

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 50

## "PERIQUE."

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

### COOLEST SMOKES

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

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



### For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

## Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

### Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

### Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand.

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

### 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, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all 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 despatch guaranteed schooners 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 eye-glasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

### Souvenir Post Cards

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, Ch'town  
St Dunstan's College,  
Notre Dame Convent,  
Hillsborough Bridge  
Soldiers Monument

Bishop's Palace & Church  
Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral,  
View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown  
Black House Point,  
City Hospital,  
Crossing the Capes  
Str Stauley in ice  
Str Minto in ice  
Apple Blossoms  
Travellers Rest  
Beaufort Autumn  
Terrace of Rocks  
Catching Smelts at S'Side  
Sunset at S'Side Harbor  
Summer S', Summerside  
High School,

Pioneer Family, five generations  
Among the Birches  
A Morning Walk, Bonshaw  
Trout Fishing  
A Rustic Scene  
North Cape  
By Still Waters  
The Border of the Woods  
Harvesting Scene  
A Shady Nook  
Surt Bathing, North Cape  
Looking Seaward

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

### Mr. Balfour on Nationality.

Mr. Balfour was the principal guest on October 21 at the annual dinner of the Honourable Society of Orymrodorion held at the Hotel Cecil, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a vice president of the society, with Mrs. Lloyd-George, was also present. Lord Plymouth presided, and the company numbered upwards of 300.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in proposing the health of Mr. Balfour, said that the House of Commons had a special pride in Mr. Balfour, a pride in his great gifts, a pride in his courage, a pride in his vigorous bearing. (Cheers.) There was no debate in the House of Commons in which he took part which he did not enrich by his contribution. He was one of the greatest assets of the House.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers on rising to respond, said—I do not think that I ever rose under much more embarrassing circumstances to reply to a toast. The speech which you have just heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was couched in terms so generous, and paints me and my Parliamentary performances in colours so flattering, that I confess that, hardened as I am to dealing in public with matters sometimes difficult and sometimes delicate, I really hardly know how to reply; because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not dealt with the subject with which this great gathering has come together—he has not dealt either with Welsh literature or Welsh history—but has confined the whole of the speech which he has made to, not only a generous, but a far too generous appreciation of that sphere of activity in which we are both concerned. This is not the first time, however, that I have recognized, and been rejoiced to recognize, that political differences do not, so far as Welshmen are concerned, embitter personal relations. I do not believe there is any country in the world where such a speech could have been made on such an occasion and such a subject except this country, and, perhaps, by a Welshman. (Laughs and cheers.)

After remarking that he was not quite sure what his claims were to be their guest, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

I never feel so far in place that I also belong to one of the smaller portions of the United Kingdom, not so far as Scotch judgment goes, the least important (laughter), still one of the smaller portions of the United Kingdom who bear their part, or hope they bear their part, in the common work of the whole. (Cheers.) And I am perfectly confident that who do not belong to the predominant partner are perfectly right in keeping up a deep interest and affectionate investigation, quite apart from the interest of scholarship, in the history of our own portion of these islands. (Cheers.) The contributory stresses which make up the great river of British history spring from different sources, flow through different channels, have a sonorous of a very different character on their banks; but all are required to make up the main river into which they flow. There is none of them that can be spared, and a pious investigation of the whole course is surely worthy of all those who may claim to belong to one or other of these constituent tributaries. (Cheers.)

I am not going into intricate questions of race, though I believe they are the most important of all, and I think also that probably on them the least light is thrown by these linguistic studies which are one of the great subjects of investigation by this society. I do not believe that history bears it out; I do not think that anthropology bears it out; I do not believe that minute study of characters of different districts bears it out. There are differences, of course, but they melt into one another, and you cannot say, "This man is a Welshman and therefore he is descended from such and such Celtic tribe; this man comes from Ireland, that man comes from Northumberland, that one from Yorkshire, and therefore he is of such and such descent." There is no such thing in these islands as a man of pure descent from any race whatever; and I believe if the truth were known you would find that a race which has left no literary, no body of laws, no customs, no records behind it, has nevertheless left that which is as important as anything written either on parchment or upon stone or printed in books—has left in each one of us that trace of inherited aptitude of blood, an inheritance of people who were here long before either the Celtic conquerors of one race or the Normans or the Saxons, or the Norwegians ever landed upon these shores. We are after all, no more, possibly it may be of identical blood but

there is no sharp distinction to be drawn anywhere from the east coast of Kent to the furthest part of Ireland in which you can say:— "Here one race ends, and there another race begins."

Mr. Balfour went on to speak of the literary and musical work of the society and continued:

After all, the spirit of nationality must never be allowed to grow into the spirit of particularism. If each nation were an absolutely flat, unvaried plane of culture, each nation being a mere replica—with all the uninteresting flatness of the copy—of every other nation, the world would lose greatly. It would lose, also, perhaps it would lose even more, if each nationality which could trace some separate tradition of civilization for itself were to say: "that tradition and that tradition alone will I develop. I will not join in the common chorus of civilized humanity, but I will sing my own tune in my own way, and I will take no share in the common work of literature and imaginative development." These are the two rocks, and two dangers, which lie before us. I am so immense better in these separate nationalities. (Cheers.) I think they give a quality, a tone, a variety to the common work of Western culture, which can never be got in any other way. But like every other very good thing they can be abused. (Cheers.) You do find people who hold extravagant views of particularism and would have a purely Scotch, a purely Irish, a purely Welsh, whatever it may be—literature, music, art. That is not the way to do it. It is not the way it was done in the great days of Welsh literature. It is not the way it was done when Scotland contributed, as Scotland, its quota to British literature. It is not the way it ever will be done, and it is not the way, I am convinced, that society ever desires it should be done. (Hear, hear.) They work through these records of marvellous historic and literary interest with a view of making every inhabitant of this island at the same time remember his origin, the origin and history of the particular part of the island in which he lives, and yet feel in full consciousness that all this leads up to the greater and fuller national life in which the particular is not forgotten, is not ignored, loses none of its force, but joins in the full and harmonious chord in which the notes may be different but in which the effort is a unity. (Cheers.) It is because I feel so strongly the force of this double inspiration, the local and the general, that I think perhaps I have some title to be present on an occasion like this. (Cheers.) I can add nothing to your store of knowledge; I have no critical gifts to put at your disposal, but I can assure you of the deep and affectionate sympathy with which I regard all the efforts you are making to elucidate the true history of Wales, to bring into the light and full relief the life and work of all great Welshmen, and to make them a model to all future times of what Welshmen can do not merely for Wales, but merely for Britain, but for that great English-speaking community of which we are all an integral part. I go far beyond even the limits of this island and of this Empire. We must all see that whatever be the future of the world, the prevailing language of this island is going to be the dominant language of the future for all great literary and scientific purposes, and even for commercial purposes. That conviction does not militate in the least degree in my judgment against the studies which are the objects of this society. On the contrary, I believe it is the consciousness that the particular and the general are not inconsistent, that the local patriotism and the larger patriotic work together for a common end, that believe that conviction is growing I believe this society will foster it, and it is in that faith that I wish it an ever-growing measure of success. (Cheers.)

the man, saw him a thousand times in life, saw him sick, saw him a corpse, assisted at the wake, and saw the setting in of decomposition. Surely, the fact of his death is possible of proof. The community in which he lived can take oath as to his death. But what, what if a man enters the death-room and, standing before the corpse, says, "Arise," and the dead man stands up full of life, and health and strength? If we witnessed this series of events, why are they not as scientifically attested as any facts that can be attested? It is objected, however, that we have the a personal certainty that, once a man is dead and putrefaction has set in, he does not return to life; and all proof in conflict with this law of fact and experience are powerless to conclude that a miracle has taken place, or, rather, the probabilities are against the fact of miracle. This is Hume's great argument against the miracle. But what is the force of this argument? How easy it is to demolish it! It is a law of the land that all citizens are equal and liable to taxation in proportion to their possessions. We are certain from experience that our taxes will be demanded this year as they have been in past years. But let it be supposed that, in return for some great services, the state, the county or the city exempts us from payment of the tax for this year. Let the collector come as usual and demand payment. What shall we do? We shall cite the law, or show the document of exoneration. We shall thrust it under his eyes and say: "Read." He reads the decree and goes away satisfied. Now the laws of nature and of physical certainties are such that when a man is dead and his corpse begins to decompose, he will not come back to life, but pay his debt to nature by returning to dust. But if God exempts one from payment of this tribute to nature, how comes it that anyone can pretend that He has no way of making known His will in the matter? If God can derogate from nature's law in any particular case—what is the ground on which He has power to do so—how can any one deprive Him of the power shown in this particular exercise of His will? If He has made known the certainty of a law of His own creation, could not He make known the certainty of any derogation from that law which would please Him to effect? What hinders Him from making manifest His interposition in the particular case, when He has made known His interposition in a general sense? Hence, there is no conflict of laws as the deists of miracle allege; for the miracle is only a miracle in so far as it is an exception from the law.

Our opponents claim that we have no justification, to call any wonderful fact a miracle, unless we possess a knowledge of all of nature's laws, and that until we have this ample knowledge we ought to say "that fact is inexplicable, not miraculous. But this objection is against all philosophy, for if it had any weight it would logically lead to the conclusion that no law of nature could be scientifically established or evidenced. There is no science extant that could not be upset by the interrogation: "Who knows that the laws with which it deals may not have other explanations than the ones given?" Who knows that the phenomenon which is accounted for by some scientific formula is not the effect of some hidden undiscovered force? Most sciences are built on theories; and yet men accept them as certain because they are deductions from known principles which what is unknown can not contradict. Because a man does not grasp things thoroughly and fully, is he powerless to declare that a particular event is a derogation from a law of nature? We have the demonstration, for instance, that a body left to its own weight gravitates towards the earth's center. We are certain that no law will ever be discovered that will cause a body to move in the contrary direction when left to itself. It we saw a mass of granite suddenly rise from the earth and ascend out of sight, what is there to prevent us from affirming with certainty that it was lifted by a force that does not belong to the world? Universal experience has demonstrated that a dead man does not rise instantaneously from putrefaction and reappear living, and in his often form and substance. There is no law of nature that produces such a transformation. If there were such a law the world would be but a phantasmagoria and a series of myriads of apparitions. If, then, such a resurrection took place before a multitude of witnesses, what ground could there be that would forbid the witnesses from declaring that it was not brought about by any law of nature? To establish this scientifically would we not be forced

### Miracles Scientifically Provable.

Those who deny the possibility of miracles allege that they can not be proved scientifically, from the fact that they are supernatural and, therefore, undemonstrable. We do not agree with this conclusion. It does not follow that, because a fact is miraculous, it lies outside the field of inquiry or beyond the range of scientific proof. The miraculous fact falls under our senses just as well as any other fact. It can be seen or touched just as well as any other fact whatever, and, therefore, it is capable of attestation.

Let us suppose, for example, the resurrection of a dead person. This is not impossible, as was demonstrated in our last issue. We know

### His Friend Said

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

Mr. J. E. Rusk, of 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 Laska-Liver 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. Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

to look for its explanation in the action of God. Who, having created matter and nature, holds both at His service? Or would we have to seek out eminent professors of physiology and ask them if there is not some mysterious force in nature which in rare instances may work instantaneous resurrections? They would laugh us to scorn, and say: "The science of physiology knows nothing of such a thing as instantaneous resurrection, and nature never restores the dead to life."

Therefore, in order to be able to affirm with certainty that a fact is wrought outside or above the laws of nature, it is not necessary to have a perfect knowledge of all of nature's laws; for nature, being harmonious, and harmony being a fixed condition, cannot contradict itself. On that ground for non-acceptance of a miracle it would follow that nothing in nature could be known with certainty unless all knowledge was possessed in advance, which would be to commence with what should be the finish, or rather to start out from the impossible. We would have to know all or conclude nothing. We would have to know the last word on the question of nature's laws, or we could not be sure even of knowing the first word. Hence, without knowing the whole range and substance of the laws of nature, we can, in a given case, scientifically testify that a fact was wrought outside or above the laws of nature—in other words, that a miracle took place.—The Pittsburg Observer.

### Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Talk," said Uncle Eben, "is sun-ple, like rain. A certain amount is welcome an necessary, but doggone a deluge!"

### 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.

Returned explorer—"Yes, the cold was so intense at the Pole we had to be very careful not to pet our dogs." Miss Youngthing—"Indeed! Why was that?"

Returned explorer—"You see, their tails were frozen stiff, and if they wagged them they would break off."

### Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Milburn's Stinging Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and relieve no bad other effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

Lady (who had been shown over the side of the ship, to sailor who has been her guide. "What a pity gratuities are forbidden on your ship." Sailor: "So was apples mum in the Garden of Eden."

### Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates, you have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effective medicine. Mrs. Wm. Elliot, writes:—"I was suffering from heart trouble and was unable to do any work. I used a great deal of doctor's medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble." Price 30 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of orders by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

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Those of our friends who have not yet remitted their Herald Subscriptions for 1909 should lose no time in sending them along. Only two weeks of the year remain, and if they delay 1910 will be upon them before this obligation is discharged. Please do not delay.

Laurier and His Cabinet.

The baby of the cabinet, Mr MacKenzie King, got the Government into a whole lot of trouble last week, and as a result of his failure to display anything approaching the first rudiments of statesmanship the Laurier administration was sustained on a division by the meagre majority of 22, the smallest on a real party vote since they came into power in 1896. The young minister had an easy task before him. For the last two sessions there has been on the order paper an innocent looking resolution standing in the name of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, member for South Wellington, asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the needs of Canada in respect to technical education and industrial training. This resolution was again reached on Monday 6th, and member after member on both sides of the House sang the praise of such education which had been so eagerly taken up by European countries, particularly Germany. Mr King however made an impassioned speech filled with lofty imagery and word painting of the "yellow peril" of Chinese industrial competition, which only technical education and industrial training of Canadian artisans could possibly circumvent, but he refused to accept the very resolution which would be the creation of a commission of enquiry have brought these conditions of training appreciably nearer. Mr King conjured up the phanton that by interfering with educational matters the government would be trespassing on the field of provincial rights. Why this prevented him from accepting the innocent resolution of Mr Guthrie is not known and possibly never will be. The resolution did not bind the government to anything. It merely called for a committee of enquiry and if Mr King had wished the matter to die a natural death there were more ways than one for him to administer the customary chloroform. But he had not enough practical political wisdom for this. He came out of his dream of the glories of technical education and moved the adjournment of the debate which is tantamount to deliberately murdering the innocent resolution. This did not please Mr Borden and Mr Guthrie also kicked over the traces with the result that on division Mr King's motion was carried by the small majority of 22 and the spectacle was witnessed of three ardent government supporters, Messrs Guthrie, Mr. Fowke and Verville voting with the opposition. Several Liberals who had strongly supported the Guthrie resolution dodged out of the chamber instead of voting. All of which goes to show that Mr King has many things to learn before he can expect to be treated seriously as a cabinet minister. In past years Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repeatedly gone outside the house to choose his cabinet

ministers. Notable examples of this lack of confidence in his supporters in parliament are Messrs Graham, Pugsley, and Murphy. Now that Mr. King is added to the list the risk of serious blunders is immensely increased. Mr Pugsley, that maker of plattitudinous promises has a vast amount of trouble in store for himself this session if the opposition carries out its expressed determination of challenging all votes in his public works estimates which are of the patronage type and not in the best interests of the country generally. The appropriations for public buildings this year are studded with large sums for the erection of post offices in small rural villages where the postal revenue will not begin to pay the postmaster's salary, let alone the interest on the outlay. These items are put in at the request of the sitting member who is of course a supporter of the government and in the majority of cases the post office department has never asked for the erection of a new building as the business would not warrant it. By moving to reduce these votes the opposition will be doing their full duty in protesting against extravagant expenditures for purposes which are purely political. Advancing years are making Mr Fielding more politically brazen than ever. It was the finance Minister who two sessions ago laid down the principle from his seat in the House that the minority in parliament had no rights whatever save those granted by the majority. On Tuesday last he came out with the startling declaration that in the construction of public works only good and true Liberals should be employed. He even went further and added that he for one would have no hypocrisy in the matter and whenever possible work in his province would be done by men who supported the government. Mr Jameson of digby and Mr Crockett of York, N. B., pointed out to Mr Fielding that he was not spending his own money but the money of the people of Canada. Mr Fielding invariably forgets this fact. But to this gentle reminder he fiercely retorted that while the money might belong to the people of Canada, the government was the trustee in charge of it. If it was a crime for a preference to be given to a Liberal than this government would have to be turned out for the crime. For this confession of faith many thanks, Mr Fielding. That parochial policy has marked your political career from its inception and the narrow gauge upon which your ideas run stamp you as a fit leader of a parish council instead of the man who handles the purse and pulls tight the strings except when your own party is concerned. One would think according to your doctrine that all the taxes of the country were provided by Liberals. The Island Province has nothing for which to thank the present government. Time and time again it has made through its representatives in parliament just demands for its rights but a deaf ear has been turned. The tunnel question has once more been brought to the attention of the administration but all that is forthcoming is a specious promise by Mr Fielding that if ever the tunnel does come within the realm of practical undertakings he will give it his hearty support. That is, very comforting. Then the question of the dwindling representation of this garden of the gulf was brought up, but once more Mr Fielding indulged in a Utopian dream that some day the great provinces of Quebec and Ontario might take pity on their little sister and

agree to a change which would maintain for her her representation. Mr Fieldings sympathy with Prince Edward Island is almost tearful but so far as any practical sympathy is concerned and the determination to remove the wrongs off our loyal people Mr Fielding is hopelessly indefinite. In the meantime the people of this Island will have the privilege of paying their share for vast undertakings which to them are of little value while their own crying needs are neglected or laughed at by the spendthrifts who to day adorn the treasury benches. The Australian Cabinet has cabled from Melbourne to the Admiralty. London, asking the latter to immediately commence the construction of a battleship cruiser, which is the chief vessel of the Australian Pacific fleet. The Government proposes to proceed with the construction of the remaining vessels, so that all shall be completed simultaneously. It will be noted that while New Zealand is contributing the price of a first-class Dreadnought, and if found to be necessary, offers the price of a second, the Commonwealth of Australia is creating a "fleet unit," as suggested by the Admiralty. This fleet unit consists of one Armored Cruiser of the Indomitable class, with three cruisers of the Bristol type along with six destroyers. The Indomitable is the famous Dreadnought cruiser, the most formidable afloat and very fast. It is this that the Commonwealth Government has ordered to be immediately constructed in the Mother Country. Dominion Parliament. In the House of Commons on Monday 6th, in the course of the debate on Mr Guthrie's motion, Mr King cited the constitutional objection urged by Mr Guthrie to withdraw the resolution and to move the adjournment of the debate. The Department of Labor, he said, is collecting information. Mr Borden at once protested. He contrasted Mr King's eloquent appeal for industrial education with his conclusion. Mr Guthrie's resolution would have been a lame and impotent conclusion to so strong a speech as the minister had made, he had expected that Mr King would move an amendment to ask for definite and prompt action on the constitutional aspect he sided with Mr Guthrie; the Dominion Government could spend its money as it chose and it already did a good deal of work in education. He concluded by declaring his sympathy with Mr Guthrie's motion and his readiness to support definite action at once. After several additional speeches Mr King's motion to adjourn the debate was put to the house. The opposition insisted on a vote and opposed it. The division was called in a thin house. To add to the discomfiture of the Government three Liberal members who had spoken in favor of the resolution could not bring themselves to vote in opposition to their speeches, and bolted. They were Mr Guthrie, the mover of the resolution, Mr Fowke and Mr. Verville. Mr Ralph Smith was not in the house and Dr Morley Carrie voted for the adjournment. The vote stood 78 to 56, giving the Government a majority of only 22—the lowest since 1896. The house adjourned at 11:38 p.m. Mr W. B. Smyth brought up the subject of the sending of Dominion police to look after the interests of the Laurier Government in the bush polls of Algoma. Mr Aylesworth explained that three policemen went to the West and eight to east Algoma, none being sent to Thunder Bay and Rainy River or Nipissing. Questions and answers then ran as follows:— Upon whose request and by what representations were such policemen sent into the ridings and for what purpose? Who ordered them to go and what instructions were given them? It was stated in the Toronto Conservative papers of the 19th of October, 1908, that a number of men, not regular constables, were given special authority by the Government of Ontario to make arrests, and were to go into the constituencies of east

and west Algoma in connection with the elections then proceeding, to polling places called backwoods polls to patrol the approaches to such polls on the voting day and make arrests if they might think fit. It is the ancient and undoubted privilege and right of this House to conduct its own elections by its own officials who are responsible to it alone. The House of Commons has at all times been jealous to guard this privilege and right and quick to resent any interference with it. In these circumstances, believing the statements in the newspapers above referred to, to be true, I upon my own responsibility as a servant of this House, directed that sufficient Dominion police to protect honest voters from intimidation or interference with the free exercise of their franchise and under instructions to arrest and prosecute under Section 269 of the Dominion Elections Act, anyone guilty of such indictable offenses, should be sent at once from Ottawa to the electoral districts of east and west Algoma. I directed the commissioner of the Dominion police to despatch the men and to give them their instructions in the words above stated. Two of the men went on a special train, which for a different purpose altogether left Ottawa for Sault Ste. Marie on the 25th of October, 1908. No request was made by anybody that men should be sent on that train and there was no cost of special transportation. The circumstance that the train was going was simply taken advantage of. The cost in all was \$338. Then came more:— Has it been the custom of the government to utilize the Dominion police force for this purpose? If not, why was an exception made in these instances and upon what authority? No, because this is the first instance so far as known, in which any such interference with the conduct of elections to this house has been attempted. What was done in this case was done upon my authority alone. Was the sending out of these police preceded by any request of the Ontario government to provide such? If so, when and by whom was such request made and with what result? Certainly not (with immense scorn) All of the foregoing submitted in Mr Aylesworth's most robust and rotund style. There's the way to conduct politics. No wonder the back benches deem Mr Aylesworth the finest ever. He is so much like them, it is a drop to come down to business, but it is necessary to record that the budget probably will be given on Tuesday, 14th December. Mr Fielding was disposed to make the date Thursday but Mr Foster had an engagement for that day. The following is the report of the special committee appointed by Mr Borden at the request of the caucus for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the approaching convention of the members of the Liberal-Conservative party. The committee recommends:— 1—That a committee of fifty (of whom not more than 20 shall be members of parliament) to be known as the committee on preliminary arrangements for the Dominion convention of the Liberal-Conservative party be appointed by our leader. 2—That the said committee be called together at Ottawa for their first meeting on some day in the month of January 1910 to decide on the best way of getting the whole party throughout the Dominion to join heartily in the said convention and to arrange the system of obtaining delegates to the convention and all matters connected with the same. 3—That while it is the opinion of this committee that the Dominion convention should be held in the city of Winnipeg two or three days previous to the Winnipeg exhibition which would be early in July, the final decision as to the place of holding the said convention should be left until the first meeting of the committee on preliminary arrangements, and that in the meantime our leader be asked to communicate with the Conservative provincial prime ministers, with the Conservative leaders of the Opposition in provinces which have a Liberal Government, and also with the Provincial Conservative Association executives in those provinces where such exist and request their opinion as to the best time and place for holding the convention in order that their views may be laid before the committee

on preliminary arrangements, at its meeting in January. 4—Your committee further recommends that each member of parliament and defeated Conservative candidate be requested to consult the executive of the association for his electoral division with the object of obtaining their views, and that the whip of the respective provinces be requested to transmit immediately to each defeated Conservative candidate a copy of this recommendation (when concurred in by caucuses) and invite an expression of their views and the opinions of their said ridings executives thereon. This report was unanimously concurred in and adopted by the Liberal-Conservative members of parliament convened in caucus on the 7th. On the 9th Mr Verville's eight-hour day bill, a hardy annual, was up for consideration in the House of Commons. It is entitled "an act respecting the hours of labor on public works," but it really deals with contracts of all sorts entered into by the government. It stipulates that "every contract to which the government of Canada is a party, which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation" that no laborer employed by contractors or sub-contractors engaged in the whole or a part of the work shall work more than eight hours a day except in case of emergency. A second clause provides that in the event of non-compliance the contract shall be void and the contractor cannot receive any money for work performed under conditions which violate the stipulation. It was generally held in the house such an enactment would extend to every department of the public business. As Mr Claude MacDonell remarked, if in a contract for postmen's clothing the eight-hour day was not observed in the manufacture of any portion of the work, the contract would be void, or as Mr Mullen remarked, the Dominion could not buy steel rails from the Sydney works unless the eight-hour day obtained on the ships which bring iron ore or dolomite to the mills. While there was much criticism of this aspect of the bill, the general idea of an eight hour day met with a good deal of support. After the bill had been passed and the question arose of sending it to a committee the opposition gave Mr MacKenzie King a bad quarter of an hour by making a categorical demand upon him for a statement of his position on the general principle of the eight hour day. Mr King's reply was unmarked by what Mr Meighan, who preferred the demand, described as "the capaciousness of his ifs." Mr Verville's own speech calls for little attention being largely devoted to his own action in the matter. Mr Claude MacDonell, who followed him, at once drew into notice the lack of correspondence between the name of the bill and its real scope. It struck at the Government's power to buy anything. Many in the House would be willing to go to the extent of requiring contractors to give their men the 8 hour day, but this bill would make it impossible to buy an article any component part of which had not been manufactured under this system. That was altogether impossible and in conclusion Mr MacDonell urged the duty of the Government to present the House with a well thought out plan of dealing with the 8 hour problem. Mr R. L. Borden replied to Mr D. D. McKewin, pointing out that the most valuable act passed for working men had been passed by Sir John MacDonell's government. Prior to the passage of that act it was a crime to strike, and a former Conservative M. P., Mr. E. P. Clarke, had gone to jail for striking. After striking the labor department for its work on this subject, Mr Borden said that the question must be met. He desired to see the laboring men of the country grow up healthy, strong and virtuous. He was disposed to think that the bill should go to a committee. Just as he had argued that the legislation act of 1907 should have been sent to a committee. There must however, be no striking; there must be a fair understanding with the government. They should get any intervention which the labor department had contemplated. Mr Verville assented and the bill got its second reading. Hon. Geo. E. Foster brought out the fact that Canada spent in sending her contingents to South Africa \$1,972,255. There has been spent so far on the Quebec bridge \$,906,882. The contract, awarded the other day to Mr. M. P. Davis is for \$2,448,475. It is for two pneumatic caissons, two abutments, two anchor piers and one intermediate pier. These will be needed if it is ultimately decided to make it a cantilever

bridge. If the decision is for a suspension bridge the abutment, center pier and anchor pier will not be needed, but anchorage piers for the cables will be required. No estimates have been prepared for the latter. Mr. J. M. Brown stated that the steamer Ontario was bought for \$17,000 from C. P. J. A. Farquhar, \$10,479 has been spent on her repairs and she averages nine knots speed. On motion to go into supply, on the 10th, Mr. Meighan, moved "That in the judgment of this House session 1 orders of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force on July 1st, 1897, are hereby repealed, and the words, phrases, messages and forms of printing contained in rule 1 of the House of Commons of Canada" Mr. Aylesworth defended the Speaker's ruling and opposed the amendment. At the outset he said Mr. Meighan for not having challenged the Speaker's ruling, was not entitled to an argument that sessional orders inasmuch as they expire and are temporary not of the same character as standing orders. Mr. Meighan quoted Sedley to show that the authority does not that "sessional orders" are "rules." Mr. Borden said that Mr. Aylesworth's argument was that as a matter of course either or not an order of the House is a "rule" by being not to the nature of the rule, but to its length of duration. Every law in the House is a rule that was not a common sense. Further it was not common sense. For example, the motion of Mr. Aylesworth is provided in England by an annual act. Because the motion is proposed yearly it is not an act against motion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the ground that the ordinary members of the House had no right to say that either of such authorities as Mr. Aylesworth or Mr. Borden was wrong and held that the Speaker's proposal that the House fix a rule on the subject was common sense. He had a motion on the order paper for a committee to investigate the matter. Mr. Meighan, Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Haggart spoke. The latter asked the extremely pertinent question why Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not end this difficulty by voting one of the seats. Mr. Borden argued that the constitution of the House of Commons is a matter for the consideration of the House. Mr. E. W. Cochrane asked Borden to lay down the principle that a member in the Premier's position must resign one of his seats. The statute sets that the House shall consist of 221 members. If one sits for two constituencies there are only 220. Then comes the division 90 to 91, and shortly only 29.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store

How About That Fur Coat for Your Wife

Here are a number of splendid Fur Coats that we carried over from last year, and we have decided to cut the price and clear them out. Don't delay but come the first chance you have and look them over.

Russian Lamb is the next grade to Persian, Bokaharan Lamb is the next grade to Russian. All these being finer goods than the common Astrakan.

Table with 4 columns: Fur, Size, Regular, Reduced Price. Rows include Electric Seal, Bokharan Lamb, Russian Lamb, etc.

Stanley Bros.

Advertisement for 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. Macellan Bros. THE 'EXPERT TAILORS'

Advertisement for Lime. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. A. McLean, K. C. Ronald McKinnon, C. Lyons & Co. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Table of Market Prices. Lists prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday the thirteenth day of January, next, (A. D. 1910) at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number fifty-one, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of Union Road, at the southwest angle of a farm lot in possession of George Mellick; thence (according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1784) running south seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east seventy-nine chains; thence south thirteen chains and fifty-four links; thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes west to said road; thence following the course of the said road north thirteen chains and fifty-four links to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and seven acres and two rods of land a little more or less, saving and excepting thereout and therefrom twenty-five acres of land conveyed by the said Daniel McGreggor, Sr., to one Angus Nicholson by Deed dated the eighth day of March, 1870, and then described: Commencing at a stake set in the east side of Union Road and in the north side line of and in possession of the said Angus Nicholson, a tract of land conveyed to Dr. Knox; thence eastwardly parallel to said side line to the said land in possession of Dr. Knox; thence southwardly along said land to Nicholson's said north side line; and thence westwardly along the same to the place of commencement.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Sorbus, in the County of Queens, in the Parish of St. Peter, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed at the western side of the Main Road leading to the farm of Joseph McQuinn, at the southeastern corner of land in possession of Captain William McDonald; thence westerly along the line of the said land a distance of 93 feet, or to the northern boundary of land in possession of the late John Knight; thence northwardly 26 feet, west along Breakwater Street seventy-four links; thence north 64 degrees west 88 links to the corner of the northwestern boundary of Knight's Estate; thence north 71 degrees east along said boundary to the place of commencement, containing about one-third part of an acre, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February, A. D. 1897, and made between Ephraim McKenzie, of Sorbus, in King's County, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Queens, Farmer, and Lydia C. Turner, his wife, the bank or shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the north boundary of a tract of land in the possession of Angus Steele; thence west of the magnetic north of the year 1784, following the course of said north boundary west for the distance of eighty-two chains; thence north fifty links; thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east, containing seventy-six acres of land, a little more or less, being the land comprised in a Deed of Release from Charlotte A. Sullivan to the said John Gillis, dated the fifteenth August, A. D. 1871.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the first day of April, A. D. 1907, made between Frederick Turner, of Marsfield, in Queen's County, Farmer, and Lydia C. Turner, his wife, the bank or shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the north boundary of a tract of land in the possession of Angus Steele; thence west of the magnetic north of the year 1784, following the course of said north boundary west for the distance of eighty-two chains; thence north fifty links; thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east, containing seventy-six acres of land, a little more or less, being the land comprised in a Deed of Release from Charlotte A. Sullivan to the said John Gillis, dated the fifteenth August, A. D. 1871.

MARRIED.

SARK - BERNARD - At Grand River, On Tuesday, Nov. 30th, Rev. John A. McDonald officiating, Michael Sark to Cecily Bernard.

MCDONALD - FALL - At the residence of George and Mrs. Fall, 7 Upper Prince Street, their daughter, Mary Ellen, 7th Dec. to Russell McDonald, of Crapaud, Rev. W. A. Thomson officiating.

MATHESON - ROWE - At Charlotte town, on December 8th, 1909 by Rev. Geo. E. Ross, Harrie Matheson and Helen Adelaide, daughter of John Alfred Rowe, both of Charlottetown.

FARQUHARSON - SMITH - On the 8th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Upper Prince Street, by Rev. William Harrison, James S. Farquharson, of Banbury, to Miss Marjorie Anne Smith, of Charlottetown.

BERNARD - MITCHELL - At Lennox Island, on Nov. 28th, 1909, by Rev. John A. McDonald, Joseph Bernard to Sarah Mitchell.

FISHER - McINTYRE - At Charlottetown, on December 10th, 1909, by Rev. Geo. E. Ross, Thomas Fisher, of Orwell Rear, and Jessie McLeod McIntyre, Lorne Valley.

DIED

MCDONALD - At Lyndale, Lt 57, on Nov. 24th, 1909, Sarah McDonald, widow of the late Donald McDonald, aged 82 years.

MARTIN - At Grand View, on Nov. 28th, Martin Martin, junior, aged 55 years.

CAMPBELL - At Colman, on the 5th inst., Mr. Allan Martin, aged 72 years.

McEACHERN - At Hermitage, Lt 49, on the 6th inst., Daniel McEchern, aged 95 years. May his soul rest in peace.

WORTH - In this city, on the 9th inst., Henry J. Worth, aged 57 years, leaving a widow and one son to mourn.

ARNOLD - In the Charlottetown Hospital, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Nora Arneault, of Belmont Bay, aged 41 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

STRICKLAND - In this city, Dec. 7th, Louis Strickland, infant daughter of George and Mrs. Strickland.

BAILEY - In this city in the Charlottetown Hospital, on Dec. 11th, David Bailey, aged 53 years.

LAFFERTY - At Summerside, on the 9th inst., E. Blanche Lafferty, aged 25 years, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lafferty.

MCDONALD - At Lanching Place, on the 3rd inst., Sarah, beloved wife of Joseph McDonald, aged 45 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, four sons and four daughters to mourn. Deceased had been in rather poor health for some time, but hopes of her recovery were entertained. Despite the best medical skill and careful nursing, the end came as above stated on Friday evening the 3rd, when, fortified by the last sacrament, and surrounded by her family and friends, she passed peacefully away. Deceased was held in the highest respect and esteem by all her acquaintances by reason of her noble Christian character and many virtues, and her memory is lovingly cherished by her disconsolate husband and afflicted family. The esteem in which deceased was held was evidenced by the large concourse of people who attended her funeral to St. George's on the 6th, despite the wretched condition of the roads. A Mass of Requiem was sung by the pastor, Rev. D. J. McDonald, then all that was mortal of the beloved wife and kind mother was laid to rest in the adjoining cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

CAMERON - At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eiden Morris, 47 Pleasant Street, Charlottetown, Mass., on Nov. 30th, 1909, from heart failure, Mrs. Thomas Cameron, aged 87 years and 6 months, formerly of French River, P. E. I.

WOOD - At his father's residence, 309 Redwood Road, on Friday, Dec. 10, George R. Wood, in the 26th year of his age, after a lingering illness.

YOUNKER - At North River, on Dec. 12th, John Younker, aged 88 years.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

A proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, summoning the Provincial Legislature to meet on January 13th, next.

Fifteen lives and a half million dollars worth of property lost on land and sea is the toll taken by the storm which swept Newfoundland recently.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Boulden, President of King's College, Windsor, N. S., died on Thursday night last, aged fifty-one years. He had occupied the Presidency since 1906.

A man named Hanns, driver of a stage, and the passengers were found frozen to death on the road in Manitoba last week. They were lost on the prairie to a storm.

Nearly five hundred petitions have been received at Ottawa in support of the amendment of Anti-Gambling Legislation. The number of signatures aggregated 350,000.

At Kamrook, Quebec, Mrs. Louie Caton, wife of bootmaker, has given birth to four children at once. The mother and all children are doing excellently.

British ship "Johnanna," with cargo from the Philippines is due for Philadelphia tomorrow at noon. Half of her crew of twenty-three are missing, and are believed to have perished.

Mistaken for a deer by his 12-year-old companion, Bron Carter, was fatally shot at West Street, at Elsworth Place, recently, and died soon after, cutting his home a half mile away. He was 32 years old and leaves a widow to mourn.

All hops that the car ferry "Marguerite and Bascom" carried the winter gale which made Lake Erie a water grave during the recent days. It is believed that Captain McLeod and his crew of 31 men have gone to death with the big steamer.

President Slogarby of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., arrived in London on the Lunonia on Monday 13th. One object of his visit is concerning the completion of arrangements whereby the Canadian Pacific secures the working control of the Aljan Line Steamships.

The Canadian Northern Railway, as one long been expected, is about to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway by engaging in the trans-Atlantic steamship business. It is a singular fact noted by the Toronto News that none of the great United States railways have any vessels running to Europe. Canada leads in this respect.

Not since 1914 has the New York national risk, which is a more serious risk than that which the government with the announcement of the Government report. The market soared to a new high record for the season with a gain of \$2 per barrel. May and July options touched 15.50, both falling approximately 42 points.

Herring at Bay of Islands, the world famous fishing port on the West Coast of Newfoundland, is about to close. Mary Pleasant and Fortunes Bars on the south coast, and the complete failure of the fishery at the Bay for the next 20 years is predicted by experienced fishermen. Later the departure of the mother herring has been steadily taking place on the west coast of Nfld. Now there will be no catch at all.

Returns for the season of ocean navigation at Montreal just closed, show that the season opened April 22nd, and closed November 28th, nine days longer than last year. The season generally was a good one, and was marked by the opening of two new lines, the White Star Dominion to Liverpool and the Thompson Line service to Italian ports.

While imports were not good, these and apples showed an increase, but there was a drop in the grain and cattle.

Liam Shackleton who almost reached the South Pole has lately been talking about the next expedition and plans for a party to travel to some of the ice-caps, which he says he would like to visit with him.

Detroit advices of the 12 says: Within the practical certainty that the crew of the steamer (Lion) and the ferry Marguerite have perished, fatalities on the Lakes during one week since the fatal sinking of the navigation, number fifty. During the navigation, seven passengers lives were lost, making a total of one hundred and twenty one, or four times the toll of last year. Seventy-five were lost on Lake Erie, fifty on Lake Superior and six on Lake Michigan. It was also the most disastrous year in the history of freight carrying, fully a million dollars are being lost during the last week alone.

Held fast in a lake of flowing tar, four men in Irving Company's Plant, Pittsburg were compelled to watch the gradual approaching flames. Three were burned to death while the fourth wraged to extricate himself, although very seriously burnt. The men were not employed at the works but had the habit of sleeping there. A valve of a relay opened and before the sleeping men knew of its danger, they were engulfed. Unable to free themselves they saw the tar flow to the boiler where it speedily ignited. As the fire crawled towards them they frantically cried for help. A night watchman was attracted by their cries but was powerless to aid them.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Hon. William Campbell died this forenoon.

"Since Christmas Day occurs on Saturday, the Superintendent of Education grants permission to the teachers to take, as a holiday Friday Dec. 24th."

An aged couple named Aldrich, at Lyme, N. H., impeded by infirmity, were unable to leave their burning home and both perished in the flames.

The car ferry "Bascom" with 32 men at the bottom of Lake Erie. A boat containing the bodies of 9 men has been picked up near Port Barwell. The men were frozen to death.

On Tuesday night of last week the barn of James Cantwell, near New Zealand Station, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Hay, grain, horses, pigs and farming implements were burned. No insurance.

Three children of Joseph Brazier, a farmer, near Ottawa, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their farm, and his wife was in the barn which when the house caught.

A number of deaths marked the opening of the skating season at Falkland. Four of the victims were boys who ventured on thin ice, and a fifth, a father, drowned after rescuing his son from a similar fate.

During a sixty mile gale that swept Ontario last Wednesday night, port Colborne break-water was swept away, and the railway cut. A brick house in Toronto was blown down. Quebec has several cases of smallpox, a street car and a restaurant killed. Just was so had that the moon did not see Holbrook.

Montreal advices of the 13th, say: The first blizzard of the season is working here today. It has not caused anything more than discomfort for the people working outside. The hospitals are full of typhoid cases to their capacity and are turning away cases as fast as they can. Extremely cold weather will have a tendency to stop the disease from spreading.

A reign of terror being maintained in Vancouver. Five hundred persons identified with political affairs are in chains and in prison. The Catholic society has been ordered to cease sending food to the prisoners, and there are in a fair way to starve, for they are allowed only two cents a day for food. Corporal punishment is in effect on daily to various alleged offenders.

The Government of Colombia is contemplating the construction of a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, paralleling that of the United States, but at another point on the Isthmus within Colombian territory. It is said that the British capitalists are investigating the matter with reference to the financial aspects. Colombia intends to retaliate against the United States for taking the State of Panama and making it a separate Republic.

Sales of flour were made in Montreal on Saturday, on export account at the highest price of the present crop. The cables on the Spring wheat flour received by local millers came strong and there was a considerable quantity sold. Purchases in Great Britain are not so sanguine of lower prices since the crop damage in the Argentine has been reported, and they are evidently coming to the Canadian market for as much flour as they can secure at the present prices.

In view of the growth of trade between Australia, South Africa and Canada, the Elder Dempster Company have made an offer to the Government. They are running six steamers between Canada and Africa and propose to put on eight additional steamers between St. John and Australia, making calls at Africa. The African service will also be expanded and the Elder Dempster steamers in the new service. The company is asking for the usual subsidies.

Dragee Number Eight of the Great Lakes Draging Co., in tow of the tug "Lion" was being hauled by Captain MacLean to the Wharves, Q. B., on the 10th and went to the bottom within two minutes, carrying down six of her crew of fourteen. The rest escaped by jumping aboard the scow towed alongside. The men who were drowned must have gone back for their belongings, as some of them were seen on deck when the men who escaped jumped aboard the scow.

A lad named Anbin Duncetta, son of Captain Isidore and Mrs. Duncetta, Bayton, lost his life by falling into the sea the other day. The little fellow went to get a bucket of water from the well and appears to have tumbled from the side of the well and began amusing himself by balancing himself on his hands lifting his feet from the ground. He tumbled over and fell to the bottom nearly fifty feet below. The water in the well was five or six feet deep and before help arrived life was extinct.

H. M. S. Lion, the new battleship cruiser, will be the largest vessel of the kind afloat. She will have 70,000 horsepower, while her immediate predecessor had 45,000. She will displace 21,000 tons, and her length will be 700 feet, consisting her the longest man-of-war ever laid down. What is technically known as her "run of deck" indicates an intention to equip the cruiser-battleship with ten 12 inch guns, thus placing her as regards armament on an equality with the largest battleships. She will have a speed of twenty-seven knots an hour.

Beware of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vital organs of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Probate Court, 9th Edward VII., A. D. 1909.

In Re Estate of David McLeod Blais, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, deceased, intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County, or any Constable or other person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Addie May Blake, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, widow, Administrator of the Estate and effects of the said deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes herein set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1909, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of the said Administrator, Elizabeth K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner: And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in the following public places respectively, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, aforesaid, once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, aforesaid, at or near the Tannery, East Royalty, and on the School House, in Queen's County, in said Province, interested in the said Estate as aforesaid, may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court the sixth day of December, A. D. 1909, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge, &c.

A. A. McLean, C. C. Proctor, Dec. 8, 1909-41.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Probate Court, 9th Edward VII., A. D. 1909.

In Re Estate of John Young, late of Sturgeon, in King's County, in said Province, Farmer, deceased, intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, aforesaid, or any Constable or other person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Margaret Worley Young, of Sturgeon, aforesaid, widow, executrix of the last will and testament of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes herein set forth, you are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Province, on Thursday the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1909, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition; and on motion of Zenas A. Macdonald, Proctor for the said Petitioner: I do hereby order that a true copy of this citation be forthwith published in one newspaper published in Charlottetown, aforesaid, once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, respectively, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, in King's County, aforesaid, and in front of the School House situate respectively at Sturgeon and at St. Mary's Road, in King's County, aforesaid, so that all persons interested as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court the 26th day of November, A. D. 1909, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge of Probate. Dec. 1, 1909-41.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1889, made between John Gillis, of Gaspeaux, Lot 81, in King's County, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Queens, Farmer, and the undersigned of the one part; and all that tract of land situate lying and being on Township number Sixty-one, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Queens, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake fixed on the bank or shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the north boundary of a tract of land in the possession of Angus Steele; thence west of the magnetic north of the year 1784, following the course of said north boundary west for the distance of eighty-two chains; thence north fifty links; thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east, containing seventy-six acres of land, a little more or less, being the land comprised in a Deed of Release from Charlotte A. Sullivan to the said John Gillis, dated the fifteenth August, A. D. 1871.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1909. C. D. RANKIN, Mortgagee.

Nov. 24, 1909-51

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the carrying, D. D. Jones, in the Parish of Gaspeaux, Lot 81, in King's County, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Queens, Farmer, and the undersigned of the one part; and all that tract of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number Sixty-one, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Queens, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the east by the Cardigan Road, on the south by the boundary line between King's and Queen's County, and on the north by the land in possession of Allan McDonald (Borslab), containing one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land, a little more or less.

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

Dated this eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909. CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagee.

Nov. 17, 1909-51

WINTER OVERCOATS

PATON'S SUITS & OVERCOATS



THERE IS INDIVIDUALITY IN PATON'S CLOTHES FOR MEN

We do not mistake freakishness for individuality. But we do succeed in getting into the Suits and Overcoats that bear the Paton label a certain distinction that is a characteristic of the apparel of the best dressed man—and that is not commonly to be had in clothing bought ready-to-wear.

All of this clothing is made expressly for us, and made in special ways which we prescribe.

Choice of high grade and attractive fabrics; of cold shrunk carvas for interlining; of the best grade of buttons, tapes and other tailor's "fixings" are the first step.

But the artistic and scientific cutting of the cloths and the careful and intelligent hand tailor work by skilled craftsmen are what give to Paton's Clothes their individuality and assure long service to the wearer. Each week we make endeavors to do better than in the seasons past. This season we believe we have better Clothes than we or any other store ever had to offer for the prices. There is a full range—we make especial efforts to have Clothing of the proper proportions for men of many builds.

Suits and Overcoats \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15, \$18 and \$20. SEE OUR COLLEGE COAT - - - IT'S A WINNER.

JAS. PATON & CO.

The Home of Good Hats

Odds and Ends in Every Department is Intended to Boom Business for This Month.

EXCELLENT VALUES IN SUMMER SUITS.

I am placing some excellent bargains in many departments this month—loose ends and overstocked lines. Men's Summer Suits are now where attention is centered. They're selling while they last at one-third off, or just the same as if you paid me \$10 for a suit and I would hand you back 33 1-3 cents for every dollar given me. It should be worth saving—should it not?

The suits are splendid and were all the rage this season, being worn by the most particular. Materials are light and dark grey Tweeds, single and double breasted, two-piece. Price \$8.25 to \$14.50.

A FEW BOY'S SUITS---PRICE CUT.

They're some broken lines—some without a full range of sizes. They will not last long. Get your choice before they are gone. Our customers say there's a saving on every boy's suit sold here. You are the judge. But it's quality we are aiming at—a suit is worth nothing if it's not worth wearing. Our boy's suits are, we think, the best value for the money in this city. See for yourself. Fancy Belts and Quality Hosiery at one-third off for a short time.

Store Open Evenings till 8 p. m.

H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man Queen St., just around Hughes' Corner.

Advertisement for JOHN T. MCLISH, M. A., L.L.B., Barrister and Attorney, located at the Money to Loan.

Advertisement for Amherst Boots, Price \$2.50, Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Advertisement for Alley & Co. Men's mberst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75. Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Childs' " " 1.00.

Calendar for Dec., 1909.

MOON'S PHASES. Last Quarter 4d. 12h. 13m. p. m. New Moon 12d. 3s. 59m. p. m. First Quarter 19d. 10s. 18m. p. m. Full Moon 26d. 5h. 30m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days 1 through 31.

Story of the Faithful Soul

The fettered spirits linger In purgatorial pain With penal fires effacing Their last faint earthly stain...

The Testing of Juan Andres.

Juan Andres was praised by the new agent, Dewey, as the "white Indian" he had ever known. But Juan Andres, while he lived, had a proud bearing...

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night— That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

Wood's Sarsaparilla

It is the blood of all impurities and drives all eruptions. "I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Wood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it did not long before the itching had entirely disappeared."

Story of the Faithful Soul

At the end of the first year of their happy married life, Juanito was born, and the father's Indian nature asserted itself in all its nobility in the love and care of the child. But when Juanito was only two years old, Juan Andres' mother, whom Juan loved with an Indian's love, died.

Scott's Emulsion

is the original—has been the standard for thirty-five years. There are thousands of so-called "just as good" Emulsions, but they are not—they are simply imitations which are never as good as the original.

Juanito lives I will not drink," said Juan Andres.

The year passed uneventfully save that never was there better order among the Indians; never such absence of drunkenness. Then Agent Heitz was promoted to a better post. And one of these unsympathetic, inefficient creatures who are gradually being weeded out of the Indian service took his place.

What Is Cream?

The inland revenue department has issued a bulletin respecting cream, with an analytical table showing the percentage of butter fat found in 64 samples selected in 13 out of the 15 inspection districts of Canada. The report is one of particular interest at this time when the Ontario milk commission has just concluded its inspection of Ontario's milk supply.

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFFRIT 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.

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried Burdock Blood Bitters. "I was troubled with 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 trouble."

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."

Minard's Liniment Cures

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "I was troubled with diphtheria and could get no relief until I tried Minard's Liniment. I used it three times and was cured. I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with diphtheria."

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School Books AND School Supplies. All the authorized School and College Books. In Stock and Sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES. An immense range of School Supplies, in Scriblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Erasers, Crayons, Rulers, Fountain Pens (all prices), Note Papers, Foolscap, Shorthand Books, Practice Books, Slates, Envelopes, Ink Stands, etc., etc. Cash Discount to all. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Queen St. Market Square, Charlottetown.

ROBERT PALMER & CO., Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory, Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and Exterior finish etc., etc. Our Specialties: Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home industry. ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler. WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS! PROFIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont. June 23, 1909—3m.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907. Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i. Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m. FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads