

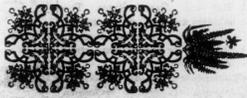
# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 10

## Ease For Eyes



Seeing requires a muscular strain only from those with imperfect eyes. By improving sight we remove strain, then fatigue and heaviness over the eyes usually disappear.

We fit up Eyeglasses with or without frames as preferred. Colored glasses to protect from bright light.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

## The Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting.

This Institution re-opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1909. Intending students will kindly remember the date and enter as soon thereafter as possible.

The most practical courses in Business Training devised. The best and most easily acquired system of Shorthand ever placed in the hands of competent teachers. It leaves NO regrets. The largest and finest equipped rooms in the Maritime Provinces. Medals, and among other prizes a \$135.00 Typewriter open for competition.

Look sharp, and do not be misguided only to regret it afterwards. For full particulars address

**L. B. MILLER,**  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 23, 1908—1st Principal.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish, etc., etc.

## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring. Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards. Encourage home industry.

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
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Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.  
Newson's Block, Charlottetown.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

## TRY HICKEY'S PERIQUE MIXTURE

It's cool, it's satisfying, it's good. A big blue tin for 25 cents

at all druggists and grocers.

**HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.**

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345. Manufacturers.



## For New Buildings Hardware

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

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

**Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.**

June 12, 1907.

## Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

**PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN**

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

**H. McMILLAN.**

## The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year,

Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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With your co-operation the Messenger will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

We will send free a copy of The Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

ADDRESS

**The Messenger,** 500 Fifth Avenue New York.

**JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., J.L.B.** (A. A. McLean, K.C. & Donald McKinnon)

BARRISTER, TR. and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
**McLean & McKinnon**  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## Ottawa Weekly Letter.

### HOUSE IN SUPPLY

### Things Hard to Explain

Remarkable Dock Contract.—Government Pays 75 Cents for Excavation, And Does the Work on Sub-Contract for 15 Cents.

### "POISONING THE WELLS"

Amounts Paid to Government Press—Middleman Buys Wharf for \$1,000 and turns it over to Government for \$6,000.—One Engineer Paid \$54,000 in Four Years.—Another Gets Salary on Two Jobs at Once.—Sir Wilfrid and the Manitoba Lists.—A Few Financial Transactions.

Ottawa, Feb. 27th, 1909.

The House has been in supply most of this week and has voted many millions of money, largely for Public Works, Railways and Canals. The Minister of Public Works has not yet been able to explain the following contradictions: On the 17th of March, 1908, Mr. Fielding predicted a falling off in revenue of six and a half millions or more for the year. In July 1908, the decrease was over six millions, and yet Mr. Fielding was putting through a supplementary estimate of 800 items, involving over \$6,000,000, and when reminded of the falling revenue he stated that there was no cause for alarm and that only some unexpected amount of calamity would prevent the construction of these works. In October, 1908, the works were all promised to the electors, and tenders were called for many of them. In December, 1908, when the falling off in revenue was much slower than it had been in July and October, the government concluded not to build these works because of the decline in the revenue.

SIR WILFRID ANSWERED.

Something has happened in Winnipeg which recalls Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at the beginning of the session. The Premier declared that the Conservatives had carried Manitoba by the use of outrageous electoral lists. The Robin government at the meeting of the Legislature caused a Committee of the House to be appointed to investigate this registration, summoning the judges who prepared the lists, and Mr. Sifton, on whose authority Sir Wilfrid made his statement. The Liberals in the Manitoba Legislature collapsed entirely, one of them admitting that the lists were correct, and the others refusing to offer any proof in support of Sir Wilfrid's charge.

### A REMARKABLE CONTRACT.

The Public Accounts Committee has begun investigations, and before the first witness had finished he showed that the Department of Public Works offers a field for a Cassell's inquiry. This witness was Engineer Valiquette of the Public Works Department. His evidence related to Quebec dock contracts of Dussault & Lemoine, begun four or five years ago, extended and altered by subsequent private arrangements, and constituting four separate contracts. The contractors have received over \$750,000. The inquiry turned on dredging and filling. There was no regular competition for this work, and there had been no call for tenders since the first contract, and then the judges were for a lump sum, whereas the contractor is paid by the quantity. The first price paid for excavation was 85 cents a yard, afterwards raised to 75c. Filling with earth was 20 cents, afterwards raised to 30c. On the two last extensions of the contract alone, the government paid for earth excavation and earth filling down to last March, \$87,000. Most of the earth dug out of the basin and some brought from outside was used for filling. So every yard they dug out the contractors got \$1.07.

### GOVERNMENT AS SUB-CONTRACTOR

Now comes the remarkable feature. A good deal of this dredging and filling was done by government dredges. The engineer testified that the contractor had not sufficient plant and that the govern-

ment had the only dredge capable of performing part of the work. Therefore the government took a sub-contract from the contractor. The terms were remarkable. The government paid the contractor 75 cents for digging and 32 cents for filling. The contractor paid the government 15 cents a yard, and the government scows dumped the material in the embankment. \$1.07 to the contractor who did nothing; 15 cents to the government which did the work. Engineer Valiquette says that the government really got 20 cents, owing to the difference between scow measurement and in the site. This leaves the contractor only 87 cents profit. He got only a little over five times as much as he paid. The government officer defends the sub-contract by stating that private contractors would have done the work for 15 cents, site measurement, which means that the government by a private deal paid \$1.07 for work that was worth 80 cents in the open market. In one season the government received \$12,130 from this dredging. The contractor got \$71,125 for what the government dredge did. In another year the government got \$15,570, with corresponding profit to the contractor.

openly and systematically debauched year after year." In the last year of Conservative rule, printing and advertising expenditure was as follows:—

Government advertising	\$ 42,713
Printing outside the Government Bureau	189,320
Total	232,033
Total in 1906 (Lib.)	871,707
Total in 1908	1,087,580

This latter figure is made up as follows:—

Advertising	\$ 287,187
Printing	300,413

Here is a list of a few government organs, through which the poison was distributed last year:—

Montreal Herald	\$ 36,738
Montreal Le Canada	6,643
Montreal Le Presse	7,801
Monoton Transcript	13,299
Quebec Soleil	6,958
Quebec Telegraph	7,460
Toronto Globe	6,493
Toronto Star	4,977
Winnipeg Free Press	4,788
Ottawa Free Press	32,748
Halifax Chronicle and Echo	13,213
Halifax Recorder	5,835
St. John Sun and Star	13,228
St. John Globe	6,385
Dawson World	3,070
Edmonton Bulletin	1,019
Brookville Recorder	2,154
Amherst News	1,000
Brantford Expositor	1,410
Calgary Albertan	1,610
Fredericton Herald	1,872
Kingston Whig	1,326
London Advertiser	2,494
Montreal Witness	6,828
Pinto Advocate	2,081
Régina Leader	2,344
Sydney Record	1,081
Vermont Herald	1,467

For the remainder, numbering some hundreds, see Auditor-General Report, 1908, page B 3 to 9.

### AN EXPENSIVE ENGINEER.

The government keeps a large and expensive staff of engineers and architects, and yet goes outside for much expert work. H. E. Vautel, of Montreal, is one of these outside employees. On Monday (Hansard, page 1464) ministers explained how much had been paid him in the last four years.

1905-6	\$ 6,196
1906-7	14,507
1907-8	11,757
1908-9 (incomplete)	22,231

These payments include \$12,350 for plans for immigrant sheds at Quebec, which have not been commenced, but may perhaps be built in future; \$12,000 for designing steel freight sheds at Montreal, which the government does not propose to build; \$18,000 for designs for St. Andrew's Dam on the Red River, and \$5,483 for redesigning the Quebec Bridge, on which Mr. Vautel is now engaged at \$1,000 a month.

### THE MIDDLEMAN AGAIN.

The middleman is still getting in his work. A neat job of his was disclosed in supply on Thursday, (Hansard unrevised 1686). These facts are admitted by the minister: Mr. O'Leary, of Richibouctou, N. B., owned a wharf, which he desired to sell. He understood that the government wanted the property and offered it for \$1,000 to Mr. Waterbury, an officer of the Public Works Department. Mr. Murray, a prominent Liberal, bought the wharf from Mr. O'Leary for 1,000 which was the price at which the owner offered it in the open market to the government or any other purchaser. Immediately the government bought it from Mr. Murray, for \$5,000.

And the government could have bought the wharf any time from the Conservative owner at the same price that Mr. Murray paid. Nobody knows that Mr. Murray bought the wharf in order to sell it to the government. Mr. Pagny sent a convenient engineer who reported that the price of \$5,000 was fair, just as another engineer reported that the price in the Monoton and Halifax land deals was just, and yet another engineer reported 75 cents a yard a fair price for dredging, when the same officer was accepting 14 cents for the government dredge that was doing the work.

### UBIQUITOUS RESIDENT ENGINEER.

A E. Howe, C.E. is an engineer regularly in the employ of the government. It will be remembered that he was engineer of the Quebec Bridge Company. He began that service in 1900 at \$400 per month. In 1904 he was receiving \$500 per month. Then the Transcontinental Commission made him a division engineer on the Quebec end of the Grand Trunk Pacific. From that time until the spring of 1908, half a year after the bridge fell, Mr. Howe was a salaried engineer of both concerns, receiving \$700 per month. It happened that during most of this period, ex Premier Parent was president of the Bridge Company and Chairman of the Government

(Continued on fourth page.)

## COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Head the warning; check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly troubled with an aching pain across the small of my back. I could not go to work and my back was so weak I would have to sit down. It would go away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

Walters—Are you going to stay with relatives next week when you go over to New York?

Williams—No, I find it cheaper to stay at a hotel. The hotelkeeper you see, never thinks of coming here to make me a return visit.

Golfing, baseball and plowing have all been indulged in in Ontario during the month of January, 1909. We are getting to be more like Florida every day.

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 20 and 25 cents.

Autoist (who has paid boy to bring assistance)—Did you give the farmer my message, boy?

Boy—Yep; I told him they wuz four automobileers stuck in a drift an' cudent git out.

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'Hooryay, an' gimme another quarter.'"

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

After a week of rain;  
A day of splendid sun;  
After a time of rain;  
The point of victory won;  
After the battle's stain;  
A life of peace begun.

## A Sensible Merchant.

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

## Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Garson, the most absent-minded chap I ever saw."  
"What has he been doing now?"  
"This morning he thought he'd left his watch at home, and then proceeded to take it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it."

## 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 50c.

## "He declared that Earl Beauchamp—pronounced Beecham—will be our next Governor-General. We'll have to loyally swallow the pill."

## HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.

## Heart Troubled Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Granton, N.B., writes:—"In the year of 1902 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any more. I was in bed for weeks and my heart was so weak that I could not do any work. I had no hope of living and had given up all hope of living. One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Listen, if you will try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better. On the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe these pills are doing you good.' I believe these pills are doing you good. I was able to get up, and I feel a good deal better this morning." He said, "I will get you another box right away." I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then. I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now. Price 25 cents per box. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909

The Budget Speech.

Premier Haszard delivered his budget speech in the Legislature, last Friday evening. This was his second deliverance of that nature and it must be admitted, even by the most optimistic that it was a "stale, flat and unprofitable" pronouncement. Last year's budget was a wretched affair, and it must be confessed that this year's was not much of an improvement. Indeed, so far as the financial outlook for the current year is concerned, Mr Haszard's forecast of last Friday evening is much more discouraging than his deliverance of a year ago. Last year, the Premier admitted an anticipated deficit of \$7,000 on the year's financial transactions; but the actual shortage at the end of the fiscal year was upwards of \$55,000. This year he estimates the expenditure at \$393,309, and the revenue at \$370,195. These figures show a deficit of \$23,114 on the year's business. But the Premier's estimates of last year left a shortage of over \$55,000 on the year's transactions, and if his predictions of this year come out in about the same proportion, the deficit on the 30th. Sept. next will not be \$23,000; but upwards of \$75,000.

The Premier boldly proclaims his policy of adding to the debt of the Province, for the construction of bridges and other public works. It requires no little temerity for the Leader of the party, whose shibboleth has all along been to make revenue and expenditure meet, to come out now flatfooted in favor of increasing our Provincial debt. Of course, we know that piling up the debt of the Province has been the principal achievement of our Liberal Provincial Government, for the last eighteen years; but hitherto they have been a little shy of exhibiting themselves in their true light. Now, however, the people know what they may expect; the Leader of the Government has proclaimed a deficit to start with, and lays it down as his policy that the debt of the Province must be augmented. It is well to have the mask thus removed and the actual intentions of the Government proclaimed by the Leader. The policy of political deception has stood the Government in such good stead that the Leader, grown bold, makes a clean breast of the whole game. If the people are deceived any longer it will be with their eyes open.

The Premier was very bold in the attitude he assumed while delivering the budget; but behind a defiant tone, reckless declarations and untenable assumptions, his financial pronouncement had all the disintegrating qualities of a whitened sepulchre. He appeared to try to shield himself behind the Lieutenant Governor, regarding the contribution of \$2,500 to the Quebec celebration without the consent of the people's representatives. To borrow \$2,500 to give away as a present, without leave, was surely a bold stroke.

Take it, for all in all, Mr. Haszard's second budget speech may be pronounced a dismal failure. Instead of any encouragement that revenue and expenditure may meet, the very opposite is proclaimed without hesitation. The increase of \$70,000 to our subsidy only whets the appetite of the Government to go further and further in debt. If the hand of the Government is not stayed and a check placed upon their recklessness, nothing but financial ruin need be looked for.

Mr. Mathieson's Speech.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, commenced speaking in answer to the Premier's budget, about 10.30. It did not take him long to tear to shreds the flimsy verbose fabric erected by the Leader of the Government. He showed that, last year, Mr Haszard after announcing the addition of \$40,000 to the Provincial debt by the issue of debentures, immediately improperly proclaimed an anticipated surplus of \$33,000. But instead of this he succeeded, after receiving the full \$70,000 subsidy, in creating over \$50,000 of a deficit. The Leader of the Government erred in his figures last year, to the extent of \$47,000. In view of these facts, what may we expect him this year?

During the election campaign, the Premier would not tell anyone what our financial condition was. If, instead of deceiving the electorate by dangling before them, the bogus \$33,000 surplus the Leader of the Government had told the truth and informed them that the expenditure of the last fiscal year was over \$51,000 in excess of the receipts, where would he be now? Not all the gravel pits in the Belfast district would have bought votes enough to bring him into the Legislature. Perhaps after all, the Premier was no more the representative of the gravel pits than Hon. Capt. Read was of the sheriff of Prince County.

The Premier, said Mr. Mathieson, has openly proclaimed the policy of increasing the debt for capital expenditure. The Leader of the Government had instituted a comparison between our per capita debt and that of other Provinces of the Dominion. What nonsense! The capital debt of other Provinces is represented by revenue producing assets, such as railways, mining investments and other great sources of income. What have we? A poor house; not much could be expected from that; some old road machines; a few bridges and some rights of way. Valuable revenue producing investments, to be sure!

The Governments financial operations of last year afford no hope or promise of economy. As a matter of fact the pretense of making revenue and expenditure meet, so frequently intimated in the past, appears now to be openly abandoned. The expenditure last year was \$125,000 greater than the highest expenditure of Conservative times, and \$145,000 more than the average annual expenditure of the Conservative period. The Leader of the Government has afforded no evidence that our debt at the present time is not a million dollars. In his speech the Premier said nothing about his refusal to allow his officials to give evidence before the public accounts committee. This was a grave offence. When the people's representatives are refused this information, the people themselves are refused it. Does the Premier take the ground that the Government are masters; that they can give or refuse information which of right belongs to the people's representatives? In this connection, Mr. Mathieson called attention to the conduct of the Government in the matter of the public accounts committee this session. Five weeks had passed and the chairman of that committee had refused to call the committee together. This is how the Government treat the people, through their representatives.

Last year over \$40,000 were spent without authority of the Legislature. It was

only in cases of extreme urgency that public money should be spent without a previous vote of the Legislature. What urgency had called for this expenditure last year? The Leader of the Government, said Mr Mathieson, had said nothing about the \$2,500 given to the Quebec battlefields. He (Mr Mathieson), was not opposed to the cause, or the expenditure if we had the money, and it had been voted by the Legislature. The Premier has no right, said the Leader of the Opposition, to make the statement that the money was paid at the urgent request of the Governor. The money was borrowed and given away without a vote of the Legislature. What authority had the Government to do this? Pride impelled the Premier to take this course; and poverty forced him to borrow the money. The transaction was not even covered by the Governor's warrant. It was not customary, he said, for a Premier to seek to put the responsibility on the Governor. It was a principle of responsible Government, the very essence indeed, that those who pay the taxes should control the taxes. But in our present position this principle is trampled under foot. Over \$40,000 was spent last year, above what was appropriated. Was that not a travesty on responsible government; was it not a farce? It simply means taking the money and spending it as you please. Is that the way the government of a free people should be carried on; are we willing to give up all our rights and accept tyranny? (This review will be continued in our next issue.)

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SESSIONAL NOTES.

When the House met on Wednesday afternoon last, a message from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, formally announcing the death of Speaker Smith was read by the Clerk. Premier Haszard then moved that Mr John Agnew, one of the members for the first district of Prince County, be Speaker. The motion was seconded by Mr Cummiskey and carried. Mr Agnew there upon was conducted to the Speaker's room, where he was arrayed in his robes of office and then took his seat in the Speaker's chair. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was then ushered into the Assembly chamber, took his seat on the throne and approved of the new Speaker and granted him all the usual privileges of the office. His Honour then withdrew and the business of the session was resumed.

Before going into the orders of the day a number of questions were asked, and other routine business was disposed of. Mr Haszard made the usual motion for the granting of supply. Mr Mathieson pointed out that the motion of the Leader of the Government seemed quite irregular. The resolution asking for supply had been placed on members desks for the first time, just then, although it was dated on Saturday, stating that supply would be asked for on Tuesday, now past. The Leader of the Opposition showed that the Government had failed to properly account for the supply granted last year. The information asked for by the people's representatives had not been given. Last year, the Government had spent \$40,000 more than had been voted by the Legislature. This money had been spent without authority and contrary to the principles of representative government. This was going back to the condition of things that existed prior to the advent of responsible government. The Government contributed \$2,500 to the Quebec battlefields fund, without any authority but their own, and had to borrow every dollar of the amount. It's going a little too far, to borrow money to lavish it in this way. Taking money, for which they had no authority from the people's representatives was deliberately breaking the law. This was sapping the foundations of our liberties and responsibilities.

After routine business on Thursday, the Leader of the Government moved that Mr William Laird be deputy Speaker of the Assembly. On this motion Mr. Murson expressed some surprise at the proceeding. In the Patriot of the previous afternoon, he had read that Mr. Laird had already been appointed deputy Speaker. In confirmation of his assertion the Government organ had published Mr. Laird's picture, along with the announcement of his appointment. Who gave this picture to the Patriot? He wanted to know if the Patriot ran the whole Government, and the proceedings in the House were only to confirm what the organ proclaimed.

At the afternoon sitting of the House on Thursday, some bills were advanced to a third reading, and some matters of routine were enacted. After this a resolution relating to our natural resources, which had stood in Mr. Agnew's name, was brought up for discussion, and elicited a considerable amount of information. It was a non-partisan discussion, and good speeches were made by Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. McLean, Mr. Dobie,

that had been made for election purposes; for the purchase of votes. One road inspector had freely spent over \$600, without tender or competition of any kind, in one district, to buy votes. This was a discredit to our civilization. All this money was spent from the 30th. Sept. to two days before the election. Mr McMillan, member for West River, asked the Leader of the Opposition to name the district referred to. Mr. Mathieson in answer, said it was in the Georgetown district, where the Government were putting forth such desperate efforts to defeat himself. This Government, said Mr. Mathieson, holds on to power by freely spending the people's money to buy votes. He did not wonder Mr McMillan had asked that district he had specially referred to. Other members might with equal curiosity ask: "was that in my district?" The information tabulated by the Leader of the Government, defective as it was, showed that, on the 21st. of January, the half year's subsidy, received on the 31st. of January, was \$55,000 of taxes, as well as other money, had all been spent except \$6,000. This was all the Government had to meet their expenditure for five months, until another half year subsidy would be received.

Winning under the castigation administered by the Leader of the Opposition, Premier Haszard rose to reply; but Mr. Mathieson pointed out that he had exhausted his right to speak, when he moved his resolution. The Premier sat down, and Mr. Cummiskey rose to speak; but it was quickly pointed out that he, too, had spoken, as he seconded the resolution. Issue was joined on this point. Mr. Mathieson called Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that he (Mr. Speaker) was proceeding to put the motion; therefore, it had been moved and seconded. Mr. Speaker, however, ruled that Mr. Cummiskey had the right to speak. The Leader of the Opposition appealed from the Speaker's decision; but the ruling was sustained by a strict party vote, 15 to 13.

Mr. McLean referring to Mr. Cummiskey's statement, that it would be misleading to give a statement of receipts and expenditure from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1908, pointed out that a comparison of this kind would be understood by the people. This had been done for the previous thirty years. Had the Government told the people the truth at the election, would now be in the House. We had a perfect right to know how last year's supply was spent before we voted new supplies. If the Government would act honestly, he said, the people would understand the financial condition of the Province. We are entitled to the information, and the Government are acting in a high-handed manner by refusing it. In consequence of Mr. Agnew becoming Speaker his place on the P. A. committee became vacant. The Leader of the Government admitted the justness of the contention of the Opposition regarding representation on this committee, by naming Mr. Prowse to fill the vacancy. Mr. Prowse declined on the ground of poor health, and the Opposition suggested Mr. McLean, but the Premier appointed Mr. McKinnon. The House then adjourned till next day.

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At the afternoon sitting of the House on Thursday, some bills were advanced to a third reading, and some matters of routine were enacted. After this a resolution relating to our natural resources, which had stood in Mr. Agnew's name, was brought up for discussion, and elicited a considerable amount of information. It was a non-partisan discussion, and good speeches were made by Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. McLean, Mr. Dobie,

Mr. Arsenault, of the Opposition, besides speeches from several members on the Government side. Following is the resolution: Whereas it is of the utmost importance that the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces should be conserved; And whereas one of the most important interests of this Province is its fisheries. Be it therefore resolved that this House respectfully request the Federal Government to take such steps as may be deemed best with a view to preserve, increase and develop the several fisheries, including oysters, clams, lobsters, herring, mackerel, codfish, smelt and others. Further resolved that this House suggest the appointment of a Commission after the pattern of the Scotch Fishery Board whose duty it shall be to act on the spot and carry out the intentions of the above Resolution. And further resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each of the Representatives and Senators of the Maritime Provinces and also the Federal Ministers.

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Mr. A. J. McDonald considered this a valuable discussion; and the suggestions thrown out are important and the action is in line with that taken in neighboring Provinces. It was a long time, he said, since a discussion regarding the lobster industry had taken place in our Legislature. When Mr. Hunter Duvar was at the head of the fisheries here, he had asked for suggestions from all the packers. At that time the law prevented the taking of lobsters less than nine inches, and also prevented the taking of seed lobsters. Under the conditions then prevailing, it was impossible to carry out the law. He had suggested the shortening of the season, much longer than that it is now. For this he had been denounced at the time, but now it is proved that he had been right. He considered the waters of this Province were over-fished. He did not consider the suggestion regarding size limit of any value. It is impossible of enforcement. He considered it would be an improvement to open the season on the first of May, and had always been in favor of that. He understood that in some places the very best lobsters were taken in comparatively shallow water. Regarding the falling off in the mackerel fishing, his theory was that they used to feed on the lobster spawn and the young lobsters, which had been quite abundant around our shores. As these decreased by reason of the lobster fishing, finding the food was no longer here, they sought out other feeding grounds. Mr. McDonald was speaking at six o'clock when the House adjourned till Friday.

On Friday forenoon the House sat only long enough to get through prayers, the reading of the Journal and a few questions, before one o'clock. In the afternoon the House met at four o'clock. Questions were resumed, and before finishing them some warm discussion and a division eventuated. Mr. Mathieson moved a resolution to the effect that there should be a select standing committee of the House, empowered to examine witnesses on oath. As matters now stand no such power is possessed by any of the committees. The result is that no evidence of importance can be secured, if such might at any time be required; as officials of the Government, for example, when required to tell what they know about certain public matters of the utmost importance to the people, simply refuse to testify on the command of the Leader of the Government. This is what happened before the Public Accounts Committee last session. Mr. Murson strongly condemned the Premier and the Government respecting their conduct in refusing to grant the power to examine witnesses under oath. It certainly was a most unmanly course for the Government to pursue, he said. What were they afraid of, he asked. If the Government has a good case, should it not be only too glad to have such knowledge established and unequivocally confirmed by reputable witnesses under oath? The debate was continued by Mr. McLean. He pointed out that the humblest magistrate in the land has the power to examine witnesses under oath; but the Legislature, the highest court in the Province, refuses this power. He quoted from the official records of other Provinces showing that all granted this power to their Legislative committees. This was the only

Legislature that refused such authority. Under these circumstances, the work of our committees falls to the ground. It was a poor affair, indeed. Finally the question was put to vote; but, of course, the Government supporters jumped up to record their votes against granting the power asked for by the resolution. The vote stood 13 Government and 11 Opposition. Mr. A. J. McDonald, resumed the discussion on the fisheries resolution. In his opinion a fishery board, such as the resolution asked for, would be very good; but the difficulty would be in its appointment. If not paid it would not work, and if paid the members would be Government officials and do only what the Government wanted. He dwelt at considerable length with the steps leading to the erection of lobster batcheries, in which he had been a first promoter, and cold storage and many other phases of the fishery question. After Hon. Mr. Richards had spoken in favor of the resolution, Mr. McLean made an excellent speech, presenting a large fund of the most practical information on the subject under review. Our lobster business, he said, had run up to \$600,000 or \$700,000 a year. Much difficulty had been experienced in enforcing the regulation as to size limit. Some years ago, a regulation on this phase was passed and instructions sent out by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to have it strictly enforced. The result of enforcing such a regulation would be the fining of every factory in the business. All of them were packing lobsters, under size. It was found, on enquiry that the enforcement of this regulation was impracticable. The only effective regulation to shorten the season. Formerly the season for catching lobsters was much longer than it is now. Since the shortening of the season, business had rapidly improved. He would favor shortening it still more. He was in favor of not beginning before the 1st. of July. He also favored limiting the number of traps. The size limit could not be enforced and would prove irritating. The fishing is much better now than it was in 1894, as a result of shortening the season. There were as many factories on our shores now as can be profitably run. If all are left free to pick, the matter would in a short time regulate itself, as the competitors would eventuate in the survival of the fittest. If such a board as asked for by the resolution were established, the greatest possible care should be exercised in its selection. It should be composed of practical men. Fishermen and packers should have their interests properly conserved. Regarding mackerel and herring packing, there was room for much improvement. The packages had much to do with the placing of the fish on the market in good order. He gave an instance of shipment of mackerel made by his firm in an improved barrel, which reached market in first class condition and was worth about five dollars a barrel more than if packed in the ordinary barrel. The improved barrel would not cost probably more than ten cents more than the barrel ordinarily used. The same thing held good for herring. Regarding the smelt fishery, he pointed out that cold storage was necessary, and the Government should provide a cold storage warehouse at Georgetown. That was the point of transshipment in winter time, when these fish were caught and sent to market. Much loss had resulted in consequence of this lack of cold storage. It was his opinion that as many mackerel as ever came into the Gulf; but they did not touch on the Island coast.

During the evening sitting on Friday, Premier Haszard delivered his budget speech, to which reference is made in our editorial columns. Mr. Mathieson followed and subsequently adjourned the debate. After routine on Saturday forenoon, Mr. Haszard moved that the budget debate be resumed. Mr. Mathieson, in reply, said he certainly did not expect to be called or expected to resume his debate at that time. The sitting would only be a brief one, and there was another debate before the House which might be taken up. He therefore would further move the adjournment of the budget debate. Hon. Mr. Hughes, thereupon moved resumption of the debate on the fisheries discussion. Dr. Warburton continued his remarks on this question for about ten minutes. Mr. Dobie, speaking on the fisheries resolution, referred to the hardship and tolls inseparable from the fisherman's life, and considered that every thing possible that could be done should be undertaken to assist them. Regarding the oyster fisheries, he believed, he said, in public ownership and disapproved of methods that had been adopted. He agreed with much that had been said; but thought the Government should take responsibility and that we should not import regulations from abroad to look after these waters. Mr. Arsenault said that, from the number of excellent addresses that had been delivered on this resolution, there were a number of men in the House who fully understood the fisheries question. Should a commission be appointed, he hoped some of these practical men would be placed thereon. He

pointed out that different dates for opening and closing the lobster season were adapted to different portions of our Island coast. As matters stand now a factory closed for two years cannot receive a license to reopen. He did not consider this a good arrangement. Small factories are sometimes bought up by the larger ones and thus a monopoly is created. If this regulation, preventing a factory closed for two years, from reopening were removed, matters would regulate themselves. He was not sure that the limiting of traps altogether would be well; but he would favor limiting the number of traps to each boat. He considered that about one third of the fishermen owned their own gear. Regarding the oyster fisheries, he knew that a good deal of dissatisfaction existed about the regulations in Richmond Bay, Essequo Bay and Grand River. The oyster fisheries and the mud diggers, come into conflict. The mud digging, in these places, was just as important as the oyster-fishing and it was of the utmost importance that the regulations should be such that it would be known where the beds to be preserved, as well as the places where mud might be dug, would be found. The sooner such regulations were made, the better for all interested. He alluded also to other fisheries and praised the good work of the Fish and Game association. He considered that this association should receive some public aid.

SOME QUESTIONS ASKED. Mr. Laird asked the Commissioner of Public Works if the Government had decided to open a road and build a bridge thereon on a place surveyed between Bay View and Stanley Bridge. If so when will the work be begun? The Opposition had asked for the original tenders for coal for the Hospital for the Insane early in the season. These had not been given so Mr. M. Kennedy gave notice of a resolution that the House order that the return be laid on the table. This had the desired effect, and the Commissioner produced the tenders asked for without the resolution coming before the House. The Premier in reply to Mr. Dobie said that it was not in the interest of

Mr. McKinnon asked the Leader of the Government if any or what action was taken on the Resolution of the House passed last year expressing the opinion that one of the vacancies on one of the new commissionerships on the Railway Commission be filled by an appointment from P. E. Island and to lay on the table of the House all correspondence relating thereto? The information asked for was promised as soon as prepared. Answers to Questions Nos. 67 and 69 were tabled. In reply to Mr. Wyatt, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Leader of the Government stated that there had been no particular method up to

the country that the correspondence in respect to the establishment of an Experimental Farm here be laid on the table.

Mr. J. A. MacDonald asked for a statement in answer to the following questions: (1) Has a new School District been established at or near Riverton in King's County within the past twelve months? (2) If so, give the description or boundaries of the new District. (3) How many scholars of school age are there in said District? (4) Out of what school District or Districts was the area embraced in the new District taken? (5) Give the number of ratepayers and the number of scholars of school age in each of such Districts before the creation of the said new District; the number of ratepayers and the number of scholars remaining in each of such Districts? (6) Lay on the table of the House all petitions or copies of same, reports of officers, correspondence and all other documents or information in the hands of the Government or the Board of Education relating to said new District either for or against its establishment there. The answer was that the statement would be prepared.

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WARM CLOTH COATS

We have just a few left in the NEWEST STYLES, Cloths and Colorings.

These must be closed out at once to make room for our New Goods. You can have any one you choose, either black or colored, at

HALF PRICE

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear SKIRTS.

This is a department of our store very little known. Just think how convenient it is to be able to get a Skirt made in the newest cut ready to put on for \$2.50 to \$3.00 and \$3.50, the

Stanley Bros.

now used in the awarding of agricultural course scholarships to farmers and their sons. All who had applied had been accepted with the possible exception of two members of one farm but for the future, if the number of applications largely increases, certain rules will be laid down.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50. I can fit any man's head or suit any man's purse.

H. H. BROWN  
The Hat and Cap Man

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get your overcoat ready." The overcoat is an absolutely necessary part of every man's apparel. It is essential to comfort that the coat should fit well. Ask to see our overcoats, try them on, note the style, fit and finish. We will please you in price as well. Prices vary—\$5.00 and all the way up to \$25.00 each.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope, or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN  
The Young Men's Man

### St. Patrick's Day

1825-1909

The Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's day on Wednesday, March 17, 1909.

By the usual Grand Parade of this Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in the morning at ten o'clock, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where service will be held, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the Societies will reform and parade the principal streets.

### IN THE EVENING

The Grand Comedy Drama

"Twixt Love and Money"

Will be presented in the

### OPERA HOUSE

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Vinnicombe's Orchestra in Attendance.

Plan of Hall at Rankin's and Jamieson's.

Admission tickets for sale at Beddin Bros and A. W. Reddin's Drug Store.

Doors open at 7.15 o'clock.

Price of tickets 25c., 50c., and 50c.

J. J. DUFFY,  
Secretary.

March 10, 1909—11

### Snappy Styles

—OF—

### Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,  
THE SHOE MAN.

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

An avalanche has destroyed the workmen's shelter in the Pongau District of Salzburg killing twenty-seven persons. Fifteen bodies have been recovered.

A deliberate attempt to burn the Toronto Post Office was made last Sunday night by the discovery of fires in three distinct places in the building.

In New York on Saturday, the train service was still badly tied up. Trains were few and far between, running generally from five to six hours behind schedule.

A blizzard which raged with tempestuous fury around Montreal all day Saturday produced a general demoralization in the railway service east of Montreal, but the region north of Lake Superior escaped.

Rod McKenzie, Yardmaster of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Sydney Mines was instantly killed by being crushed between cars while coupling cars. He was forty years of age and leaves a wife and eight children.

New Yorkers got their first glimpse of a portion of the "Round the World Battleship Fleet" when the battleships Rhode Island and New Jersey steamed into port and anchored at Tompkinsville, N. Y., where they will stop powder shot and shell.

Important developments are understood to be under way between the G. I. and the Government, involving the loan to the G. I. of \$10,000,000, to help tide over financial difficulties. The Government will bring down legislation authorizing the loan at an early date, the company giving security for the loan.

Ottawa advises that Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition will introduce into the Commons a resolution providing for the adoption of the British method of having the estimates submitted to select standing committees of the House, for examination before being dealt with by the House. This system, he believes, would facilitate passing the estimates and would prevent great waste of time in the Commons.

Arosha and Seppell on Saturday, were sentenced at Andover N. B. to hang May four for the murder of Edward Green. The scene in court was intensely dramatic. Seppell remained silent, but Arosha in broken English pathetically maintained innocence protesting "I no kill anybody I go die like good little boy, every body pray for me." All in the courtroom wept.

A seven year-old girl of Dan Donah, Caledonia Mines C. B. was burned so badly Sunday that death ensued about two hours after the accident. The mother had left the children alone, but only intended being away a few moments. The little one attempted to remove the blow from the fire and her clothes caught, enveloping her in flames which burned all the flesh from her body.

Two men for whom the police of Buffalo are scouring the City best into insensibility William J. Lova, of Saskatchewan and a diamond ring. They failed to find in his pockets letters of credit for \$10,000 on the British Bank of North America. Lova was found in an unconscious condition on Delaware Ave, by a patrolman. He was hurried to the nearest Police Station. His injuries are not serious.

The house of John McNeill, at Florence, near Sydney N. S. caught fire, and two children, a boy and a girl, aged two and three years, lost their lives. The father was at work in the pit and the mother went out for a few minutes. When she returned she found the house on fire and filled with smoke. The children were found in a corner suffocated and partially burned. The fire originated in a lounge. The house was gutted.

President Taft on Thursday last took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber Washington, the stormy weather compelling a change in the arrangements. The Capital was crowded and mighty cheering arose on the completion of the oath. The inaugural parade route was shortened but otherwise the day was a gala one. In his address President Taft declared for lower tariff, for protection of combinations lawfully carried on and for noninterference with court injunctions. President Roosevelt expressed pleasure at being relieved of the onerous duties of the Presidency.

The special Lenten sermon on Sunday evening last in the Cathedral was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan. His theme was religion and society, and his text was from Ecclesiastes XLIII. 34. He pointed out that our powers; what ever we possess, are from God, and therefore we should return to God as far as possible a homage of recompense. Our habits are formed or acquired. We should worship God with all our strength, and with all the powers of our soul, and then we cannot go far enough. Prayer and sacrifice were means by which to manifest our religious worship. This religious worship should be universal; no one is exempt from it.

It is said in particularly well informed London quarters that the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, intends as soon as possible to visit the principal centres in Ireland. Such a proceeding would be almost without parallel and its political significance at the present time cannot be overestimated. It may however, be assumed that Mr. Asquith will be reconciled beforehand to a more advanced policy of home rule than his whig colleagues in the Cabinet have seen their way to support hitherto. In other words the Irish vote, both inside and outside the House, has yet to be gained and even though the spectacle of a Premier making a grand tour through Ireland may be strange, its party usefulness will hardly be denied in the present circumstances.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Sixteen men were drowned in the flooding of a cofferdam used in the construction of a new dock at Birkenhead England. Three men rescued from the wreckage were badly injured.

Seppell and Arosha, condemned for the murder of Green, and who are awaiting execution on May 4th, are reported to be seriously ill in prison at Andover N. B. and likely not to recover.

The town of Brinkley, Arkansas was destroyed by a tornado and subsequent fire last Monday night. Thirty persons were killed and several seriously wounded. It was a town of about 2,000 inhabitants.

John Sammelson and Eric Anderson were killed, and Fred England fatally injured, while two others had broken legs as a result of the premature explosion of dynamite at Telegraph Point Prince Rupert B. C.

The Asquith Government suffered another electoral defeat in the bye-election for the Commons for the Central Division, Glasgow. Gibson Bowles, a Liberal Free Trader, was defeated by Scott Dickson, Unionist Tariff Reformer, by a majority of 2,113.

Sir Robert Bond, Late Premier of Newfoundland before vacating office, announced that the Government had made a contract with the Commercial Cable Co. by which the latter will extend one of its cables into Newfoundland, thence direct to New York.

Not since 1888 have the telephone and telegraph at Philadelphia been so completely prostrated. On the Pennsylvania railroad 80 miles of poles and wire are down. Weeks will be required to restore the lines to their former condition.

Premier McBride of British Columbia, according to a Victoria despatch has informed Dr. Spence, head of the Temperance deputation, that the question of local option will be submitted to a plebiscite of the people on a date to be decided.

As the result of a March blizzard which swept the country unannounced during the night of the 5th, the middle Atlantic seaboard found itself buried in snow and swept by destructive winds and for a time conditions seemed to threaten a repetition of the great blizzard of March, 1888.

A mammoth Forest and Game reserve of a million acres is projected, half in Minnesota and half in Ontario. The State of Minnesota decided to set aside one million acres to the south of Hunter's Island, on condition that Ontario did the same, the reserve to be operated jointly.

Justice Riddell at Toronto sentenced Engineer Kennedy to eight months' imprisonment for running his train on the wrong track at Harriston, causing a collision in which two men were killed. The Judge referred to the case as extraordinary. There were five men, any one of whom could have prevented the collision had he been attending to duty.

Hayes and Doranno will meet for their third race over the Marathon distance on March 15th, in Madison Square Garden. It has been announced in New York that this date had been finally agreed upon. Hayes, his backers say, has been in strict training since his defeat by the Italian on Thanksgiving eve and believes that he can now turn the tables on his rival.

A man named Atkinson is under arrest at Truro N. S. charged with the theft of \$75 and documents valued at \$5000, which he took from a hand bag of a member of the Legislative Council who was a passenger from Windsor on Monday afternoon. Most of the money was recovered, but Atkinson, it is said, threw the papers into the vent of the men's closet, and they are probably lying somewhere along the Midland track, covered with snow.

As will be seen by advertisement in this issue, great preparations are making for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, Wednesday next under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society. The celebration this year bids fair to eclipse any similar celebration of the day in this city. The morning religious celebration, the parade and the evening entertainment in the Opera House make up a program that cannot fail to attract, to edify and to entertain.

### DIED

In this city, March 2nd, Catherine McCourt, widow of the late John Moon, aged 57 years. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, Friday, March 5th, Fanny M. Second daughter of Peter and Frances B. McCourt aged 17 years. May her soul rest in peace.

### The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.22 to 0.23
Butter, (salt).....	0.20 to 0.21
Calf skins.....	0.08 to 0.09
Ducks, per pair.....	0.90 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.41 to 0.42
Fowls.....	1.00 to 1.25
Chickens per pair.....	0.60 to 0.75
Flour (per cwt.).....	0.75 to 1.00
Hides (per lb.).....	0.75 to 0.80
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb (clean).....	0.20 to 0.25
Oats (per cwt.).....	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes.....	0.00 to 0.25
Pork.....	0.08 to 0.12
Sheep pelts.....	0.60 to 0.75
Turkeys (per lb.).....	0.18 to 0.19
Geese.....	1.00 to 1.50
Bk. dressed.....	0.48 to 0.47
Straw.....	10.00 to 00.00
Straw.....	0.25 to 0.30

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

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus. Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

Men who wish to be well dressed are finding out the merits of our clothing. This store has struck up a more extended acquaintance this spring with men who dress well than ever before. That's only natural. Its decidedly to your interest to get acquainted with our clothing. All the latest styles. Every suit is the tip-top as to style and the height of good taste. While the price is much lower than clothing of equal merit would cost elsewhere.—Prowse Bros., Ltd.

Our clothing always fits well, looks well, wears well and sells well in spite of costing you so little.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

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

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on

### KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign,

King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phonix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

### Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,  
AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

### \$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, Wm. Moran, Prin.

### Morson & Duffy

Baristers & Attorneys  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

# PROWSE BROS, Ltd.

# BIG CLEARANCE SALE!

Here's your chance, beginning today to buy your Clothing, Furs of all kinds, Carpets, Oilcloths, Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, etc., etc.

Everything included.

## Discounts

25 p c

33 p c

and 50 p c

Remember this is not a sale of old stock, but the brightest and newest stock you ever saw. Come to-day.

# PROWSE BROS, Ltd.

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.

Stanfield's Undersclothing. This make of Undersclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards.

H. H. BROWN  
The young Men's Man.

Besides securing a sound, practical business training, you have a chance of winning the \$50 scholarship at the Union Commercial College. Enter now. Full particulars on request. Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

H. H. BROWN  
The Young Men's Man.

158 Queen Street.

### CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Probate Court, 9th Edward VII., A. D. 1908.

In re Estate of Annie Coffin, late of Morell, in King's County, in said Province, widow, deceased, testate.

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1909, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the premises at Morell Station, in King's County, aforesaid, under and by virtue of a license granted by the Surrogate Judge of Probate of the said Province, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1908, to the undersigned, Alexander McAulay and William A. Lewis, executors of the last will and testament of the said Annie Coffin, deceased.

All that tract of land situated at Morell, in Township Number Forty, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: (commencing at the junction of Murray Street with the Morell Rear Road and running along the Morell Rear Road north a distance of ninety feet, or until it meets Ambrose Barry's line fence; thence south a distance of sixty-six feet to land owned by R. N. Cox; thence south along the said R. N. Cox's eastern boundary line to Murray Street, aforesaid; and thence east along said Murray Street a distance of sixty-six feet to the place of commencement. Also all that other tract of land bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the east side of the Morell Rear Road one hundred and ten feet southwardly from the Main Post Road near Morell Hall; thence along Morell Rear Road southwardly for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, or until it meets the northern boundary line of a lot of land sold by Robert Coffin to John Hogan; thence eastwardly along said John Hogan's north boundary line for a distance of one hundred feet; thence north and parallel to the said boundary line of John Hogan's lot for the distance of one hundred feet or to the said Morell Rear Road at the place of commencement, containing by estimation one third of an acre a little more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the said lands belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

ALEXANDER MAULAY,  
WILLIAM A. LEWIS,  
Executors.

ENNEAS A. McDONALD,  
Proctor.

March 10, 1909—51

### CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

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

In re Estate of George McAulay, late of St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, in said Province, trader, deceased, intestate.

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, under and by virtue of a license granted by the Surrogate Judge of Probate of the said Province, on the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1909, to the undersigned, Margaret McAulay, administratrix of the personal estate and effects of the said George McAulay, deceased.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being at St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north and northwest by the Forting Road, on the west by the St. Peter's Bay Bridge, on the northeast and east by land of Ambrose Somers, and on the south by the Marsh on the bank of the river, together with the dwelling house thereon, being land for some years past occupied by the said deceased.

Dated this fourth day of March, A. D. 1909.

MARGARET MAULAY,  
Administratrix.

ENNEAS A. McDONALD,  
Proctor.

March 10, 1909—51

### Amherst Boots

Price \$2.50

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up, and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75

Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75

Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00

Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35

Children's " " 1.00

### Alley & Co.

### Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co

Feb. 10th, 1909—21

Calendar for March, 1909.

MOON'S PHASES. Full Moon 9d. 10h. 56m. a. m. Last Quarter 14d. 11h. 42m. a. m. New Moon 21d. 4h. 11m. a. m. First Quarter 28d. 12h. 49m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for each day of the month.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

It 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.

Transcontinental Commission

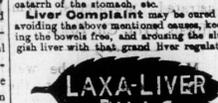
Mr. Hoare claims that he was able to do his duty as resident engineer on the two enterprises at one time. The government has paid for both.

Notes

Lawyer Shepley still gets a goodly share of government employment. In the list of payments last year by government for legal services, his firm is down for \$25,000.

LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.



LIVER COMPLAINT

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills."

It takes a lot of confidence in your appetite to cause you to order scrambled eggs at a restaurant.

Speak gently to an angry man. He will want to kill you anyway, so it doesn't matter if you do incense him further.

Minard Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Wife—Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress. Husband—Not much, except, of course, that a fortress must be harder to silence!

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

Muscular Rheumatism. 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 Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

The man who makes a good living hasn't much to complain of unless somebody else gets it.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is a Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease.

It is a masterpiece of trenchant and uncompromising logic.

"The Church," he says, meaning the old Free Church, who were the appellants, "thus set up was endowed by the liberality of its members with the property now in dispute."

Two competitors now claim it. Of the respondents the first remark to be made goes to the very root of their claim.

They are not either in name or composition the Free Church of Scotland. They are not even the majority of the Free Church; they are a body formed in 1903 by the fusion of the majority of the Free Church with another body of Presbyterian Dissenters, the United Presbyterian Church.

The property of the Free Church is claimed by this composite body, which to the extent of one third or some large proportion is composed of United Presbyterians. Of this new body it may be affirmed nearly as truly that it is United Pres-

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from.

One color 2 cents each.

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown. Block House Point, " City Hospital, " Crossing the Capes " St. Stanley in ice " Str Minto in ice " Apple Blossoms " Travellers Rest " Beautiful Autumn " Terrace of Rocks " Catching Smelts at S'Side " Sunset at S'Side Harbor " Summer St, Summerside " High School, " Pioneer Family, five general tions " Among the Bishops " A Morning Walk, Bonshaw " Trout Fishing " A Rustic Scene " North Cape " By Still Waters " The Border of the Woods " Harvesting Scene " A Shady Nook " Surf 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.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen.

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

June 12, 1907.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads, Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

10,000 Miles in Asia.

Routier's representative has had an interview with Dr. M. A. Stein, the leader of the Indian Government mission to Central Asia, who reached London on Thursday.

His series of expeditions in Central Asia involved three years' travel, and the covering of 10,000 miles in some of the wildest and bleakest regions of the earth's surface.

By a curious irony of fate, the explorer received his only serious injury on the very last day of his work, when engaged in surveying an unknown range at an altitude of over 20,000 feet.

After this accident the explorer had an arduous mountain journey of eighteen days before he could receive medical assistance. He then underwent an operation, from the results of which he is still lame. The story of his excavations amid the sites of buried and ancient civilizations is among the most fascinating of modern records.

Discussing his work, the explorer said: "One object of my travel was the exploration of ancient sites and ruins through the Tarim basin in Eastern Turkistan and the extension of these researches into the deserts which extend between the western part of China proper and Turkistan."

In addition to this, geographical exploration played a considerable part in the work, with a view to studying the question of physical changes due to the drying-up process which has taken place in historical times in these parts of Central Asia, and also survey work in the high mountain ranges of the Kaniun and Nanshan ranges.

During the earlier part of my work I was able to travel through the very interesting region forming part of Afghan Turkistan and bordering on the Pamirs, which had never been visited by any European since the days of the Boundary Commission. My first winter spent among the deserted sites in the

Scott's Emulsion

"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried Scott's Emulsion."

MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. Scott's Emulsion seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children.

It is so easily digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get Scott's Emulsion, there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

J. Hall, copy of Mrs. Smith's letter and many other testimonials, together with some of our reliable medicine for suffering children, will be sent you on receipt of 75c in stamps, mentioning this page.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 126 Wellington St. W., Toronto

The Late Lord Robertson.

We regret to report the death of Lord Robertson, one of the Lords of Appeal, who passed away suddenly yesterday morning at Cap Martin.

Death was due to heart failure, and was entirely unexpected, his lordship not having been ill previously. The remains are to be brought back to England immediately, the interment being that the funeral take place at Wye on Friday or Saturday.

James Patrick Bannerman Robertson was born on Aug. 10, 1845, the son of the Rev. J. Robertson of Forteviot, Forthshire, by Helen, daughter of the Rev. J. Bannerman, of Cargill.

The Late Lord Robertson.

Thus on both sides he came of a clerical stock, and is said in his earlier years to have suffered from the ecclesiastical narrowness to which he had to submit.

Graduating as M. A. at Edinburgh, 1864, at which he attained a considerable amount of success; in those days there was no Q. C. among Scottish advocates except law officers and Deans of Faculty, and Robertson did not gain that distinction until he became Solicitor-General for Scotland.

But he lost no opportunities and stood as a Conservative for Linlithgow in April, 1880, when he was defeated by Mr. McLagan. In November, 1885, however he was returned for Butehire retaining the seat until he left Parliament for the Bench.

In the meantime, his party having come into power, he had been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, an office which he resumed on their return in 1886. On the promotion of the present Lord Kingsburgh (McDonald) to be Lord Justice Clerk or president of the Second Division of the Court of Session, Robertson became Lord Advocate.

A polished and pungent speaker, he was very effective in debate, and also did excellent service on the platform in the country. Naturally, his practice at the Bar increased, and he was retained in most of the Scottish appeals to the Lords.

The most notable of these was the copyright case of Caird vs. Sims, decided in 1897. The appellant brother of the late Master of Balliol, was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and the question was whether a hearer of his oral lectures was entitled to republish them without his permission.

Robertson led the late Lord Davey—then Sir Horace Davey—for the appellant, and the Lords decided in his favor. This decision was the basis in large measure of the judgments in Wales vs. Lane, which affirmed copyright to exist in newspaper reports of public addresses where the actual speaker abandons all claim. It is somewhat singular that a dozen years later Robertson should have been the only Law Peer who declined to admit the copyright of the Times in its reports of Lord Rosebery's addresses.

In 1891 he was appointed Lord President in succession to Inglis, who had so long adorned the Scottish Bench. The change from Westminster to Edinburgh is believed to have been by no means welcome to the new Lord Justice-General. The routine of Court work, unrelieved by the fray of the political battle, hardly suited his temperament. The death of Lord Watson in the autumn of 1899 gave him his opportunity, and he became the Scottish Lord of Appeal in Ordinary under the title of Baron Robertson of Forteviot. No contrast could have been greater. Watson was the greatest lawyer of his day. He was a lawyer pure and simple, and his judgments are massive contributions to the English and Scottish law administered in the House of Lords and to the varied systems which find their ultimate expression in the Privy Council.

Robertson was a brilliant and acute mind applying itself for the time being to law. Robertson may, without exaggeration, be described as a unique personality, always interesting when he gave a judgment. The language was usually choice, and condensed, with an epigram here and there, and it was obviously formed from personal reflection, and not a mere echo of a colleague or an authority, and it was sometimes told in the expression of dissent. There was none of the lawyer's jargon, such as "I am strongly disposed to think," or "The inclination of my opinion is."

As a politician he was especially interesting and even piquant. The role of candid friend and critic of a man's own party is a difficult one, and it can be said of Lord Robertson that he played the part with success. In the House of Lords he never feared to stand alone, as in some noteworthy divisions he did stand alone. One instance was in the case of Waller vs. Lane, above referred to. Another was the workmen's compensation appeal of Brintons vs. Turvey, in which he refused to admit that a man who died of anthrax contracted, according to the accepted scientific theory, by the lighting on the eye of an anthrax bacillus, died from an "accident" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1897.

The late Law Lord's most remarkable judicial achievement, however, was his speech in the great Scottish ecclesiastical controversy decided in 1904. It was a masterpiece of trenchant and uncompromising logic.

"The Church," he says, meaning the old Free Church, who were the appellants, "thus set up was endowed by the liberality of its members with the property now in dispute."

Two competitors now claim it. Of the respondents the first remark to be made goes to the very root of their claim. They are not either in name or composition the Free Church of Scotland. They are not even the majority of the Free Church; they are a body formed in 1903 by the fusion of the majority of the Free Church with another body of Presbyterian Dissenters, the United Presbyterian Church.

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