

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1910

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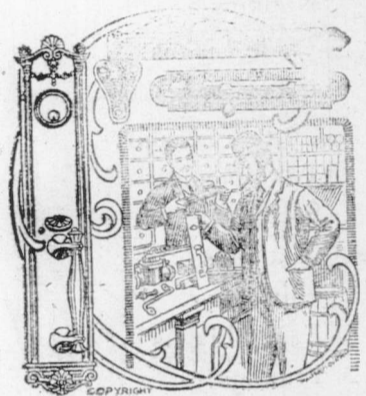
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We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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, Law & 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

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Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again nearly over, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nu and Slack Coal, E. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Gloucester, 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 dispatch guaranteed to all loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-4i

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.

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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.

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

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's College, " " " " " "
Notre Dame Convent, " " " " " "
Hillsborough Bridge, " " " " " "
Soldiers Monument, " " " " " "

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

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown
Black Horse Point, " " " " " "
City Hill, " " " " " "
Crossing the Capes
St. Stanley in ice
St. Martin in ice
Apple Blossoms
Travellers Rest
Beautiful 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.

Reminiscence of Cardinal Manning.

Cardinal Manning died, 1892. It is very difficult to attempt even the most imperfect sketch of the late Cardinal Manning, for, as the English writer, Mr. Stead, said, "there are at least three Cardinal Mannings. There is the Cardinal Manning as he appears to men of the world, to Protestant statesmen and to the great outside public to whom he is but a name—that is the first Cardinal. Then there is the second Cardinal as he appears to Catholics. And lastly, there is the Cardinal Manning as he was known to each of the thousands of sufferers whom he comforted, friends whom he counselled."

The following is a description of the great Cardinal in his library: "It was a library of moderate dimensions, and yet its well filled shelves contained all the weapons of learning and controversy, which the deepest and most active of ecclesiastical champions could require. It was unlike most libraries, for it was one in which logic greatly predominated, and they stood in magnificent array, for they bore many of them on their costly and ancient bindings the proofs that they had belonged to many a prince and even sovereign of the Church. Over the mantel-piece hung a portrait of his Holiness Pius the Ninth, and on the table in the midst of many papers was an ivory crucifix. The master of the library had risen from his seat. Above the middle height, his stature seemed magnified by the attention of his form. It seemed that the soul never had so frail and fragile a tenement. He was dressed in a dark cassock with a red border, and on his breast was a small golden cross. His countenance was naturally of an extreme pallor, though at this moment slightly flushed with the animation of a deeply interesting conference. His cheeks were hollow, and his gray eyes seemed sunk into his clear and noble brow, but they flashed with irresistible penetration."

The two greatest Catholic prelates of England in the nineteenth century—Cardinals Manning and Newman—were born at the opening decade of the century; both finished their course in the last ten years of the same, and the conversion of both occurred within a period of six years. Both had been High Church Anglicans, moving in the same social circles, with the same associations and the same friends. Both on entering the Church assumed the same sacred calling.

Henry Edward Manning was born July 16, 1808, at Copped Hill, Hertfordshire. In 1832 he was received into the Anglican ministry, and in the following year was appointed to the Rectory of Lavington. His life at Lavington presents a gradual opening up of the mind from the gloom of evangelicalism to the full light of the truth. Until 1837 he had held strictly to the direction of the Protestant spirit. It was only after he had been introduced to Dr. Newman at Oxford in that year that he began seriously to enter into the Anglo-Catholic movement.

In the Catholic Church he discovered that its mighty aggregation of holy lives, holy doctrines and supernatural activity could have no other cause than a divine foundation. From 1846 he noted in his diary that "the Anglican Church, in his estimation, was sick organically and functionally; that in the former relation it was separated from the universal Church and from the Chair of Peter, subject without appeal to the civil power despoiled of the Sacrament of Penance and of the daily sacrifice of the Eucharist; deprived of the minor orders and mutilated in its ritual."

The doubts and inquiries of his soul were at length put to flight by some sermons in the Anglican Church. These were the sermons of Bishop Hampden and of Mr. Gorham. Hampden was appointed in 1847 to a bishopric, despite the protests of all the Anglican clergy, who declared Gorham a heretic. Gorham was, in 1849, put at the head of a parish by the Queen and her council, after he had publicly denied the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and this notwithstanding the refusal of his bishop to accept such a man.

These two events hurried on in Manning's mind the decision to which he had long been tending. A church that depended for its discipline, and thus, indirectly, for its doctrine, upon the whim of a politician, could certainly lay no claim to Divine guidance. He pondered yet two years before he set his face finally towards Rome; he left the Anglican Church, and in 1851 entered among the members of the order of St. Basil.

The events of that

short time, from the moment when he received conditional baptism, on April 6, 1851, until he received the full rite of ordination from Cardinal Wiseman ten weeks later, would comprise many years in the life of an ordinary priest. Yet the subsequent career of the great convert has convinced the world that this haste was not by any means undue.

He was initiated into the ceremonial of the Most August Sacrifice by Father Faber, who was also a convert, and celebrated his first Mass June 16. He then proceeded to Rome, where he spent three years preparing for the arduous mission that awaited him in England. He proved himself an able champion of the Church's claims, and in 1855, when Cardinal Wiseman died, Dr. Manning was chosen by Pope Pius IX. as the successor. In 1859 and 1870 he was called to take up arms for the defense of the Papacy. Already he had done much in placing the temporal claims of the Holy See in a fair light before the world; he welcomed therefore the occasion to speak and to act as well for the spiritual prerogatives of the Pope.

In the Council of the Vatican his labors to this end made him one of the leading spirits. When the question of Papal Infallibility was broached therein, all but two of the bishops would have disowned it until later; Manning, however, by every art of eloquence and diplomacy almost forced its consideration upon the assembled fathers, and so vehemently did he keep it before the attention of all, and so insistently did he place its claims before all eyes, that he earned for himself at the time the epithet, "Diabolus Canonici."

The eminent services performed by Archbishop Manning both for the well-being of the Church in England and for the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See could not be regarded by the Holy Father with feelings of admiration and thankfulness. It was everywhere felt to be only a just tribute to his great worth that Pope Pius IX. in 1875, raised him to the dignity of the cardinalate. One of the most noteworthy incidents in his life was the great dock strike in England of 1889, which stands out as a representative and comprehensive example of his whole attitude in the field of labor.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Vatican Preacher.

There is a lesson in the following extract from "Rome"—for a great many good Catholics who, strong in their faith, and grounded in their catechism, like to think they have no real need of sermons, and so avoid the Misses on Sunday at which sermons are preached. The Holy Father finds it necessary to listen to exhortations and to be reminded of the weakness of human nature and the constant need of God's grace. The editor of "Rome" says:

The order of Capuchins has long enjoyed the privilege of supplying the Apostolic Preacher, the greater number of whom, after a few years' service, are elevated to the episcopate, or even to the Cardinalate. The present General of the Capuchins filled the important office until two years ago when he was elected to his present charge as head of one of the most numerous of religious Orders. Pius X. had no difficulty in choosing his successor. Many years ago in Venice his attention had been attracted to the preaching of a young friar who made a deep impression on the people. There were no gorgeous flowers of rhetoric in the sermons, but clear-cut, incisive sentences that carried with them a message of warning and exhortation, and that sent home the people with something to think about. So when Father Pacifico Sagginio left the Vatican to take up the reins of government over the whole Capuchin Order, the young Father Luke of Paris was bidden to the Vatican and installed in the office of Apostolic Preacher. It is very likely that at the beginning of each of his courses, he is still a little nervous before the distinguished auditors he has to address. While he waits in the ante-chamber of the Pop's apartment, the small Throne Room begins to fill; shortly the benches in the rear are occupied by the Generals and Procurators General of the religious Orders, in others are seated the chief prelates of the Vatican; and by the hour fixed for the beginning of the sermon over a score of cardinals of the Order have entered one by one.

Then a door on the left quietly opens, and those present catch a momentary glimpse of the Sovereign Pontiff himself before he takes his place behind the screen which hides him from preacher and congregation though he can see both. Then Father Luke begins—a little nervous at first for he has before him the

most august body of hearers in the world, but gradually warming as he enters deeper and deeper into his subject. It is a striking and significant spectacle. The Prior in the coarse brown habit, with his thin beard and pale ascetic face, is standing under the dais of the papal throne (the throne itself has been removed to be substituted by the pulpit), in a hall covered with precious silks and damasks under a fringe painted by a great master of the renaissance. He is one of the humblest of the sons of St. Francis, and he has been called here to speak words of counsel, warning, exhortation and even menace to the most exalted dignitaries of the Church. He has been for his subject of the year the four last itself: Death, Judgment, hell and heaven, and after his first timidity has worn off his voice rings impressively through the silence. He has forgotten self, but he has not forgotten the audience. He goes on to tell them of the immense responsibility that rests upon them by reason of the lofty positions they hold, puts before them the dangers of worldliness, ambition, human respect, laxity in discharging the duties of their offices; he probes their very consciences for the faults and even the crimes of which they shall have to render a most rigid account. Hell is not a favorite topic with preachers nowadays, but Father Luke does not shrink from it, nor mitigate its terrors for Popes, Cardinals and Prelates who betray the trust imposed on them. Hardly since the days of the famous Father Segneri has such vigorous preaching been heard in the Vatican as that of the Advent which has just closed.

The Archbishop-Elect of Vancouver, B. C.

The Rt. Rev. Neil MacNeil, Bishop of St. George's, Newfoundland, has been appointed Archbishop of Vancouver, B. C. The news of his promotion does not come as a surprise to those who know him and who have some knowledge of the spiritual needs of the western portions of the Dominion. Many will grieve, however, that he is going so far away not only by reason of the qualities of mind and heart that have endeared him to the people of the West Coast as well as to the clergy and laity of his native diocese of Antigonish, but also on account of the grave loss to the Church in those parts the removal from among us of a prelate so much worth necessarily entails. But the ways of Providence are mysterious, and now British Columbia will reap the benefits of untiring energy, scholarly attainments, and executive ability such as are rarely found together in one man. Add to this his sterling character, his scientific turn of mind, and his broad outlook upon the world, and you have a prelate that would grace the highest ecclesiastical preferment in America. His record, too, is there, and those who know it will readily agree that we are not exaggerating his merits.

Bishop MacNeil was born on November 21, 1851, in the parish of Mount, O. B. In the fall of 1869 he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, where his abilities and energy soon became recognized. In 1873 he was sent to the College of the Propaganda, where he studied for six years. He was raised to the priesthood on April 12, 1879; and then, leaving Rome, he spent a year at the University of Marseille in the study of astronomy and the higher mathematics. Returning to Nova Scotia in July, 1880, he immediately joined the teaching staff of St. Francis Xavier's College, of which he afterwards became president.

In 1881 he started the Agraria, which, notwithstanding the multitude of big other duties, he edited, with marked ability, for several years. During his administration the College began a new life, and made great advances as an educational institution. From 1890 to 1892 he edited The Crest, and continued ever since to be an occasional contributor to its columns. In 1893 on account of his knowledge of the French language and the great interest he took in the welfare of the Acadians, he was assigned to the parish of West Antigonish, Q. B., and afterwards to the parish of D'Arbouville, of which he was pastor when in 1895 he was appointed titular bishop of Nisopolis and Vicar Apostolic of West Newfoundland. On the 20th of October, of that year, he was consecrated at Antigonish by His Lordship Bishop Cameron. By a decree of Pius X. on February 18, 1904, the Vicariate of St. George was raised to the dignity of a Diocese.

Thus, then, the Archbishop-elect has already worked in the capacity of journalist, professor, editor,

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The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself fully.

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president, parish priest, and bishop, and in each capacity he has been eminently successful. He is, indeed, a man not only of varied learning, but of exceptional mental power as well. Let us quote an estimate made of him by Rev. T. Smyth Vaudry, C. P., of the Archdiocese of Chicago: "Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire and the United States of America—wherever the English language is spoken—hundreds of Catholic priests will deeply regret that the editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia should have seen fit to ignore such a peerless writer on the Catholic name as Bishop MacNeil, of St. George's, Newfoundland. His article on 'The Name of the Church,' in the American Ecclesiastical Review of Feb. 1st, 1903, is a masterpiece of logic and erudition. The elimination of such an expert and profound authority is a lamentable and irreparable loss to the cause of Catholic truth."—Casket.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

A man's respect for old age is apt to go lame when it bumps against boarding house poultry.

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

A woman thinks clerks were made for the purpose of enabling her to tell just how much she is going to be late.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"It's a mighty poor man, who says he lets his roof go untingled; his prayers will get to heaven easier."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither the 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."

"Do the men take their coats off that they can do more work" she asked.

"No," said the employer, "they take them off to rest more comfortably."

Beware Of Worms.

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

Little Willie—"What is logic, pa?"
pa—"Logic my son, is your line of argument in a controversy." Little Willie—"And what is sophistry?" pa—"The other fellow's."

Suffered Terrible Pains

From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back— one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Donald A. McInnes, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys, for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

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

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

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

The British elections finished on Saturday, and the results set down as follows: Liberals 273; Unionists 271; Laborites 39; Nationalists 86. From this it will be seen that the two great parties are practically neck and neck. Government cannot be carried on without the assistance of the minor, independent parties.

"Citizen (Over Forty)," who writes in the Patriot regarding the Mayoralty, is a contemptible coward who delights to stab his neighbor from under cover so long as he can screen his own identity and the Patriot, by constituting itself a mask for this nondescript shows the cloven foot and makes open profession of its degraded notions of journalistic ethics.

On Monday of last week, the committee, representative of all parts of the Dominion, on preliminary arrangements for the Dominion convention of the Liberal Conservative party, met at Ottawa, pursuant to the call of Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition. The representatives of this Province in attendance at the meeting, were Mr. John A. Mathieson, Leader of the Provincial Opposition, and Mr. A. L. Fraser, M. P. Mr. G. H. Perley of Ottawa was elected chairman and Mr. A. E. Blunt was appointed permanent Secretary. It was decided that the convention shall meet in Ottawa on the 15th and 16th of June next. An executive committee was appointed to arrange for the election of delegates and to carry out the details incident to the convention. Mr. Mathieson is the member of the executive for this Province. A local committee of twelve citizens of Ottawa have charge of the local arrangements incident to the gathering. Fifteen delegates for each County or Riding will be entitled to participate in the deliberations. They will be chosen by the respective county or riding executives. On Monday evening, Mr. Borden entertained the delegates and Conservative members of the Senate and Commons to a dinner in the Commons restaurant. Speeches were made by representatives from each Province. Mr. Mathieson was the speaker for this Province. He made a vigorous and able address, which was much appreciated.

More than a 100 men are believed to have been killed by a terrible explosion in Primero Mine, Colorado. Eight bodies have been recovered, and rescue parties are making desperate efforts to reach the interior works, cut off from the outside by the caving of the main shaft. Three men were killed at the mouth of the mine slope by the force of the explosion. Both the fans which the mine is equipped were shattered, and it is impossible to enter the mine until they are repaired.

An orphanage is soon to be erected near St. Dunstan's College. It will be called "St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage." The clergy of the diocese have subscribed liberally and it will be "a go." Plans for the new edifice are now in course of preparation and as soon as these plans are ready tenders will be called for. An advertisement setting forth the conditions and particulars of tenders will appear in the Herald as soon as the plans are approved. The inauguration of this much desired institution will certainly meet a long felt want, and the clergy of the diocese are to be commended for their generosity and to be congratulated on this important forward step.

Laurier The Meddler.

It would appear to be impossible for Sir Wilfrid Laurier in these later days to overcome a growing habit of making speeches which may cause international friction. His latest effort in this line occurred when the annual talk on Senate reform or abolition was brought up in the House by Mr. Lancaster of Lincoln who has been for years an advocate of the abolition of the Upper House. The Premier deliberately dragged in a reference to the election then waging in Great Britain. He said "At the present time an election is going on in England upon action taken by the second chamber. It is clear that the action of the House of Lords is blamed by many, perhaps the majority of the people. In fact that is the point before them. But whether the Unionists succeed or the Government succeeds, there is no doubt that the action of the Lords in renegeing the budget is resented by a very large proportion of the people of the United Kingdom. But I have never heard it suggested even by the most radical of the Radicals that the House of Lords should be done away with. The wish is expressed that there should be a reform of the House of Lords, and it is very probable that which ever party succeeds the House of Lords will in some way be reformed. I think it would be an unfortunate thing if the second chamber were abolished." It might be suggested to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he would be much better employed in minding his own business and the business of the country than in indulging in deliberate opinions from his seat in parliament on the motives actuating the British electors in the recent fight. There has been far too much of this conceited interference in the problems affecting other nations by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of late, and it is as uncalled for as it is undignified.

This Government seems to have run wild with meddling legislation and the last bill of this character to make its appearance is that introduced by Mr. McKenzie, recently taken from the ranks of the civil service to fill the important cabinet position of Minister of Labor. The bill in question provides for the investigating of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which may enhance or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers. This bill is likely to provide a heated discussion when it comes up for second reading. The administration of the act will come under the dept of labor, and will largely follow the Industrial disputes act commonly known as the Lemieux Legislation which was heralded as the cure all for every labor trouble which affected mankind. Six or more persons who have reason to believe that a combination exists which is enhancing prices to the consumer, may make application to a judge of the High Court for an order to grant an investigation. The Judge will then direct an investigation under the act by issuing an order to the minister who will call the parties together to name a member on the arbitration board. This board will report to the Minister, who may if it is reported that prices are unduly enhanced, take advantage of the existing statute authorizing the Governor in council to reduce or remove altogether the duty on the particular article. Another drastic clause provides that if the corporations against whom the report is made persist in their methods they shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1000 a day for each day they continue to offend.

Dominion Parliament.

In the Public Accounts Committee on Monday, 26th. Mr. Crockett laid bare a portion of the story of the dredging at Gasperaux River during election time, 1908, by the Maritime Dredging Company. The work was the dredging of a channel sixty feet wide and six feet deep at low water in the vicinity of Port Elgin. The water is shallow and in some places only one foot deep. Mr. John E. Moore's dredge Troquois worked there from 17th August to 24th October. Mr. Geoffrey Stead, resident engineer at Chatham, reported that no improvement in navigation had been effected, as the shoalest part of the work was untouched and that more work was needed promptly as otherwise the part which had been excavated would fill up. This work had been under consideration for some time. In 1903 Mr. Day, Mr. Stead's predecessor, reported on it and put the proper price at 20 cents a cubic yard. In 1907 Mr. Stead himself estimated the cost at 20 cents.

This on the face of it appears to be meddlesome legislation and it will be interesting to see how far any government can interfere in the private business affairs of any citizen or combination of citizens.

William Paterson the venerable minister of customs is the humorist of the cabinet. In his annual speech in the budget debate he gave the House one of those inimitable harangues which are classics in their way. To the intense wonderment of both sides of the House he produced a copy of the Liberal platform endorsed at the Ottawa convention of 1893 and claimed that its various planks had been lived up to and an earnest desire exhibited to carry them out. Some of these planks were reciprocity with the United States, land for the settler and not the speculator, strict economy in the administration of the country's affairs, reduction of the public debt, reduction of the tariff, or free trade as it is in England, reform of the Senate and prohibition. At the Ottawa convention Sir Wilfrid Laurier used these words "I say that the policy should be a policy of free trade such as they have in England, and from this day forward it should be the goal to which we aspire." Has there been free trade inaugurated such as they have in England? Every Canadian knows that there has not, and this was merely an anti election promise made with the deliberate intention of dropping it once power was secured. Has the debt been reduced? Have the expenditures been cut down? What of the glib promise of land for the settler and not the speculator? All these promises, solemn pledges of a party convention have been swept away like chaff before the wind. The debt has gone soaring up, the extravagance and wanton waste of the government have seriously injured Canada's credit and while the public domain has been plundered by a horde of hangers on who have too long robbed the people. The Liberal cry in 1896 was "Turn the rascals out." That cry could be taken up to day with ten fold vigor and cause by the Conservative party. The fair name of Canada is being dragged in the mire of international scorn by Laurierism and all it stands for.

Dominion Parliament.

On 26th October, after the work had been finished Mr. Stead wrote to John E. Moore. In this letter he stated that he had received no notification of the contract and did not yet know the price, though he had asked for it on 16th October. Mr. Lafleur had telegraphed to Mr. Pugsley at St. John saying that the deputy minister had informed him that he (Mr. Pugsley) had the contract in his possession and asking what the amount was. Several telegrams passed between Mr. Lafleur and Mr. Stead with regard to the quantities excavated. These disclosed the fact that the inspector kept no account of material cast over. Thus this part of the account had to be estimated. The order in council authorizing the work was passed on 20th November, nearly a month after the completion of the work. The total amount was \$33,969. The witness under examination when these facts were brought out was Mr. Lafleur. The case will be continued on Friday.

The intention of the Government to burke the Lumsden investigation as it burked the Hodgins' investigation, was brought clearly into the light Tuesday. That excellent point maker, Mr. W. S. Middlebro did it. Here is what happened—Mr. Middlebro explicitly and pointedly asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier if it was the intention to allow in the proceedings of the committee, any questions as to over-classification. Having put this straight question he sat down and waited for a reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat obstinately silent. He refused to say a word one way or the other. Mr. Middlebro repeated his question to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Carvell, the two great blockers.

They would not answer—merely laughed.

Thus the position is that the Government will not allow any questions on the basic question of the whole inquiry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not care to affirm his intention in advance; but it would have been so complete a reply to Mr. Middlebro to reply that such questions will be allowed that he surely would not have allowed it to pass if he could have made the promise. He could not make the promise; therefore, it is his intention to suppress investigation into the way in which the road is being built. This exposure was the event in a day of rather technical debating. Mr. Carvell admitted that when Mr. Fielding said that the cost of the line would be \$58,000,000 he was not acting on engineers estimates. A good deal of his speech was devoted to the question of estimate; he related at some length instances or errors made by engineers as to the proportion of rock and earth in construction work. He discussed the definition of "solid rock" which falls under no less than six headings, and expressed his surprise in view of the difficulty of the subject, at the small amount of difference, only \$2,789,000. He further urged that the Grand Trunk Pacific has objected to expenditures aggregating only one million out of a total of fifty-one million, or less than two per cent. That was a very small margin of difference.

It was shown that the work began on 17th August.

The department at Ottawa, however, did not notify the local officials until 29th Sept., six months later. On that date Mr. Lafleur wrote to W. J. McCordock, superintendent of dredging at St. John in his letter he said: "At the time the tender was received, I thought that this price was considerably more than for which the contract should be awarded. However, it has been represented to the department that the condition is such as to make this price fair and reasonable." Mr. McCordock did not reply until 9th October, in it he said: "I immediately set about seeing where the Gasperaux river was located, to find one in Nova Scotia, one at the Grand Lake N. B. and one on the C. P. R. in Sunbury county, N. B., but no others shown on the charts. I asked Mr. Shewen and Mr. Scammell if they knew of any other Gasperaux river and they both looked over the charts with me and said they knew of no other. On inquiring of the minister, I found the work proposed was at Port Elgin in Westmoreland county, N. B."

In another paragraph of this letter Mr. McCordock said:

"In many places in the river there is but two feet of water at low water and to move the scows ahead so that the spoil from the bucket may be deposited into the scow, first the dredge requires to dredge a trench 25 feet wide to 8 feet depth at low water, throwing the spoil to one side, then when this trench is dredged a distance the dredge is moved back to take out the remaining width 35 feet and the scow is floated in the trench just made." This means according to the admission made by Mr. Lafleur today, that the material was handled twice, the charge being 60 cents a cubic yard for the second, of \$150 a cubic yard in all. On 3rd October Mr. Pugsley wired from St. John to Mr. Lafleur to wire instructions to J. K. Scammell of St. John "to visit Gasperaux as arranged." In response Mr. Lafleur telegraphed to Scammell that "certain difficulties have arisen in connection with dredging in Gasperaux River. Please see Maritime Dredging and Construction Company at St. John who have the contract and report."

On Friday Mr. Borden rose to a point of order, calling attention to the facts that a resolution of Mr. Guthrie's was still on the order paper, not having been disposed of, and that until it was called in its proper turn the minister King could not discuss it on the motion that the House go into committee of supply.

Mr. Borden objected to matters being laid before parliament against the rules of procedure which matters might provoke discussion. Hon. Sydney Fisher who was leading the House agreed with Mr. Borden and said Mr. King could only discuss the question with the unanimous consent of the House. If this was granted Mr. King could go on. Mr. King began his explanation, again stating that he had sent (Continued on third page.)

They would not answer—merely laughed.

Mr. Meighen traversed Mr. Carvell's argument as to the small percentage affected, noting the determined and persistent manner in which the commissioners had restricted the points of dispute. He pointed out with great force how the premier's resolution omitted Mr. Lumsden's charges of over-classification. It was not the whole truth, but the seeming truth. Mr. W. S. Middlebro began by asking: 1—What should be the object of this investigation? 2—What is the apparent object? The object should be to ascertain whether Mr. Lumsden was justified in making his charges that on account of over-classification he had lost confidence in some of his engineers. Inasmuch as the gravamen of the charge was that there had been over-classification he asked the Premier if he would allow questions respecting over-classification to be put in the committee. Having put the question Mr. Middlebro sat down. Mr. Middlebro then addressed his question to Mr. McDonald and Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Middlebro took this silence to be an admission that such question would not be allowed.

The Government was afraid to allow such questions to be put. This was not a committee of investigation, it was to be a whitewashing committee, a strangled committee. Mr. Middlebro then turned to the Hodgins case. Major Hodgins had been dismissed because he was keeping the classification low to suit the contractors and the commissioners. The contractors complained of his classification. The commissioners sent Mr. Gordon Grant to the scene to see if Major Hodgins was giving as liberal estimates on classification as he should. Mr. Grant said that the classification was absurdly low, and that the resident engineers were too timid to give the contractors what they were entitled to. In two months Major Hodgins walked the plank. Now it appears that since Major Hodgins left there had been on a \$12,000,000 contract, an over-classification of \$2,789,000. Then Mr. Lumsden resigned because of over-classification on that same District F. Indeed Mr. Grant himself cut down over-classification by \$360,000. These things showed that Major Hodgins had been justified.

D. J. RILEY.

Jan. 26, 1910—20

CARD

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD FIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN I have been requested by the number of electors in Ward Five to elect Councillors at the election, and I am solicited by an appeal to you to do me the honor of electing me. I will endeavor (as in the past) to be the best of my ability to further the best interests of the electors of Ward Five. ISAAC L. LANE, Feb. 2 1910—11

"The Always Busy Store."

DISSOLUTION SALE! OF 30 DAYS.

The business heretofore carried on by W. W. and George Stanley under the name and title of STANLEY BROS., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. George Stanley retiring and to wind up the present business they have placed their

Entire Stock at from 20 to 50 p. c. Discount on Sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH AND NO GOODS ON APPROBATION

Table with 3 columns: 25 Per Cent. Discount, 33 1/3 Per Cent. Discount, 25 Per Cent. Discount. Lists various clothing items like White wear, Corsets, Ladies Underwear, etc.

Table with 3 columns: FUR COATS and Ladies' FUR COATS, Fur Coats and Ladies' Fur Coats, Fur Coats and Ladies' Fur Coats. Lists items like Neckpieces, Mitts, Meas Collars, etc.

STANLEY BROS.

CA. D. MODERN BUILDING PLANT!

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD TWO. Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to solicit your support and influence for a seat on the Council Board. The present year will be most important in the matter of Civic Government. The question of the continuance of permanent improvements and other important matters will be decided upon. I am prepared to support the permanent permanent work and I will do all I can to bring about improvements in our streets, sidewalks and sewers, and will support reasonable suggestions to add to the comfort and convenience of citizens. I promise that if I am re-elected that the interests of citizens living in Ward Two will not be neglected; and that I will at all times work for the economy in civic affairs.

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, C. B. Vault, Stone, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veneer, etc. of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHAS. LESLIE, 48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass., Jan. 5, 1910—41

After Twenty-One Years.

The waiting-room was crowded, noisy and dirty. The tired clerk at the Bureau of Information, never the most amiable of men, looked across and answered his questions gruffly, until an old woman, small and thin, carrying a tin, went up to the desk timidly but confidently. He asked her gently for several minutes, then pointed out the only vacant seat. What could she have said to have won so much attention?

Following his directions, she found the empty place, and sank into it with a sigh of relief, putting her bag at her feet, but keeping the bundle on her lap. Having settled herself comfortably, as if for a long wait, she watched the busy throng with keen interest. There were men, many of them hurried and anxious, others loitering with the evident purpose of killing time; women, unused to travel, worried lest they miss their trains, and worn with the care of little children; a few young girls, well dressed and full of life and laughter.

Her reverie was interrupted by a little boy at her side. "Oh, mamma, I am so tired. Can't we get on the train again? When shall we see papa?" he whimpered.

Uttering her bundle, the old lady took out a cookie and gave it to him. "Thank the lady," commanded the mother, who he did shyly, and then she added: "You are very kind. The children are tired and cross."

"She was a heavy, happy-looking woman, with a child on her lap and another scarcely older than the boy seated beside her.

"Little boys are always hungry. I know because I had one of my own, and the old lady brought forth more cakes, one for each of the other children. But her eyes wandered back to the boy and watched him tenderly.

"I am going to see my son for the first time in twenty-five years," she said, unable to keep the joy to herself.

"My, my," said the young woman, "what a long time! I am on the way to Denver. My husband has a good position there and has a nice little house ready for us. He's been there over a year, and I've been waiting at mother's until he could send for me. He's so anxious to see the children. They do grow a lot in a year you know. To wait twenty-five years must be awful. Tell me about your son. When will you see him? We have to spend two more hours here."

"In about an hour. I just told the kind gentleman at the desk that I am going to San Francisco to visit my son, and that it is twenty-five years since I have seen him, not since he was a mere boy, and I asked him to tell me when it is time for my train to leave, because Harry would be so disappointed if I missed it. "Indeed, it will be," she says. "I wouldn't want my mother to miss her train if she was coming to see me."

"Too old lady—Mrs. Johnson said her name was—littered the tired boy upon her lap, and he was asleep in a few minutes. "It doesn't seem long since my Harry was tired of preening into my arms when he was tired playing. Oh, those were happy days!" she sighed.

"Seeing that she loved to talk about her 'boy,' the young woman asked kindly how it was that she had not seen him for so many years.

"Well," began Mrs. Johnson, deliberately settling herself to tell the whole story. "Harry was always at the head of his class, and loved his books. 'He will make his way in the world, never fear,' his teacher used to say to me, and her voice vibrated with pride. When he grew up he did not like Pleasantville—'It's a very small place—and he begged me to let him go West to 'make his fortune,' as he said. Father left you enough to keep you comfortable, and by and by, when I am rich, you shall come and live with me," was his boastful argument. Well, at last I yielded, for I could see he would never be contented where he was. It seems like yesterday that I packed his clothes into the little hair trunk which had been my mother's. I thought it would kill me, for he was all I had. Poor Harry!" she went on to herself, "he felt bad too, but when he thought me wiping away the tears that would come, he smiled bravely and said, 'Never mind, mother; I will write often and come once a year, or maybe oftener.' At last he was off, and I was left alone, all alone."

Mrs. Johnson wiped her eyes fervently, but remembering where she was going soon smiled again. After a few minutes the young mother, seeing that the dear old lady was afraid of being her talking to Harry, asked in an interesting tone: "Did he like the West?"

"At first he was, oh so homesick! He wrote often, sometimes twice a week, and his letters were full of questions about 'dear Pleasantville,' and of longing to see his 'little mother,' as he called me, and though he had so little money he would save a few dollars every month and send them to me to buy some laundry. Once he told me that he had a job, and another time he said: 'I recall the very words that all these years—I remember the stove in your

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS LEWIS, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

room never heated it comfortably. This money is to be a new one. Now wasn't that kind of the dear boy, and he working so hard for the little he had?"

"For a few minutes they sat in silence, the young mother looking thoughtfully at the little boy asleep in her new friend's arms."

"After a while," Mrs. Johnson began again in a sadder tone, "after a while he became so busy that he had very little time to spare for his old mother, though he always wrote a good, long, loving letter at Christmas-time, and sent me a lovely gift—but that was all. How well I remember the first time he 'snatched a moment at the office' (he lived in San Francisco then) to wish me a happy Christmas, and the note was written by a typewriter and only the same was in his writing. Somehow I cried over that letter. It didn't seem like it came from him at all, and it was so careless like, but then I am a foolish old woman, and ought to have been glad that he had a stenographer at all—he that had no start in life."

"Except a good home and a kind mother," said the other, with a note of indignation in her voice which her companion did not notice. "All these years," she continued, "I have knit him the nice warm gray socks he used to like, and sent them to him in October. I work on them a little while every evening, and think of the happy times when he was a boy and was so fond of me—though, of course, he's fond of me still or he would never have sent for me. Then sometimes she rattled on, "I make cookies just like those for he always was the greatest boy you ever saw for cookies! Judge Simmons, who lives near me at home, knows all about everything that happens over the whole country, and he says that my Harry is one of the greatest men in California, and gives a great deal of money to the poor and to colleges and art schools. There aren't many boys like Harry," and her dear old face fairly beamed.

"Did he ever get married?" asked her companion.

"Not until he was almost forty. He wrote me a long letter and told me how beautiful and good his Marie was, and sent me her love. Now, wasn't that nice of her? Well, she went on not waiting for an answer, she died three years later, and Harry was heart-broken. He got homesick just like when he first went away, and said he was coming to take me a little visit. As soon as I got that letter I put clean curtains in his room, and then, thinks I, he is used to such grand things, I must let the old pla look too shabby, so I painted white the willow chair so he could sit in it. You see, I always kept his room just as he liked it, kind of hoping he'd surprise me sometime, but he never did," she added slowly, with a lit sigh.

"Well," she resumed, "I was telling you about fixing up his room. I worked in it for three days, and there wasn't a prettier place in Pleasantville, when I was through. I put my best quilt on the bed, and the best cover on the table. The stove was rusty and dingy, so I took it down, as he would not need it in summer."

"There was a long pause. 'Business must be a strange, cruel thing when it keeps sons from their mothers and disappoints them so. The summer was well nigh gone before I had another letter. Harry was sorry, but business kept him away. I closed the room again, and somehow I felt sore and hurt about it until a week ago.' Here her face brightened won-

derfully. He wrote me himself in a shaky kind of handwriting. Wait, I will show you the letter."

Reaching down into her roomy pocket, she brought it forth and unfolded it with trembling hands. "Mother dear," she read, "I am sick and want you so much. The doctor says I must not go home, the trip would be very hard on me. Could you come here? Oh, mother, come if you can, I love you, and you recall I have. Your loving Harry."

The eyes of both filled with tears. Just at that moment they were interrupted by a boy in uniform.

"The clerk told me to take you to your train. It will be here in ten minutes," he said. With a hurried good bye to the mother, and a farewell kiss for the boy who had slept in her lap, she followed him.

"San Francisco," the porter called at last. Too happy to think of her weariest, the feeble old woman hurried with the crowd out of the car into the crowded station. "Carriage, carriage!" screamed the driver as she drew near. "I must be stylish, so he won't be ashamed of me," she thought and took it.

At last the carriage drew up before an elegant mansion.

A few minutes later a man leaving the house found an old lady lying face downward on the marble doorstep, and lifting her in his arms found that she was dead.

There was craps on the door!

Florence Gilmore.

To Control Food Prices.

Both in Canada and the United States there is a general outcry against the cost of living, and more particularly against the cost of food. It is annoying that in two countries that contribute, according to population, the largest share of the staple articles of food for other nations, the people should have to pay more for their own food than do the people of other nations whom they supply. There is something radically wrong about it. And yet an explanation is very difficult to obtain. There is a vague idea that there are too many middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and too many take-offs. These middlemen arrange local combines for the boosting of prices, and as the times are prosperous, and the consumer, as a rule, has money to spend, the squeezing of his pocket book proceeds apace. The real trouble is that the consumer has no organization, and individual protest counts for nothing against trade combinations. The poor old general public is the only body that never seems to combine in support of its own interests.

What it could accomplish if it did so was illustrated within the past few days in the city of Cleveland. The meat dealers in that city arbitrarily advanced the price of meat. Ten thousand working men, no doubt representing ten thousand families, entered into a compact not to buy meat until the price came down. The strike against the combination was expected to last a month, but in three days this object was accomplished and the price came down. Furthermore it is safe to assume that, that particular combine will think several times before it decides on another arbitrary advance in prices. If the hint is taken advantage of by other cities the public may stand a chance of protecting itself. In that particular instance the combine seems to have been represented by a large packing house company, which controlled the meat trade of the city, but in most places, particularly in Canada, it is not a case of a corporation combine, but merely general arrangements among the local dealers. The same conditions prevail from time to time on the Ottawa market, but there does not appear to be any practical method for the public to resist it. It is merely a case of getting as much out of the public as the consumer will stand for, and it will go on and increase until the public organizes some method of protection.—Ottawa Citizen.

(The boycott against high prices has taken practical shape in several large cities in the States since this article was written, and the results have been the reduction of the price of most several cents a pound.—B. Herald.)

Education.

For six years or more the Catholics of Austria have been planning the foundation of a Catholic University which should be genuine and Catholic. The anti-Christian nature of the lectures given from many of the chairs of the State Universities caused the Austrians to realize, long before attention was called to a similar state of affairs among ourselves, that the best means to secure Catholic teaching was to erect a university whose faculties would be entirely subject to Catholic control. Fifty years ago the Emperor Francis Joseph approved the project giving under his personal seal the imperial sanction to the proposed university, and bidding the bishops of the land to build and endow it where and how they might desire.

As with the early story of our own Catholic University, the crucial question in Austria was the provision of funds to establish the school. Fifty years ago was a time of practical value until in 1884, there was instituted a

Was All Run Down.

Weighted 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debee Junction, N.B., writes: "I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

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"I am undone!" shrieked the Tragedy Queen as she threw her arms upward with a wild gesture.

"Yes," agreed the Villain, as he stole a surreptitious glance behind her back; "Two buttons at the top and three at the bottom."

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces is writing to us as:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unending remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Some men are so constructed that they just have to swindle somebody, and rather than be idle they'll swindle their friends.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Starling Visitor—Gracious! What's that? Must be an earthquake! The plaster is falling too! Mild Mater—Oh, no! It's just the boys. Two of them are sick in bed today.

Lady—What! You've just come out of prison! I wonder you are not a bit wiser now! N'er-do-well—I don't own it, lady—I wish I did. I was only a lodger.

Sprained Arm.

Mrs. Ovington, Jasper, Ontario, 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 25c.

George—Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling? Dating—No, George; but you're good for any other girl."

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The man who habitually mixes capricious tears with his sentiment is like a watercore apple—looks best on the outside.

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Two men at Ottawa found guilty of applying without right for ballot papers at the recent municipal elections were allowed to go out on suspended sentence. Their punishment is certainly not hard. Perhaps, though, in Ottawa the people have not got beyond the stage of treating personation at an election as a joke.

The North Atlantic Trading Company, by permission of the Government of Canada, is selling the Government of Canada for \$71,275, price as it is expected to make out of the famous contract which the Government of Canada cancelled. The Government of Canada says that the not know was used in the North Atlantic Trading Company, which it had such large transactions. It would be interesting if some one could get an answer from a member of the Government of Canada as to whether it was so long while the North Atlantic Trading Company.

STANLEY BROS.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—B. F. Madigan.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated to Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this syrup of potent remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, cooling and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Peleh, Windsor, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough, which I cured by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept one of the many substitutes of the "Norway Pine Syrup."

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

School Books AND School Supplies

All the authorized School and College Books

In stock and Sold at PUBLIC MARKET PRICES.

An immense range of School supplies, in scribblers, 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 Wash and Door Factory, Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties Gothic window shades, store blinds, Balusters, Newell Posts, Cypress gutter and Gutters, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKES NO. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Feun and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

IF YOU DROP IN AND INSPECT, WE

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 28, 1909—3m.

Was All Run Down.

Weighted 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

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