canada in the proportion of its increases, and it is a curious fact that Sydney is the only city in the Maritime Provinces that did not show a gain. In the West, conditions are different. There, all, with the exception of Medicine Hat, show on the reverse side of the ledger, and in some cases the decrease is enormous, illustrating to what an extent the financial depression caused a postponement of building plans in the cities and towns beyond the Great Lakes.

A peculiar condition is noticed in the City of Montreal and its environs, Maisonneuve, regarded by some as the great manufacturing centre of the Montreal of the future, was the only city in the district to show a decrease, while Westmount, the aristocratic suburb of the metropolis, exhibited a considerable growth. Port Arthur and Fort William, the "twin cities," are also on opposite sides of the accounting, the first named showing a decline and the other an increase. Also Toronto and the great manufacturing city of Hamilton, with Guelph, Berlin, Brantford and Stratford, famous for their manufactures, declined in building activity, while Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, St. John and Halifax all gave evidence of good times.

In cities situated on tide water, great public works in course of construction account to a considerable degree for increased activity, but even this does not detract from the fact that the showing is a distinct triumph for the east. The Canadian building industry is a valuable contribution to the arguments in favor of the contention that Canadian prosperity, in good times or bad, is not confined to the West alone. The young men of today have better opportunities in the East than at any time in the history of the Dominion.

Federal Parliament

Ottawa, March 2.—A debate on Asiatic immigration was inaugurated in the House of Commons today by Hon. Frank Oliver, who moved for all documents relating to the immigration of Asiatics having a bearing upon the order in council passed in December last restricting entry into British Columbia.

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Mr. Oliver was anxious to know by what form of reasoning the government arrived at the conclusion that it was not desirable to admit Hindus and other races with Chinese and Japanese were still allowed to come in. While drastic measures were probably necessary the passing of this order in council appeared to him to have been based on a feeling of panic. A number of Hindus had been refused admission into British Columbia. They appealed to Provincial Chief Justice, who decided that as the regulations of the immigration department were not in accordance with the statute they were invalid. This meant that the bars were down and quite properly steps were taken to amend the regulations. This having been done there was no necessity for the order in council. The immigration act gave officials full power to deal with immigrants upon arrival.

Mr. Oliver did not believe an immigrant should be given the advantage of habeas corpus until it was assured that he was a desirable settler and he urged that steps be taken to make this matter clear.

H. H. Stevens of Vancouver said the difficulties which now confronted the government were due largely to the failure of the Laurier administration to deal properly with this question. Mr. Lemieux was the minister who devised the defective arrangements and who has handed down a serious problem affecting Canada and the whole Empire.

Mr. Knowles of Moosejaw asked Mr. Stevens if he knew that five times as many Hindus came into Canada last year as entered during the final year of the Laurier government.

Mr. Stevens said that the member for Moosejaw was quibbling. Mr. Stevens went on to say that the majority of the Hindus who came in last year were former residents of British Columbia who had a right to return to Canada. The number of newcomers was comparatively small.

Mr. Stevens said that for years the people of British Columbia had been asking the Dominion government to pass such regulations as would effectively keep out Asiatics.

Mr. Stevens declared that the influence of Hindu agitators was felt all along the Pacific coast from California to British Columbia. At Berkeley, California, there are thirty Hindu students, all of whom are anarchists. The fact that Hindus in Canada had not been dealt firmly with, he said, was doing more to stir up mutiny in India than anything else. He quoted from a newspaper published in Sanscrit in San Francisco to prove his contentions. The name of this paper in English is The Mutiny. In its columns a second mutiny in India was openly advocated.

The member for Vancouver declared that the people of British Columbia would never consent to giving the franchise to the Asiatics because that would at once proceed to degrade Canadian civilization.

Federal Parliament

Ottawa, March 3.—Probably the most searching indictment that has been heard in parliament during recent years was made this evening against F. B. Carvell, of Carleton, N. B., by R. F. Green, of Kootenay, B. C. The debate was upon the miners' trouble at Nanaimo which the opposition brought up again today in the hope of embarrassing the Minister of Labor and to give the labor unions the impression that the Liberal party is fighting their battles. Mr. Carvell seized the opportunity to indulge in one of his most characteristic abusive speeches. He also excelled himself in the matter of misrepresentation. He incidentally admitted that he personally had no sympathy with the laboring man. This just slipped out. Mr. Green, who is a recent comer to the house, began by saying that it was hard for him to keep with in parliamentary language in telling the house what must be the class of man Mr. Carvell was. Carvell had made statements and charges without any decent foundation for them. If there was an insinuation against the character of any man in the public press, said Mr. Green, Mr. Carvell delighted to come to the house and repeat it as a fact. He seemed to wallow in insinuation, and intended against the people who did not agree with him. Carvell did not seem to look for proof for statement, & he had to make concerning his political opponents.

"In my boyhood days," said Mr. Green, "I was taught to look out for the man who did not have a clean mind," and pointing his finger at Mr. Carvell, he continued, "that man who is always ready to accuse his neighbor, you had better look out for."

Mr. Carvell in his speech had charged that "an unwholly allied" had existed in this matter between the C. N. R. the British Columbia government and the federal Minister of Labor. Mr. Green described this statement as "the most distorted view that could be possibly given."

Defending the B. C. government against the attack of Carvell, Mr. Green pointed out that there had been committed the most dastardly crimes, there had been attempts to commit murder, bombs had been thrown at women and children, yet this man Carvell, thinking to secure a little political advantage said the British Columbia government was wrong in defending the lives of citizens by sending out the militia to keep order.

Mr. Green observed that every time Sir Richard McBride had appealed to the country he had come back with a bigger majority than ever and the people of the province were well content with the action of the government in this matter.

"But Carvell is not fair. I don't believe his mind will allow him to be fair," declared Mr. Green. Mr. Green closed by prophesying that in the near future all would agree that the very best source in the Nanaimo strike had been followed. But while the strike was in existence, and while discussing the situation, he said, "let us be men enough to discuss it in a fair manner and from an honest point of view."

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 5.—Sir W. Laurier introduced a resolution in the commons today declaring that deputy speakers should not take part in election contests. He prayed for a while with that air of high idealism he knows so well how to assume. He talked of the high standard in Great Britain and he pointed the finger of scorn at Mr. Blondin, the deputy speaker of Canada, who had taken part in the Ontario bye-election last year. By the way Ontario was won by the Conservatives. That is what hurts.

Paton's Big, Bright, Beautiful Store

Is a Credit to the Firm

The Interior has been Remodelled, Renovated, Refitted and Artistically Repainted. Some Notable Improvements have been Installed Including a Modern Cash Carrier System.

The contractors have finished their work of remodeling and improving Paton and Company's store. The painters are now putting on their finishing touches, and now this well known establishment stands forth in its new dress one of the most attractive dry goods stores in the Maritime Provinces. Both the main store in front and the large department in the rear have been fitted with new shelves. These are a foot high and twenty-four inches wide, double the depth of the old ones. The new style of shelving is in place of the old style of shelving. The new style of shelving is in place of the old style of shelving. The new style of shelving is in place of the old style of shelving.

Federal Parliament

Canada was not upon the same footing as the speaker Great Britain for the reasons mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier also because in Great Britain was not customary to contest election to parliament of speaker. In Canada, since speaker did not retain office more than one parliament, election was contested like that of any other member. He was placed in a rather peculiar position, because while not supposed to pay any attention to politics must face a contest there as a general election.

Mr. Borden referred to a deputy which took place in 1897 when the deputy speaker was criticized not for having taken part in politics but for absenting himself when the house was in session. Sir Wilfrid on that occasion had said that when parliament was not sitting a deputy speaker is much of a partizan as any one. Borden stated that Dr. MacDonell who was deputy speaker from 1900 to 1904, had not restrained his political activity, and that the election of 1908 Mr. Charbonneau, then deputy speaker, had addressed a number of meetings in Nova Scotia. He remarked that if one deputy speaker was not allowed to participate in politics it followed that he should be immune from attack. He did not consider that any difficulty had yet arisen in Canada which would warrant the adoption of such a rule now, although the matter might with propriety be considered when the rules of the House are next received. Mr. Borden closing asked Sir Wilfrid not to press the motion, but to let the matter stand.

THE RECORD Fox and Fur Company, Ltd. (To be Incorporated) Offers to the public an opportunity of investing in Fifteen (15) Pairs Choice Dark Cross-Bred Foxes Capitalized at \$50,000.00 Divided into 2,000 shares of \$25.00 each. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS S. B. Jenkins, M. D., M. L. A., President D. A. McKinnon, Vice-President Capt. Ernest Kemp, Sec'y-Treasurer Chas. Lyons, Mayor of Charlottetown Samuel Craig, Charlottetown Robert N. Tomlins, Charlottetown A. J. MacAdam, Charlottetown Bankers—Royal Bank of Canada Record Fox Company

The foxes owned by this company are now mated, and comprise fifteen (15) pairs choice dark cross-bred animals, procured from litters containing a large per centage of pure blacks. They have been selected by experts thoroughly qualified to judge of fur values and show from 50 to 90 per cent. black. With the phenomenal advance within the past few months in the price of fur from such stock, resulting in active demand for the live animals as breeders; also from the probability of a high price for the skins, there is every prospect of a handsome dividend from them by next September.

Only a limited number of shares are being offered, so if interested it would be well to communicate without delay with any of the Provisional Directors, or with the Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. Ernest Kemp, 115 Rochford Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Terms 50 per cent. in cash to accompany application. Balance in 30 days. Prospectus will be mailed on application.

Investigate the Connaught Fox and Fur Proposition The Connaught Company is founded on the future—they are sure that the present prices of pelts will always be high and that the company that can produce valuable and desirable pelts will always earn a pleasing profit. The company owns 15 pairs of pedigree Island Black Foxes and negotiations are under way for the purchase of marten, fisher, mink and skunk. If you are interested write, call or phone for a prospectus and information. Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Limited. Phone 484 Cameron Block Box 54 March 11, 1914—1f

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St. Patrick's Day 1825 1914

The Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's Day on Tuesday, March 17, 1914

By the usual Grand Parade of this Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the morning at 10 o'clock at the Pro-Cathedral, where services will be held, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the Societies will re-form and parade the principal streets. Also on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 17 and 18. The B. I. Society will present the Grand Comedy Drama "THE KERRY GOW" in the People's Theatre at Eight o'clock. Under the management of Mr. Frank Oliver. Special Irish Scenery has been secured for the occasion. The People's Theatre Orchestra will be in attendance. Plan of Hall Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Admission tickets for sale at Reddell, Brose, and Foster's Drug Store. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Price of tickets 25c, 50c, and 60c. A Special Train will run from the Station Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, p. m., returning after the play. J. A. CRONIN, Secretary March 11th, 1914—11

Tenders For Annandale Ferry

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 4th 1914. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Department until noon on MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914, from any person or persons willing to contract for carrying passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, calves, swine, grain, flour, meal or vegetables over and across the Annandale ferry for the term of one year, or three years, from the 1st day of April, 1914, in terms of the Act, 3, William 4, C. S. Tenders must express the rate of freight. Service to be performed with a Gas engine Boat, and not to the approval of the Department of Public Works. Particulars tendering to state the size of the barge giving its carrying capacity and the rate of speed it can maintain. The name of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the service must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works March 11, 1914—21

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law D. C. McLeod, K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Federal Parliament.

(Continued from page two.)

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So far this season over three million and three quarters bushels of grain were shipped to Europe from St. John N. B. The S. M. Montreal took away the usual parade to the pro-Cathedral in the morning, they will be joined by the annual order of Eucharists. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by his Lordship, the Bishop. A very interesting and enjoyable entertainment may be looked for in the People's Theatre in the evening.

As will be seen by advertisement in this issue the Benevolent Irish Society have arranged for the due observance of St. Patrick's Day, Tuesday, next. In the usual parade to the pro-Cathedral in the morning, they will be joined by the annual order of Eucharists. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by his Lordship, the Bishop. A very interesting and enjoyable entertainment may be looked for in the People's Theatre in the evening.

According to a statement issued by the Finance Department at Ottawa, the deposits made in the Dominion Saving Bank in Charlottetown for January amounted to \$26,378, while the withdrawals for the same period totalled \$21,303.39. \$7,487.39 more have been taken out than was put in. At the 31st of December last, the total amount of the deposits in the bank was \$1,885,129.09, but after adding January deposits and deducting the withdrawals, the total balance at the credit of depositors at the end of January was \$1,975,612.70.

According to a resolution, of which the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Dr. Roche, has given notice in the Commons, the time allowed for surrendering scrips in connection with South African volunteer bounty act of 1909 is to be again extended. The resolution provides that any grant or his duly qualified sub-stitute shall have up to the 31st of December, 1914, to surrender to the Crown all rights under the act, and thereupon receive a sum of \$500 out of the appropriations of Parliament for that purpose.

Lenten Services.—The special Lenten Services were very largely attended on Sunday last, both in the afternoon and in the evening. The afternoon services, of course, were for women only and there was an immense congregation. His Lordship, the Bishop, was the preacher of the occasion. He delivered a most admirable sermon on Hope. At 7 o'clock in the evening the pro-Cathedral was again crowded, this time by men only. The preacher was Rev. Father Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College. His Lordship, the Bishop, was present in the Sanctuary, attended by Rev. Dr. McNeill and Rev. Figs McDonald, officiated at Rosary and Benediction. The Rev. preacher's theme was: The written word of God, and his text was the 16th verse of the 111 Chapter of second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy: "All Scripture inspired of God, is profitable to teach, to reprove, to correct, to instruct in justice." It was a learned discourse on Catholic teaching regarding the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. preacher went on to show how great a gift of God to man was the Holy Scriptures, and the inadequacy of man to present Scriptural teaching in all its phases. Any one who has read and reflected, even a portion of the Sacred Scriptures fully realized the magnitude and difficulty of this task. The Rev. preacher described the division of the books of the Scriptures, first into the old and new Testaments, and then the subdivisions of both into minor parts. The Jews, said the Rev. Preacher, firmly believed in the inspiration of the old Testament, and the Bible coming down from the old law was accepted by the new. The inspiration of the Scriptures is emphasized in the work of God. He cited the Jewish historian Josephus in testimony of the traditions regarding the Scriptures among the Jewish people. In the new Testament many references are found regarding the inspiration of the old, and the early Fathers of the Church have ample testimony in the same direction. The Church had set the seal of her authority on the doctrine of the inspiration of Scriptures, both old and new, in her general councils. Whatever the doctrine of inspiration is attacked from any quarter then the Church rises in her might to defend the doctrine. The Rev. Preacher then explained the difference between inspiration and revelation. Revelation is superior knowledge; but inspiration is the guiding influence of the Holy Ghost upon the narrator. Revelation extends to all spheres. The Rev. Preacher here entered into a detailed exposition of the difficulties through which those who have labored to preserve the scriptures have had to cope. The Rev. Preacher concluded his discourse by pointing out that, although the Bible contains difficulties, the Bible is profitable, and it was not laid down as an absolute necessity. He pointed out that a man having no previous knowledge on the subject, being likely to contradict the Christian religion therefrom that a blind man on suddenly receiving his sight would demonstrate the theory of light from observing as his first object the presence of darkness. Our Lord walked with His Apostles and taught them His doctrine; but He did not tell them to write this doctrine in a book. He told them to go and teach what He had made known to them. The Bible is the hand maid of faith in our souls. We should thank God for all He has done for us in offering us means of acquiring the truth, and we should make the most

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In the People's Theatre at Eight o'clock

Under the management of Mr. Frank Oliver.

Special Irish Banquet has been secured for the occasion.

The People's Theatre Orchestra will be in attendance.

Plan of Ball Saturday morning, at Rankin's and Jamieson's.

Admission Tickets for sale at Rankin's and Foster's Drug Store.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Price of Tickets 25c, 50c and 75c.

A Special Train will run from the Station Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., returning after the play.

J. A. CROKIN, Secretary. March 11th, 1914—11

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

British merchants and shippers intend using the Panama Canal only when absolutely necessary if Wilson's appeal is not set aside.

Rev. Louis F. O'Leary, D. D., will be consecrated, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Chatham, N. B., in the Chatham Cathedral, by His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, on Thursday, June 11th, the Feast of Corpus Christi.

A London cable to the N. Y. World says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton has now secured \$250,000 to carry his exploring trip across the Antarctic. Shackleton wants fifty thousand more for supporting parties. He works fifteen hours in daily preparation.

A special cable from Dawson says that the Royal Northwest mounted police patrol which left Dawson for Fort MacPherson at the mouth of the MacKenzie River, returned to Dawson after a 400 mile trip over the snow in seventeen and a half days, the fastest time on record.

Premier, Macdonald and Hon. John McMillan, in response to a telegram received Friday night, left for Ottawa Monday via the C. P. T. O. to appear before the Redistribution Committee to support the claims of our Province in the matter of Federal representation.

The first litter of 1914 foxes is reported from the ranch of A. E. McLean Company Limited, S. W. Lot 16. They were born on the 5th and although the number has not been ascertained it is believed the whole family is in good condition.

So far this season over three million and three quarters bushels of grain were shipped to Europe from St. John N. B. The S. M. Montreal took away the usual parade to the pro-Cathedral in the morning, they will be joined by the annual order of Eucharists. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by his Lordship, the Bishop. A very interesting and enjoyable entertainment may be looked for in the People's Theatre in the evening.

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Lenten Services.—The special Lenten Services were very largely attended on Sunday last, both in the afternoon and in the evening. The afternoon services, of course, were for women only and there was an immense congregation. His Lordship, the Bishop, was the preacher of the occasion. He delivered a most admirable sermon on Hope. At 7 o'clock in the evening the pro-Cathedral was again crowded, this time by men only. The preacher was Rev. Father Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College. His Lordship, the Bishop, was present in the Sanctuary, attended by Rev. Dr. McNeill and Rev. Figs McDonald, officiated at Rosary and Benediction. The Rev. preacher's theme was: The written word of God, and his text was the 16th verse of the 111 Chapter of second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy: "All Scripture inspired of God, is profitable to teach, to reprove, to correct, to instruct in justice." It was a learned discourse on Catholic teaching regarding the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. preacher went on to show how great a gift of God to man was the Holy Scriptures, and the inadequacy of man to present Scriptural teaching in all its phases. Any one who has read and reflected, even a portion of the Sacred Scriptures fully realized the magnitude and difficulty of this task. The Rev. preacher described the division of the books of the Scriptures, first into the old and new Testaments, and then the subdivisions of both into minor parts. The Jews, said the Rev. Preacher, firmly believed in the inspiration of the old Testament, and the Bible coming down from the old law was accepted by the new. The inspiration of the Scriptures is emphasized in the work of God. He cited the Jewish historian Josephus in testimony of the traditions regarding the Scriptures among the Jewish people. In the new Testament many references are found regarding the inspiration of the old, and the early Fathers of the Church have ample testimony in the same direction. The Church had set the seal of her authority on the doctrine of the inspiration of Scriptures, both old and new, in her general councils. Whatever the doctrine of inspiration is attacked from any quarter then the Church rises in her might to defend the doctrine. The Rev. Preacher then explained the difference between inspiration and revelation. Revelation is superior knowledge; but inspiration is the guiding influence of the Holy Ghost upon the narrator. Revelation extends to all spheres. The Rev. Preacher here entered into a detailed exposition of the difficulties through which those who have labored to preserve the scriptures have had to cope. The Rev. Preacher concluded his discourse by pointing out that, although the Bible contains difficulties, the Bible is profitable, and it was not laid down as an absolute necessity. He pointed out that a man having no previous knowledge on the subject, being likely to contradict the Christian religion therefrom that a blind man on suddenly receiving his sight would demonstrate the theory of light from observing as his first object the presence of darkness. Our Lord walked with His Apostles and taught them His doctrine; but He did not tell them to write this doctrine in a book. He told them to go and teach what He had made known to them. The Bible is the hand maid of faith in our souls. We should thank God for all He has done for us in offering us means of acquiring the truth, and we should make the most

Job Printing at the Herald Office

St. Patrick's Day

1825 1914

The Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's Day on

Tuesday, March 17, 1914

By the usual Grand Parade of this Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the morning at 10 o'clock to the Pro-Cathedral, where service will be held, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the Societies will re-form and parade the principal streets. Also on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 17 and 18

The B. I. Society will present the Grand Comedy Drama

"THE KERRY GOW"

In the People's Theatre at Eight o'clock

Under the management of Mr. Frank Oliver.

Special Irish Banquet has been secured for the occasion.

The People's Theatre Orchestra will be in attendance.

Plan of Ball Saturday morning, at Rankin's and Jamieson's.

Admission Tickets for sale at Rankin's and Foster's Drug Store.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Price of Tickets 25c, 50c and 75c.

A Special Train will run from the Station Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., returning after the play.

J. A. CROKIN, Secretary. March 11th, 1914—11

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Lord Rosell, returning to Scotland from Egypt to attend the funeral of a brother was taken ill at Montreal, and is unable to proceed.

The steamer Rivard, Aberdeen for Philadelphia, reports at St. John's Nfld., on the 4th, of carbons of live-insects by X-ray poisoning. He was born in England 84 years ago.

Senator Sir George Ross, former Premier of Ontario, and latterly Liberal Leader in the Dominion Senate, died in Toronto on Saturday morning aged 73.

Henry Green, Pioneer manufacturer of X-ray tubes, died at his home in Harford Conn., on the 4th, of carbons of live-insects by X-ray poisoning. He was born in England 84 years ago.

An investigation regarding the running of the Vancouver water works brings out sensational accusations against Steve Mathison, Superintendent which is accused of accepting graft from a contractor. There is a great public discussion on the matter.

William J. Redmond, explorer, in landing the longest sled trip ever undertaken, from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Prince Patrick Island, 600 miles. The fate of the steamer Katik and the schooner Mary Schee is unknown.

The trial of C. P. Hagel and John Westlake, charged with assisting John Krafchenko, murderer to escape from prison, began at Winnipeg on Monday. True bills were found. The trial of Krafchenko began on Tuesday.

As will be seen by advertisement in this issue the Benevolent Irish Society have arranged for the due observance of St. Patrick's Day, Tuesday, next. In the usual parade to the pro-Cathedral in the morning, they will be joined by the annual order of Eucharists. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by his Lordship, the Bishop. A very interesting and enjoyable entertainment may be looked for in the People's Theatre in the evening.

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J. A. CROKIN, Secretary. March 11th, 1914—11

Morson & Duffy

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

June 15, 1910-11

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres actually owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$30.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Tenders

For Steam Communication
Between Charlottetown,
Orwell, Crapaud, East
and West Rivers.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department until noon on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914,

from any person or persons willing to contract with the Government of Prince Edward Island to run a steamer of about 200 tons registered and having a certificate to carry not less than 200 persons, and capable of maintaining a speed of not less than 10 knots per hour.

From CHARLOTTETOWN TO CRAPAUD once a week.

From CHARLOTTETOWN TO ORWELL.

From CHARLOTTETOWN TO EAST RIVER once a week.

From CHARLOTTETOWN TO WEST RIVER once a week.

Parties tendering to state for what annual subsidy they will perform the service for a stipulated number of years.

For further particulars as regards the rates for passengers and freight, also the dates and hours of sailing from the respective places, apply at this office.

Good and sufficient securities must be provided for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. McMILLAN,
Secretary of Public Works
Feb. 11, 1914—81

Department of Militia & Defence

SUMMERFIELD, P. E. I., RIFLE RANGE

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS marked on the envelope "Tender for New Rifle Range, Summersfield, P. E. I." and addressed to the Director of Contracts, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, will be received until noon, the 23rd March, proximo, for the construction of a Rifle Range at Summersfield, P. E. I.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th April, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Tignish, P. E. Island,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Tignish, Little Tignish and other route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1914.
March 4th, 1914—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th April, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from McNeill's Mills, P. E. Island,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of McNeill's Mills, Poplar Grove, East Bideford, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 28th, 1914.
March 4, 1914—31.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Souris East, P. E. Island,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East, Souris West, Rollo Bay East and other route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1914.
March 4th, 1914—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th April, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week, each way between

Kennington Post Office and Kennington Station,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kennington, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1914.
March 4th, 1914—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS marked on the envelope "Tender for New Rifle Range, Summersfield, P. E. I." and addressed to the Director of Contracts, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, will be received until noon, the 23rd March, proximo, for the construction of a Rifle Range at Summersfield, P. E. I.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of the Officer Commanding the 6th Division, Halifax, N. S., the Town Clerk, Summersfield, P. E. I., and the Director General of Engineer Services, Headquarters, Ottawa.

Tenders must be made on forms supplied by the Department, and each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Chartered Bank, for ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount thereof, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, which amount will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into the contract or if awarded the contract, fails to complete it in accordance with its terms.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EUGENE FISSET, Colonel,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, February 24, 1914.
Newspapers will not be paid if the advertisement is inserted at last authority from the Department.
E. Q. 1821-C-26512
March 4, 1914 21

MOORE & McLEOD

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street.

Six "Parcel Post" Specials From the Whitewear Sale

PARCEL POST offers you another splendid service, in the way of getting what you want, direct from your favorite Charlottetown store without delay—and practically without extra cost. Here for example are six special parcel post bargains in Whitewear, from the Whitewear sale. They are carefully illustrated—so that you can see them almost as well as if you were in the store.

Order today—we will send by parcel post making no charge for postage. Money back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

868 style—Corset covers of a good cut, made of fine cotton, has a three inch embroidery yoke of nice open design finished around neck and sleeves, with cotton torchon

Time And Eternity

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

For stretch to life's extreme... Time flows, earth fades, with all its pleasures...

A Hymn For Lent.

O ruthless scourges, with what pain you tear... Our Lady of the Doves.

Aching Joints

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it. happy smile. The aged Simon clasps the Child and prays...

A Child's Novena

It was a bleak, bitter morning, as piercing as any Irish day knows how to be when contrary, with a wind blowing viciously from all four points at once...

For HEART and NERVES

Were So Bad She Could Not Sleep.

To those who sleep in a kind of a way, but whose rest is broken into by fearful dreams, nightmares, sinking and moaning sensations, who wake in the morning...

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

First Bad—Oh, Mabel, I heard a good story. Second Bad—Sal Whipple! My brother is in the next room.

Millinery

Our success in this Department, Season after Season has made it unnecessary to go into detail. This year our output in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed has been wonderful.

English Goods Now Opened

We are just in receipt of 7 cases "New Goods" from the Old Country, consisting of Navy and Black Dress and Coating Serges, Tweeds, Blankets, Hosiery, etc.

Fall and Winter Coats

These Garments are greatly admired and quite a number have already been sold. The prices are within the reach of everyone, ranging from 6 to 25 dollars.

Shawls & Carriage Rugs

A new lot of large Woolen Shawls are here. The real old Scotch kind imported from Glasgow. Also some nice Carriage Wraps.

Childrens' Coatings

We have a few pieces of Blanket Cloths, good quality in Navy, White, Cardinal, Black. Don't you need a warm Coat for the little one.

Childrens' Coats

Exceptional Values in Childrens' Coats and Dresses. This is your opportunity, as these Sample Coats are offering at 25 p. c. discount.

L. J. REDDIN

"The Store That Saves You Money" October 8th, 1913.

Office Supplies!

We have an immense supply of Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Journals and Bank Books of every description.

Letter Presses

The latest and best in Files Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Price Books, Pocket and Office Diaries, Fountain Pens, Inks, etc.

Binding Cases

Which we offer in dozen lots at the lowest price of \$2.40 per doz, complete. Large purchases for cash enable us to sell at FACTORY PRICES.

CARTER and CO., LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail. 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.



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

TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!

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

EGGS & BUTTER

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

House Cleaning Supplies!

We have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co

Let Us Show You

When it comes to clothes, there are many to be considered. You want good fitting qualities, to be made fashionably, want to get the best value for your money. This store has the quality of the goods, but the very best is allowed to go. We guarantee our clothes, have tailored apparel, good dresses. If you have to suit you, give us a try. MacLennan's TAILORS 158

OUR Waltham and Regina Watches

Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc. etc.

RING MAKING

Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Table with columns: NEW SERIES, Canada, PRINCE, Commencing, Trains outward, Read down, Time, Day, Daily ex, Sunday.

Table with columns: Dly ex, Sat & Sun, P M.

Let Us Show You

When it comes to clothes, there are many to be considered.

You want good fitting qualities, to be made fashionably, want to get the best value for your money.

This store has the quality of the goods, but the very best is allowed to go.

We guarantee our clothes, have tailored apparel, good dresses.

If you have to suit you, give us a try.

MacLennan's TAILORS 158

Fall And

Fall and Winter repairing, cleaning

We beg to remind you to have REMOVED

122 DORCHESTER

Next door to Dr. please

All Orders Our work is reliable,