

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912.

Vol. XLII, No. 10

## FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear.

"Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell

Stanfield's in all the different weights.

Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; absolutely unshrinkable. . . . . \$2.00 a suit.

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## 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.

## COAL!

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

**HARD COAL—Different Sizes**  
**Soft Coal—All Kinds**

**C. Lyons & Co.**  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Nov. 30, 1910.

## JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

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

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

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

## Alley & Co.

**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

## The Ruins of Monastic England.

The whirligig of time brings in its contrasts as well as its revenges, and oftentimes the contrast and the revenge are convertible terms. Picture the workmen of the official commissioners of Henry VIII in the act of despoiling the great monastic houses of England; they began while the monks were still in the cloister by stripping the roofs and pulling down the gutters and rain pipes; melting the lead into pigs and castings, throwing down the bells, breaking them with sledge hammers and packing the metal into barrels ready for the visit of the speculator and his bid for the spoil. And "what had been a monument of architectural beauty in the past," says Dom Gregoir, "was now a bare, roofless choir, where late the sweet birds sang."

But the England of today is of another mind. The birds are no more, their cages have been ruthlessly destroyed, but the broken fragments she would preserve, as precious memorials of what once contributed in no small part to England's greatness. Here and there a few walls of the ancient monasteries are still standing. Neglect and smouldering hatred of the old Church succeeded in after generations in completing the wreck and ruin which the monster of lust and cruelty brought on the realm. Tewkesbury Abbey kept its wall paintings almost intact until 1809, or thereabouts, when an enthusiastic Protestant vicar smeared the whole of the interior with yellow wash. An accident saved the mural paintings of St. Mary's Church in Guilford. Sir Schomburg McDonnell now proposes, says the Spectator for January 20, that an advisory Committee be formed to warn the First Commissioner of Public Works when any monument of national importance is in danger of wanton destruction. On the recommendation of this Advisory Committee Sir Schomburg would have the custody of the monument in question assumed by the nation and the owner prevented from spoiling or destroying. If Parliament takes up the suggestion, it will be interesting to the nation that dismantled the great abbeys and monastic houses, and left them in ruins, now coming in sackcloth and ashes to claim the right of preserving the little that remains. As St. Augustine said of the Divine Beauty, the Englishman today may well say of the Church, "ever ancient, ever new, too late have I known thee; too late have I loved thee."—America.

## Count de Mun's Recent Speech at the French Academy.

Paris, January 31, 1912.  
The resters of America were informed, some weeks ago, of the striking effect produced in the French Chamber by Count Albert de Mun's appearance in the tribune, where, in an eloquent speech, he denounced the attitude of the new French Premier, M. Caillaux. On Thursday, January 18, he spoke once more, before a very different audience, and again with striking success. He was appointed to "receive" the new Academician, M. Henri de Rognier. According to the custom on these occasions, the newly elected member of the Academy gave an outline of the career of his predecessor, who, in this case, was the essayist and historian, the Viscount Eugene Melchior de Vogue, and it was to this speech that M. de Mun had to make answer. Seldom, even at the Academy, was so eloquent, harmonious and felicitous a speech listened to by an audience where the flower of the literary world in France was brilliantly represented. Between M. de Rognier and M. de Mun there are few points in common beyond the fact that both of them are men of letters, that both are highly cultivated, and have made their mark in the history of modern French literature.

M. de Rognier, a poet of no mean talent, is the son-in-law and the pupil of the still greater poet, Jose Maria de Heredia; he has also written a number of novels, but his poetry, brilliant and subtle, full of symbols, color and charm, constitutes his chief claim to celebrity. He makes no secret of being an unbeliever and something of a pagan, and in spite of the literary beauty of many of his writings, their theme is often limited to purely sensual enjoyment. Even his poems, exquisitely rhymed, in this respect, more open to criticism than his prose.

M. de Mun's criticisms were fearless and sometimes severe, but uttered with a courtesy that took away any bitterness, and his generous and eloquent recognition of M. de Rognier's great gifts was charmingly expressed. Seldom were the poet's verses better interpreted, than by the great Catholic orator; those that he read aloud had a martial ring and evidently appealed strongly to him, as "an old soldier."

Not only did he approve the tone of M. de Rognier's novels, he also recognized the judgment passed by the latter on M. de Vogue, his predecessor at the French Academy, whom he believed to have been more deeply and sincerely religious than his successor seemed to imply.

It would be impossible to do justice to the speech in a brief paper, and in a language other than French, to give a complete idea of the charm, eloquence, penetration, high-bred courtesy and merited severity that were combined in Monsieur de Mun's speech. Those who were present noticed the close attention with which it was listened to and the enthusiastic applause with which it was received; how even the Academiens, whose opinions are most at variance with those of the orator, were warm in their approval.

M. de Mun is always, a devoted Catholic and it was this fact that gave an undercurrent of earnestness to his speech and a deeper value to his words. He is to be highly commended and too broad minded to let his faith make him either violent or narrow, but it is there, deeply rooted in his soul, giving strength and earnestness to an eloquence that without it, might be delightful to listen to, but would certainly lack the persuasive charm that it now possesses. Like M. de Rognier, he is keenly alive to beauty either natural or artistic, but his appreciation has a touch of idealism, his aspirations have a breath of something higher, purer and nobler than earth can bestow. He conveys the impression of one who, while judging men and things with open eyes and a receptive mind, draws his deepest inspirations from "the light behind."

From this point of view M. de Mun's appearance at the Academy on January 18 touched on wider issues than those implied by a mere literary tournament; it was an indirect but very real homage to the faith that he is proud to profess.—Anglo-French Catholic in America.

An influential member of the Federal Government, who has been travelling over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the West, writes as follows:

"I must say that I found the trip very interesting. The country is certainly much more picturesque than any other route across the Prairies, and I have found the travelling comfortable and the service excellent."

## Raymond Poincare.

A Catholic journal in France informs us that the new French Premier has had nothing to do with the extraordinary going on of the defunct and disgraced ministry of Caillaux, which has been accused of betraying the country to the financiers. For some time past Poincare, who is rated as the most brilliant man in France, has kept himself aloof from the political squabbles that are tearing poor France to pieces. Whenever he broke the prolonged silence which his love of order and quietness as his disgust for useless parliamentary strife, imposed upon him, it was only in the interests of harmony and peace, and to prevent his fellow countrymen from making tools of themselves by some ill-considered political action.

He is a distinguished lawyer, big enough to fill the place of the departed Waldeck-Rousseau. He is a journalist, well known for his scholarly contributions to the press; he is a member of the Superior Council of the Beaux Arts; President of the Union Polytechnique de France, and many other things besides. He was a Deputy at 27, and after having been Minister of several Cabinets, is now the Premier at 52, but withal is not ambitious of honors or public life, and does not seem to care a straw for popularity. He is a well-balanced man, who has studied much and learned much, and who has always and everywhere been able to retain his self-control and keep his eyes closed when necessary. Physically he is not tall, but carries himself well, he has what a press writer calls a "test cafe," which, probably is a square head; his mustache is thin, and he wears his hair close cropped. In appearance he combines the youthfulness and fire of a collegian with the authority of a statesman. He belongs to the party of the founders of the Republic, which, under the various appellations imposed upon it by circumstances, has endeavored to stand midway between reaction and revolution, without always succeeding. Too often some of the elements composing it have dragged it towards demagoguery and Socialism, while others have adopted anti-clericalism as their creed, and have employed their energies in provoking religious strife.

If Poincare has always been "loyal" in his politics, he has at the same time denounced the measures which were directed against Catholics. He has shown himself both in the tribune and the press a bitter antagonist of the persecuting ex-Minister Combes. He has been thus far an ardent champion of liberty of education, which he describes as "the complement," the corollary, and the safeguard of liberty of conscience; he has no sympathy with the rabid, revolutionary party and a short time ago he denounced their principles as "the invidious and penetrating poison which leaves in the social organism the remnant of the revolutionary spirit, which should have been long since rejected." He enters upon his new office with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm and hope that they may weather the storms that are growing blacker on the political horizon. Some of them, however, probably because they have been so often disappointed, are not so jubilant, and fear that M. Poincare is only another example of the helpless individual who sees what is good and approves, but does what is bad. Many a one spoke well of Waldeck-Rousseau when he began his career, but he became the Avilla who appointed the sacrilegious body of the Church's possessions to the present-day hands of politicians in the Palais Bourbon. We may hope for better things, but we shall have to wait a while to judge of the greatness and patriotism of Raymond Poincare. Only Poincare and Dupuy are moderates; the rest of the Cabinet is selected from the Socialist Radical Left.—America.

Letter received from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from a prominent business man residing in Seattle concerning a trip he made from Winnipeg to Edmonton contains the following extract:

"Going out to Edmonton I went through your train several times, and I want to compliment you on your equipment and service. I consider it so far the best Canadian Transcontinental service I have ever seen, and I have travelled over all the American Transcontinental Railways."

"The garden of Eden was beautiful and complete when Adam and Eve dwelt in it." Not quite complete. There should have been some signs warning people not to pick anything off the trees."

## THE POOR DYSPEPTIC Suffers Untold Agony After Every Meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak, dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the difficulty of effecting a cure. Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia and in a short time effect a cure.

"I have been troubled with my stomach for the last seven years and tried all kinds of medicine for it, but none of them well cured me, for as soon as I would quit using any of them, the same old trouble would come back. Last fall I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and used four bottles, and now feel so strong I can do all my house work easily and can eat almost anything without it affecting me in any way."

"Our boy is also using it; he always complained of pain in his stomach, and all over, like rheumatism, and at the age of ten had to stay home from school." He has quite used two bottles, and is feeling good, can attend school regularly and eats heartily.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Old Gent: "Poo my word, madam I should hardly have known you, you have altered so much, Liddy; 'ere the better or for the worse?" Old Gent: "Ah madam you could only change for the better."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

"What made our private clerk so nappy? The prisoner to walk the plank so basily? asked the pirate. 'He was one of those cherry and familiar ready-made humors.' The first thing he said when he saw the chief was, 'Oh you Capt Kid!'"

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Editors demand stories that end happily. Perhaps that accounts for your lack of success, 'Possibly,' replied the young author, 'with a rather sticky smile. 'All mine have a sad ending—they go in to the waste-paper basket.'"

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

"Where am I? The invalid exclaimed waking from the long delirium of fear and feeling the comfort that loving hands had supplied, 'Where am I, to heaven?' 'N'y, desr,' cooed his wife; 'I am a mill with you.'"

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

"You had to refuse the request of those men?" Yes," replied the town councillor. "Were they angry?" "Not at all. I showed so much sorrow at not being able to oblige them that they went away sympathizing with me."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

## A WEAK ACHING BACK Caused Her Much Misery.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with many sick headaches, and a weak aching back, which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at night. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines, but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches."

"I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

## Do You Want to Succeed in Life?

Would you spend a few hours in study a day to be able to reap rich rewards in later years? Are you willing to forego a few hours pleasure each day to equip yourself for a bigger business, better income, a more congenial position and increased salary in the very near future?

If you want to succeed—to climb the highest rung in the ladder of success—the Charlottetown Business College is ready to give you a helping hand, that will surely lift you to the top.

The Charlottetown Business College is the one institution in the Province to successfully graduate verbatim reporters; the one institution that has an up-to-date equipment wherewith to explain and describe practical office methods; the one institution that has enough typewriting machines and office fixtures to meet the demand of all students, thereby eliminating lost time and doing away with favoritism. Graduates of the Charlottetown Business College form 20 per cent of Charlottetown's population. Write, right now, for our free illustrated prospectus and C. B. C. blotter.

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HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

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A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have your orders.

## Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912  
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Please send in your Subscriptions.

Our Claims Presented.

Premier Mathieson returned from Ottawa on Saturday last, where he and his fellow delegates had been pressing the claims of this Province upon the attention of the Federal Government. A hearing was given the delegates before the full Cabinet, when Hon. Mr. Mathieson presented our claims in a most able and comprehensive manner. Afterwards the whole matter was referred to a committee of the Council, consisting of Premier Borden, Hon. Mr. Foster; Hon. Mr. White, Finance Minister; Hon. Mr. Rogers, and Hon. Mr. Perely. By this committee the whole case was diligently enquired into, from time to time, and we have no reason to doubt that the result will be satisfactory. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to hope that the outcome will be a large measure of justice to this Province. The very brightest hopes are entertained of a satisfactory result.

Premier Mathieson and his fellow delegates took advantage of the occasion to discuss the question of inland fisheries with the Minister of Marine, and others of the Cabinet. The greatest difficulty in the way in this matter is in the wording of the terms of Confederation. Under the act the title of all public harbors is vested in the Dominion of Canada, and no definition of the areas and limitations of these public harbors has been arrived at. In consequence of this uncertainty it was impossible to fix upon the areas most suitable for the cultivation of the oyster fishery. But, through the ability and perseverance of Premier Mathieson, it is pleasing to learn that an agreement has been reached, under which the Government of this Province may proceed to the development of this source of Provincial wealth.

It is to be provided by an amendment of the Fisheries Act of 1906 that the Government or in Council may upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon authorize the Government of the Province to grant leases from time to time of such areas of the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors, creeks, rivers, etc. in the Province as the Government of the Province may consider suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters; and the lessees of such areas shall, pursuant to such agreement, but subject to the fishery regulations of Canada have the exclusive right to the oysters produced or found on the beds within the limits of their respective leases.

It is provided, of course that no agreement shall prejudice the right or title of the Dominion to enjoy and use the same for any purpose than the cultivation and production of oysters. This difficulty being thus overcome the Province will benefit by the advantages and wealth which must accrue from the development of our unrivalled oyster areas, which are now all but barren, in consequence of indiscriminate fishing. Mean time the Dominion Government will be responsible for their protection. This of itself, is a matter of the utmost importance to our Province, and to the Mathieson administration the credit must be given.

Condition of Labour.

The Charlottetown correspondent of the Labour Gazette reports as follows on the labour conditions during the month of January:

A very considerable decline took place in the demand for labour, especially in connection with building operations. Work on all buildings under construction ceased with the setting in of the cold winter weather, and as a consequence carpenters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers were for the most part unemployed. This was also true in a large measure of unskilled labour.

In several lines of mechanical industry, however, activity prevailed. This is particularly true of iron and metal working. In the foundry and machine shops business was quite as active as in the previous month, the same number of hands being employed, and the same rate of wages paid. In the blacksmith's shops, too, business was quite good, particularly so of horse-shoeing.

Tobacco manufacturers were fully as busy in January as they had been in December. The output of manufactured tobacco was quite equal to that of the previous month; the hands employed being practically the same, and the payroll undergoing no diminution.

The printing business was good, and printers were in demand; no competent mechanic in this line desiring work being obliged to remain idle.

Our one shoe factory was a little less active in its operations in January than in December, although the output was not materially reduced. The lumber business was on the whole quiet. Little or no stock was handled outside at our lumber yards, but those having planing mills and kindred woodworking departments did a good business in these inside operations. The staff of artisans employed in these was not reduced, and the wages remained stationary.

In the offices and mechanical department of the Prince Edward Island Railway all were busy. In the machine shops, the car shops, and the various mechanical freight and other departments of the system the permanent staff of skilled and unskilled labour underwent no diminution. The number of unskilled labourers of the temporary class was not as large as in December. Wages were the same.

The second of the special Lenten sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, by Rev. T. Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College. His theme was the Divinity of Christ and his text was the 80th verse of the X chapter of the Gospel according to St. John: "I and the Father are one." To us, who are enlightened by the gift of divine faith, it is a shame, said the Rev. preacher, that we should be asked, whether or not Christ is the Son of God. But the key to this question placed in our souls by faith and grace is not so apparent to those who have not been equally favored. Abundant evidence of Christ's Divinity is found in the Scriptures. In various places in the Gospel, in addition to the text quoted, Christ declared himself to be the Son of God. His whole public life and the miracles He performed were in attestation of this profession of His Divinity. In support of this statement of Divinity He gave His life, and proved its truth by His resurrection from the dead. The Apostles and Disciples bore testimony to this same truth; wrought miracles in His faith and suffered death in testimony thereof. The faith preached and taught by Christ and His Apostles and handed down to us by their successors and the grace of God imparted to us through the Sacraments keep this truth burning in our souls. The teaching authority which Christ committed to His Church has faithfully guarded this sacred doctrine from all taint of error, and from time to time has lopped off all excrescences of error. This has been exemplified in every age of Christianity; in the third century when Arianism was condemned; as well as in the twentieth century when Modernism was anathematized. It should be the duty of us who are so highly favored to show forth by our lives that we are firm believers in the Divinity of Christ and faithful followers of the maxims which He inculcated.

Panl McCormack, aged 50, and his son Joseph A. aged 35, died within a few minutes of one another this morning. The son had been ill for some time; but the father's death was sudden. R. L. P.

The Federal Parliament.

In its reference to the debate on the Manitoba boundaries question in the House of Commons on Tuesday Feb. 27th, the St. John Standard among other things, has this to say:

Mr. Borden—"The Government of Ontario has assented to this arrangement, and the Government of Manitoba has assented to this arrangement, and every one has assented to it, except my hon. friends on the other side of the House."

Thus succinctly may be summed up the outcome of the long and at times bitter struggle in which the Province of Manitoba has been engaged for nearly forty years to obtain an extension of her boundaries and the full recognition of her provincial rights.

The question is settled. Manitoba will have her Northern boundary extended to the sixtieth parallel of latitude, which now marks the Northern boundaries of Alberta and Saskatchewan; her Western boundary will be the present Eastern boundary line of the Province of Saskatchewan to the sixtieth parallel; and her Eastern boundary will be the present Eastern boundary as far North as the Northeast corner of the Province, thence in a straight line to the most Eastern point of Island Lake and thence in a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of West longitude intersects the shore of Hudson Bay. The area of Alberta is placed at 253,000 square miles; the area of Saskatchewan placed at 250,000 square miles; the area of Manitoba is increased from 73,000 square miles to 521,832 square miles. This in brief is the settlement arrived at as regards territory.

Financially, a satisfactory agreement has also been reached. The following is a summary of the past and future basis for a subsidy:

Year Beginning July 1 1911.	
Allowance for Government and local purposes.	
B. N. A. Act, 1907, sec. 1 (1) a . . . . .	\$190,000.00
Eighty cents per head per annum on 455,614 population, as ascertained by the census of June, 1911 . . . . .	364,491.20
Indemnity for want of public lands (cap. 50, Acts of 1885) . . . . .	100,000.00
Interest at 5 per cent, on capital allowance in lieu of debt (various statutes) . . . . .	178,947.66
Total . . . . .	\$833,438.26
Year Beginning July 1, 1912.	
Allowance for Government and local purposes.	
B. N. A. Act, 1907, sec. 1 (1) (a) . . . . .	\$190,000.00
Eighty cents per head on 455,614 population, as per census of June, 1911 . . . . .	364,491.20
Indemnity for want of public lands \$562,500.00	
Swamp lands deduction, about . . . . .	\$134,230.00
University lands deduction . . . . .	15,000.00
	149,230.00
	43,270.00
Interest at 5 per cent on \$8,107,500	\$405,375.00
Less interest at 5 per cent on \$475,816.15 . . . . .	23,780.81
	381,584.19
Total . . . . .	\$1,349,345.39

Without going into an elaborate explanation it may be said that as far as financial terms are concerned Manitoba will be on the same basis as the other Prairie Provinces. For the year beginning July 1, 1912, Alberta will receive \$1,260,105.40; Saskatchewan, \$1,551,820.60, and Manitoba \$1,349,345.39. In addition, and to compensate the Province for the delay which has resulted since July, 1908, when Parliament unanimously passed a resolution defining the boundaries now finally established, Manitoba will receive four years arrearages amounting to approximately \$2,178,648.52.

The surprise of the debate was the Prime Minister's announcement of the satisfactory arrangement with Ontario, by which that Province secures an outlet on Hudson Bay. This has been one of the great difficulties in the way of a settlement. The Laurier Government for years had been playing one Province against the other with the natural result that no satisfactory basis of agreement on this point had been arrived at. On the first reading of the bill Mr. Borden informed the House that an Order in Council had been passed on February 20, transerring to the Province of Ontario a strip of land five miles wide within the boundaries of Manitoba to provide for the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to the shores of Hudson Bay. Ontario will secure access either to Nelson or Fort Churchill by the terms of this agreement, at whatever point the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway is established.

The Opposition had all the wind taken out of their sails with this announcement. Mr. Guthrie demanded to know whether the Governments of Manitoba and Ontario were satisfied with this arrangement.

Mr. Borden replied calmly that everyone had assented to it except his honorable friends on the other side of the House.

Sir Wilfrid fractiously complained that he could not find anything in the correspondence showing the consent of the two Provinces.

"I do not think there is any correspondence on the subject," replied Mr. Borden. "The Government of Ontario has been represented here by a member of that Government, who came and consulted with us on the subject. The Government of Manitoba was represented here also by two members of that Government, who came and consulted with us on the same subject."

"All this has been verbal then?" retorted Sir Wilfrid, catching at a straw.

Mr. Borden obviously enjoyed the situation.

"It has all been verbal," he replied with a pleasant smile, "but none the less satisfactory."

An extraordinary jumble, one of the most extraordinary that ever came before Parliament, was the only criticism Sir Wilfrid could find to utter at the Government's successful settlement of this long standing dispute. "We shall have the new problem in the Dominion of Canada," he said, "still hopeful of complication. The great Province of Ontario—the banner Province as it likes to style itself—becoming subject to Manitoba."

Mr. Borden was not slow to follow up his advantage. "I do not think my right hon. friend is very well satisfied with this arrangement," he said. "But I should have thought so old a parliamentarian as he is might have concealed his disappointment much more cleverly than he has done. Under the circumstances, his heat is very natural, and we are not at all disturbed by it. For the extending of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway through Manitoba territory these 5 miles have been set apart just in the same way as they might be set apart for any great railway corporation desiring to build a line through the Province of Manitoba to a port on Hudson Bay. It is to be expected that any Province would welcome the construction of such a line if built by any of the railway corporations of this country and I do not know why Manitoba should not welcome the construction of such a line by the great sister Province of Ontario. I believe Manitoba will welcome it. As to the difficulty with regard to jurisdiction, my right hon. friend perhaps forgets that the Intercolonial Railway of Canada extends through the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that the Canadian Government has a very considerable mileage in Prince Edward Island. My right hon. friend knows that each one of those Provinces has jurisdiction within the territory through which those lines of railway run, and I do not see any greater incongruity in the some what alarming picture which he endeavored to draw, than there would be in having the Intercolonial Railway of Canada run through those four different Provinces, and perhaps in the future through other Provinces of Canada. There will be no difficulty in working out the proposal, at least none is apprehended by those who have given it a great deal of consideration. It gives to Ontario a port on Hudson Bay and if the Temiskaming and Ontario Railway should be constructed to that port, it would be an advantage not only to Ontario, which will thus secure the desired port, but to the Province of Manitoba, and to every province of Canada that that should be brought about."

The settlement of this long standing dispute at all points, in a way satisfactory to all parties concerned, is one of the triumphs of the Borden Administration. The charge of the Opposition affords very conclusive evidence on that score. While it will be watched at a distance by the people of the Maritime Provinces, it is not without its significance. The question of restoring their natural resources to the three Prairie Provinces will eventually come before the Government. During the debate the Prime Minister gave an assurance to the Maritime Provinces that when that day comes their rights will be respected. He said: "When this question comes to be considered, some regard will have to be given to the claims of some other Provinces in Canada and especially the three Maritime Provinces, whose boundaries have not been increased, whose boundaries cannot very well be increased on account of their natural situation. That is a matter that will have to be taken up in connection with the handing over of their natural resources to the three Prairie Provinces. I would like my hon. friends from the Maritime Provinces to understand that that is a matter which has not escaped the attention of the Government."

A notice which has been received by the Canadian government from Washington indicates how seriously the old Canadian section of the international waterways commission, which was headed by Sir George Gibbon, compromised the rights of Canada with regard to the water levels of the Great Lakes and the power possibilities of Niagara Falls.

A telegraphic message was received on Thursday giving notification that on Wednesday next the U.S. secretary of war will hear at Washington the application of

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

MOORE & McLEOD.

121 Queen Street, - - Charlottetown.



The Great Annual Sale of White Goods IS NOW GOING ON.

The greatest array of Dainty Undermuslins, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towellings, White Cottons, ever shown under this roof, is now awaiting you at our Great Annual White Goods Sale.

You have seen our large ads. in this, and other city papers, you have noticed the wonderfully low prices therein quoted. Will you come today and see that the goods are just as represented and the prices are just as low as we have promised.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons Will be Neatly Hemmed Free.



The New Caps Are Here!

We have just received an advance shipment of the new spring styles in Eastern Brand Caps. These are some of the best we have ever shown—sized for every head and some particularly swell styles that will appeal to smart dressers. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Also a line of the celebrated English Royalty Derbies, all sizes, spring styles, \$2.75.

BROWN'S The Young Men's Man.



Naval Service of Canada.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till noon on the 15th of March, for the supply for twenty months from April 1st, 1912, of the following Fresh Provisions to the Ships of the Naval Service at Halifax, N. S.: Beans, Fresh Fish, Butter, Fresh Milk, Bread, Potatoes, Onions or Leeks, Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets. Forms of tender may be obtained from the undersigned or from the Naval Store Officers, H. M. C. Dockyards, Halifax, N. S., and Esquimaux, B. C. Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Feb. 10th, 1912. Feb. 21, 1912—4

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN

Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 812, and we should be pleased to have your orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July, 19, 1911—3m

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks
Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up
Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10
Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35
Men's Watches \$4 to \$40
Boy's Watches \$1.75
Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up
A nice Butter Knife, 75c. \$1.125
Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays
Necklets 75c. up
Locketts 50c. to \$20.50
Reading Glasses 25c. up
Telescopes
Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up
Fobs and Chains, \$1 up
Bracelets 75c. to \$8
Hat Pins 25c. up
Ladies' and Gents' Rings
Cuff Links, Collar Studs
Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20
Barometers \$4 to \$8
Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5
Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

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

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

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

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

H. McMILLAN

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

The Chicago sanitary district for permission to increase the flow through the Chicago drainage canal to 10,000 cubic feet per second.

In 1903 the American war department issued authority for the use of 4167 cubic feet per second.

The Chicago sanitary district now is putting forward plans for an extension of the canal works which will require 10,000 cubic feet per second.

Translated into non-technical terms this means a stream about 200 feet wide and 20 feet in depth with a considerable current.

The alteration in lake levels is considerable. It is calculated that the diversion of 4,000 cubic feet per second has lowered the lake levels by 3 1/2 inches.

The diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second will mean a drop of 9 1/2 inches. This is a serious matter for harbors on the Great Lakes.

In 1907 the international Waterways Commission paid some attention to the matter and Sir George Gibbons and his colleagues acquired in the statement that there was a tacit general agreement that no objection would be made to a diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second.

In 1910 the United States Secretary of War appointed a Board of Engineers which reported in January 1911. This report stated that for the purpose of navigation the diversion of less than 10,000 cubic feet was all that was necessary.

The general tenor of the board's report was adverse to the request of the Chicago people. This board of American engineers noted that Canada had interest in the maintenance of the lake levels which the United States was bound to recognize.

They recommended that only such waters should be diverted from Lake Michigan as were indispensable for the sanitation of Chicago.

They recommended that only such waters should be diverted from Lake Michigan as were indispensable for the sanitation of Chicago.

It would appear from this that the American engineers evinced a more liberal recognition of the interests of Canada than did Sir George Gibbons and his colleagues.

While the Canadian government is in receipt of communications from Canadian interests concerned, the proceedings at present are exclusively in American hands.

Should the United States Secretary of War decide to favor the Chicago application the matter will come before the International Joint Commission as reconstituted.

Special Prizes given by Messrs. Prowse & Warburton for the highest aggregate in Class "A" Sections 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Special Prizes given by Messrs. Prowse & Warburton for the highest aggregate in Class "B" which have more than two entries.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The Legislature of this Province will open for the despatch of business on Wednesday March 27th.

There was a fair attendance at the market yesterday. Prices were scarcely changed from last quotations.

Rev. F. P. McCarroll recently ordained has been attached to the Cathedral staff. He sang the High Mass on Sunday.

A firm of fashionable Regent Street, London, dressmakers were found \$225 for applying the description "colonial silk" to a coat which was made from wool pulp.

Hon. Edward Blake died at his home in Toronto on Saturday last. He was in his 79th year at the time of his death.

Some day, perhaps, it may dawn on us that it is the Quebec civil law governing marriage in that province, and not the No Tenure decrees of the Roman Catholic Church, that we should have got mad at.—Ottawa Citizen.

A large audience assembled in the basement of St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Monday night of this week to hear Rev. Dr. J. C. McMillan's lecture on "Day Dreams".

Some idea of the magnitude of the coal miners strike in England may be had from the fact that the railway service is reduced by some 300 trains; that, while in normal times more than a million tons of coal are transported daily throughout the country, no coal trains were run on Monday, entailing a loss of about \$400,000 to the railway.

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The Solemn Mass of Exposition was sung by Rev. J. C. McMillan, with Rev. Pius McDonald, pastor, Rev. F. P. McCarroll, sub-pastor, and Rev. Dr. McMillan, Master of ceremonies.

The Supreme Court at Georgetown concluded its business Friday afternoon last. The last case was that of McKinnon vs. Smallwood, action in contract.

Advices of Feb. 28 from Portland, Maine, say: The heaviest snow storm of this winter in Western Maine prevailed all last night and part of today, temporarily stopping the shipping and badly blocking the steam electric railroads.

Additional Special Prizes. To be given at the P. E. Island Central Seed Fair to be held in Charlottetown, March 12th, 13th and 14th.

Special prizes by Messrs. A. A. McLean and Donald Nicholson, M. P. For the Exhibitor from Queen's County making the highest aggregate at the Seed Fair in Grain Classes. Must have had more than two entries.

Domestic Science. Special Prizes given by A. A. McLean and Donald Nicholson, M. P., for the largest and most creditable number of exhibits in the Domestic Science Department. 1st \$50.00, 2nd \$25.00 and 3rd \$15.00.

Another Special Prize of \$50.00 given by Capt. D. A. McKinnon for the best loaf of home-made white bread made by girls under 16 years of age. 1st \$20.00, 2nd \$15.00, 3rd \$10.00, and 4th \$5.00.

Special Prizes given by Messrs. Prowse & Warburton for the highest aggregate in Class "A" Sections 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Special Prizes given by Messrs. Prowse & Warburton for the highest aggregate in Class "B" which have more than two entries.

DIED

CURLEY—At Fort Augustus, Jan. 29, Thos. Curley, aged 93. R. I. P.

MORAE—At Dorchester, B. C. on the 24th February 1912, James McRae, aged 38 years. The deceased was second eldest son of Norman and Christy McRae of Wood Islands North.

BELL—At home, York St., 29th, 1912, Ann McLeod, "widow" of the late George Bell in the 77 year of her age. McKENNA—In Charlottetown, Mar. 4th 1912, Gregory McKenna, aged 21. R. I. P.

FENNELL—At Kanasia, Misori, Feb. 28, Percy R. Fennell, aged 30. COLE—At Chelsea, Mass., February 25th, Mrs. Richard E. Cole, (nee Lizette Quirk).

MULLIN—At East Boston, Tuesday, February 29th, 1912, Mrs. Bernard Mullin, (nee Margaret McKenna) formerly of this City.

GLOVER—At Mt. Steward, March 1st, Robert Glover, aged 59 years. MERRICH—At Mermaid Lot 48 on Feb. 29th 1912, Mrs. Nell McEachern, in the 76th year of her age.

McLEOD—At his home in Grandview March 1st, John Dan McLeod, aged 21, son of John R. and Mrs. McLeod. MATHEWSON—March 2nd, 1912, at the home of her son, Oyster Bed Bridge, Mrs. Donald Mathewson, aged 95.

EDWICH—In Charlottetown, March 3rd 1912, George Edwiche, aged 69 years, leaving to mourning a growing widow, one son and three daughters.

PIGGOT—At Mount Stewart on the 1st, Mrs. Robert Piggot aged 66, leaving a sorrowing husband and two sons to mourn.

McEACHERN—At Souris River on the 3rd, Mrs. Mary McEachern, aged 24 years, may her soul rest in peace.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal. Via the Intercolonial Railway. Maritime Express is only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 12th April, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contract for 4 years.

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A CALL

To the P. E. Island Seed Fair, Domestic Science Exhibition and Poultry Show, to be held in MARKET BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN, MARCH 12, 13 and 14, 1912.

The educational meetings held in connection with Fair, with such speakers as Prof. Cumming of Truro, Prof. Grisdale, Director Central Exp. Farms, Ottawa, Henry Mitchell, of Dairy Dept., Ottawa, and others, also experts, to address the women's meetings and Poultry farmers, should mean that farmers and others who are studying their own interests will make a point to attend as there is always something to learn, and at the Fair you can compare results gotten by fellow farmers and hear results of experiments, the science of growing crops, etc., that will be made clear by the different speakers at the educational meetings.

Special low rates from all stations have been secured during time of Fair. See ad. elsewhere. This will be the time and place to get your seeds, eggs for hatching and birds for mating.

Everything free and everybody welcome. Exhibit and attend the Fair. For information and prize list write JOHN H. GILL, Little York, March 6, 1912—11

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The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Flour, Beef, Pork, etc.

The Seed Fair.

A meeting of the managing Committee was held at Charlottetown on the 22nd inst., to make final arrangements for holding the P. E. Island Central Seed Fair in the Market building, Charlottetown, on the 12th, 13th and 14th March.

TENDERS

Stanley Bridge, Stanley, Lot 21.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 29th, 1912

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon

Tuesday, March 12, 1912

From any person or persons willing to contract for the repairing of Stanley Bridge, according to specification to be seen at the office of Patrick Walsh, Stanley, Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, Bradshaw, and at this office.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bond for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender.

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

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Stanley Bridge."

L. B. MAMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land 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.

Application 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 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 solely 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 \$3.00 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 purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—14

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island Mar. 22nd, 1906

Mail Contract

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th April, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on proposed contract for four years, as required times per week each way, as between

MOORE STEWART AND MOORE STEWART RAILWAY STATION, from the 1st July next.

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 Mount Stewart and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown. Post Office Inspector's Office, } Feb. 26th, 1912.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" & "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911—14

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Desjardis Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART & C. | A. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—14.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN

AGENT, Telephone No. 362.

Where Magdalen Failed.

(By Clara Mulholland, in the Ave Maria.)

She let the convent fall of good intentions: Mother Veronica's words of advice would never be forgotten. She would lead a useful, edifying life, be an example to her sisters and friends. She would never bring discredit on the dear convent. She would be in the world, not of it; for, although she would be obliged to accompany her stepmother to dinners and dances, she would not allow herself to be carried away by pleasure and vanity and would never give up the good practices she had learned as a schoolgirl. She would be faithful and exact in the performance of her religious exercises. Her eyes shined, her cheeks glowed. Magdalen made this declaration as she bade Mother Veronica a tearful farewell.

Your good will I don't doubt, dear child, the nun said kindly. But it will not be plain sailing. Don't trust yourself too implicitly. You will encounter many temptations and difficulties. To overcome these, you will require God's grace and Our Lady's help. So pray constantly and fervently. And, above all, by idleness. Occupation must always be the basis of a good life. In your home you will find much to do. Be kindly, helpful to others as much as possible.

Yes, Mother, replied Magdalen, her eyes brightening again. I'll be a model, I promise you.

And meaning every word she said, the girl looked up lovingly into the nun's sweet face, framed like a picture in the ivy-grown convent doorway. Then, stifling a sob, she stepped into her father's carriage and drove rapidly away.

A very few days saw Magdalen in a vortex of pleasure and dissipation. Her father was a wealthy man; his wife, a society beauty, whose one idea was amusement. There was no home life in the splendid mansion where the Milllands dwelt; no quiet hours when the different members of the family met together in a happy and intimate way. The children lived in a separate wing of the house. They were well provided with governesses and nurses; but their mother did not trouble herself about their education, either spiritual or intellectual, and took no pains to make them know or love her.

I'm too busy to look after them now," she said, when Magdalen expressed surprise at the isolation of the children. "When they are grown up I will take them about as I do you. First they must go to St. Margaret's for a while; then, when you are married and they are going into society, you will relieve me of some of the trouble of taking them round."

But now? I'd like to have them with me sometimes. They won't know or even care for you if they are always kept away.

Don't worry. I see them every day, and they're quite content. We haven't time to look after children as some other people do. We are going out to opera this evening. Sit on your white chignon. I want you to look well. For some time Magdalen struggled to keep the good resolutions she had made before leaving the convent. But alas! before very long she gave them up one after the other. She began to prey carelessly and heedlessly. Her devotion to the Sacred Heart and her love for our Blessed Lady grew less and less. Late hours and dissipation made it hard for her to rise early, and she soon abandoned to the advice and example of her stepmother and took her breakfast in bed. Although at first Magdalen felt remorseful, and reproached herself for her carelessness and neglect she gradually grew callous and ceased to trouble herself about anything but amusement. She still believed she loved Mother Veronica and would do anything she asked her to do; but she did not go to see her, and avoided all references to the convent and her life there.

Two years passed, and to her stepmother's annoyance and disappointment, Magdalen did not marry. She was admired and made much of wherever she went, received proposals of marriage from wealthy and in every way eligible men; but the girl was hard to please, and would accept none of them. People asked themselves what she wanted; and looking at the handsome face with its haughty air, they would shrug their shoulders and say that the world-behaved had really had a very good escape.

She has changed deplorably since she left the convent," one of her aunts remarked sadly. "She was sweet and attractive then. Now she is worldly and fashionable. She has lost her brightness and charm. Prosperity is not good for her. She has not a heart to stand it. God help her, poor child! I feel sorry when I look at her."

You wouldn't wish to see her poor, Anne, I'm sure, her sister said. "And she's really a fine girl. A fine girl she is! I should not wish to see her poor, and yet—Anne sighed. "So it is the case of adversity." In other circumstances,

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat it if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Noyes, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Now, Magdalen might have been different. "You'll have to convert our beautiful niece some other way, Anne," laughed her sister. "John is perfectly solvent, and likely to remain so till the end of the chapter."

Dear John! I hope so. And after all as you say, Magdalen is a fine girl.

A year later, the fallacy of their remarks and the uncertainty of life and the things of this world was proved to John Maitland's family in an awful and sudden manner.

One night as Magdalen and her stepmother stood waiting for the carriage on the steps of a theatre, a narrow ray ran up the street shouting at the top of its voice:

Failure of Barne & Maitland! Sudden death of Maitland!

Horror gripped Magdalen's heart and anguish swept over her soul: Her father! Oh God! Was it a horrible dream?

Miss Maitland cried! some one said in her ear; and she remembered nothing more till she found herself trembling and sobbing upon the bed in her beautiful room.

After this followed days and nights of unspeakable misery. Her father was dead, his fortune gone, and for the first time in her life Magdalen knew what sorrow was. She felt utterly hopeless and full of woe. The disaster was tragic. To realize or face it with even the smallest particle of courage seemed impossible; and the girl made no effort to do either. Her spirit was crushed, and she wept and moaned. To rouse herself and bear her troubles bravely, appeared to be quite beyond her; and, continually bewailing the cruelty of her fate, she folded her hands and refused to be comforted.

How it was accomplished Magdalen never knew, but soon after her father's failure and death, she, her stepmother and the two little girls found themselves in a tiny house, in a back street, some distance away from the fine mansion that had been their home for so many years. An old servant cooked and worked for them. The governesses and nurse were gone; and the children, sad and neglected, ran wild round the place, or sat, two forlorn little figures, on the stair outside their mother's door. Mrs. Maitland was too ill to bear their noise, and Magdalen selfish in her fate, shut herself up to her room; and it they came near, told them angrily to begone; and, weeping and terrified, the children fled away.

News of the sad misfortune that had overtaken this girl, for whom she still had a real affection, reached Mother Veronica in her convent, and her kindly heart was deeply moved.

Have they really lost everything? she asked her nephew, a tall, clever-looking young man, already making good way at the Bar. "Are they so poor as people say?"

I'm afraid they are all but destitute," he answered sadly. "Tis a great grief to me, dear aunt."

I am sure it is, she said gently. "For I know—in fact, dear, laying her hand upon his arm, I used to think that you admired Magdalen, and that—"

I more than admired her, (he flushed to his eyes.) "But I could never marry a worldly woman, above all a careless Catholic. Had Magdalen—but she is irretrievably now. O aunt, if you could only see her and comfort and encourage her!"

Magdalen gave me up. She has not been to see me or stay one in the convent for years. I wrote on hearing of her troubles, offering my heartfelt sympathy and condolence; she has not responded.

No matter, aunt he replied eagerly. "Write again. Ask her to come to you."

I will, dear boy! But who knows? She may refuse to come. I think not. Something tells me at this very moment she is longing for your sympathy. Mrs. Maitland is not her mother, remember; and—"

He did not finish his sentence, thinking the words upon his lips better left unsaid. Unhappily forbade him giving full vent to his feelings where Magdalen's stepmother was concerned, and he turned to go.

How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

BRONCHITIS

Was So Choked Up She Could Hardly Breathe.

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes of the lungs, and should never be neglected, for if it is very often the disease becomes chronic, and then it is only a short step to consumption.

On the first sign of bronchitis Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be taken, and thus prevent it becoming chronic.

Mr. John D. MacDonald, College Grant, N.S., writes: "My little girl, seven years old, caught a bad cold which developed into bronchitis. She was so choked up she could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle, and with such good results that I got another which completely cured her. I cannot say too much in its praise, and would not be without it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

What is woman? asked a speaker at a public meeting. "Woman," replied a man in the audience, "married man—is an animate being with the power of speech abnormally developed, and entirely surrounded by a dress that buttons up the back!"

Tramp: "Mister, would you give me a nickel for a meal?" Pedestrian: "For a glass of beer more likely." Tramp: "Whatever you say, boss; you're payin' for it!"

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED. GENTLEMEN—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MILBURN'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE, St. Joseph P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

"You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for a quid a month right in this establishment, and now I'm owner of it." "Well you see what happened to you boss. No man who treats his help like that can hang on to his business."

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Your son is a specialist in diseases of the liver, isn't he? Is that a good branch of the profession? "Why it must be everybody has a liver, you know!"

A Sensible Merchant. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Milburn's Liniment cures Dandruff. "Fine old inn, sir," commented the host "Every thing in this house has its story." "I don't doubt it, remark ed the touchy tourist. "And is there any bary legend connected with this piece of cheese?"

W. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont. says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

Professor (to young man): "How would you punctuate the following: 'The beautiful girl for whom she was, was passing down the street?' "Student: "I think, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl!"

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Miss Mary Lebeon, Edison, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled with heart disease and nervousness for over two years, and was so bad at times I had to sit up at night being unable to breathe, and every little noise would make me shake and shiver. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to do me any good." A neighbor then advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As soon as I began to take them I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used the third box I was completely cured. I would advise anybody suffering from heart disease and nervousness to try these pills. They will save quite a bill to doctor's fees."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all heart and nerve troubles by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing Jan. 5th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Trains Inward, STATIONS, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, P.M., P.M., A.M., A.M.

G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway

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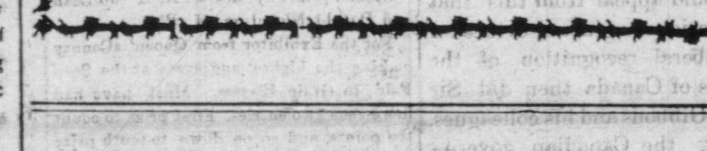
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