

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 12.

## "PERIQUE."

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

### COOLEST SMOKES

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

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



## For New Buildings Hardware

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

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

## Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

## Dominion Coal Company RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—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.

## Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

## Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and 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.

## Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Hillsborough Bridge
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park
Soldiers Monument	

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

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

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.

## The Backward Pupil.

We have always had the backward pupil with us, says Rev. Dr. Shields of the Catholic University. He has been the trial of every teacher's life. But it has only been within the last few years that there has been any realization of the vast number of pupils that belong to this class. Dr. Seguin's work in the closing decades of the last century called the attention of Europe to the possibility of curing a certain percentage of the children that were being classed as defective. The work of rescuing these unfortunate spread rapidly through Germany. In the nineties it was taken up in England, and in a few years schools in which special training for these children was given had become a regular feature of the school system throughout Great Britain. Experience showed that two or three years of the right kind of treatment helped these children to such an extent that three fourths of them were able to take up regular school work.

In 1904 the Superintendent of Schools of New York City started the public by his report which showed that 39 per cent of all the children attending the public schools of New York were above the normal age for the grade which they were in. The annual reports for the following five years show that this condition of affairs has not changed. A great many causes were naturally assigned for this retardation, and a great many evils in the public schools system were attributed to this backward condition of the pupils. In his report of 1908 Commissioner Draper of New York State says: "I confess that it startles me to find that certainly not more than two-fifths and undoubtedly not more than a third of the children who enter our elementary schools ever finish them, and that not more than one-half of them go beyond the fifth or sixth grade. Professor Thorndike of Columbia University, in a Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Education in February, 1908, concludes that "at least 25 out of every 100 of the children of the white population of our country who enter school stay only long enough to learn to read simple English, write such words as they commonly use, and perform the four operations for integers without serious errors. A fifth of the children entering city schools stay only to the fifth grade."

Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, working under the Sage Foundation, has recently given us a valuable study of this problem in a book entitled "Laggards in Our Schools." More accurate data must be had before we can accept as entirely reliable many of the conclusions at which Mr. Ayres arrives, but there is enough in his book that is incontrovertibly true to make everyone in any way responsible for our schools pass and give serious study to the problems there presented.

From the data at our disposal, it seems highly probable that there are at present in the public schools of the United States some six million children repeating the work of their grade at an annual cost to the taxpayers of the country of something over \$27,000,000. It should be remembered, however that the financial consideration is not the chief one. Compulsory education laws compel the children to remain in school in most of our States between the ages of seven and fourteen. It is probable, therefore, that these six million retarded children would be in school in any case. But the statistics in the case shows us that the children who are put back and compelled to make their grade over, with few exceptions, leave school just as soon as the compulsory education laws permit. For the most part they drop out in the fifth and sixth grades. The \$27,000,000, therefore, is expended not for the benefit of these six million children but for their permanent discouragement. Manifestly, this problem needs looking into. Is the fault to be traced to congenital defects in the children or to mismanagement on the part of the school authorities? If the former, it is our duty to seek adequate remedies for these unfortunate children; if the latter, it becomes our duty to deal with the school officers who are responsible for this lamentable state of affairs.

The facts in the case show that there are many factors contributing to the retardation of these children: Late beginning, irregular attendance, etc., but they also show that by far the largest percentage of the evil is directly traceable to the maladjustment of the work of the grades to the children who are compelled to take it. In many cities the problem has been met and solved to a large extent by a proper adjustment of the work to the capacity of the children. This is shown by the percentage of retardation which varies from 7 1/2 per cent in Bedford

Mass., to 75.3 per cent among the colored children of Memphis, Tenn. Between these two extremes most of the cities of the country will be found to range. Thus the percentage of retardation in Wallham, Mass., is 10.6, in Meriden, Conn., 13, Boston 18.5, Springfield 23.3, New York 30, Troy 35, Baltimore 46.3, Cincinnati 58.7, Erie, Pa., 60.1.

Taking the country through, it may be shown that the work assigned to the grade is so far above the average capacity of the child that it takes on an average ten years to do the work of the eight grades. The average time required for a child to complete the work of the eight grades in Erie, Pa., is 12.4 years, and in none of the twenty-five cities of which Mr. Ayres has made a comparative study does the average child do the work in eight years.

When the child is put back and compelled to repeat the work of a grade, he is humiliated and discouraged. He contracts habits of idleness, and by his presence and example tends to demoralize the whole room. When the number of these retarded pupils is one-fourth or one-fifth the entire number in the grade, it is easy to realize the disastrous results which must follow.

Our schools are manufacturing dollars on a large scale. It is high time that the process was stopped. The work of the grade must not be determined by the caprice or the ambition of the school superintendent but by the needs and capacities of children. After this has been done, we will still have a large number of children in our schools that are dull and backward because nature has been less generous with them than with other children. To find remedies for these we must turn to psychology and to the improvement of home conditions. At present the backward children, from whatever cause, exert a disastrous influence on the entire work of the schools, and their presence in the schools is responsible for no small share of the failure of our school system, of which so much has been said during the last few years.

## Claims of Spiritism.

It is impossible, says Father Hugh Benson, writing in the Dublin Review, to acquiesce in the view that spiritism is a negligible danger. Even among certain kinds of ill-instructed Catholics it is making amazing and even disastrous progress. Add also this convert son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, there are probably many priests who have to deplore the loss of members of their flock owing to the pernicious interest awakened by its mystical influence. Modern spiritism now possesses its own literature and is growing day by day and adding to the volume of danger.

The claim of the spiritist is, says Father Benson, that by the agency of Providence the legitimate desire of communicating with the departed, friends or relatives, will be fulfilled. Further they claim that under certain conditions what the departed may have to communicate to the living must be of great spiritual or moral advantage to the latter. That the cultus has grown to great dimensions is evident from the fact cited by Father Benson that in the North of England the organization of spiritism has reached such a point that buildings are set apart for spiritist worship, hymn-books are issued and Sunday-schools developed. Although the term Christian is used, it is simply a tribute to the greatest moral teacher and martyr ever known, as the spiritists themselves term it. As to the manner in which His personality is interpreted, says Father Benson, it is perhaps enough to say that He is called by spiritists one of the greatest mediums ever known.

The first point of the Catholic teaching in this connection, says Father Benson, is that of Divine permission disengage or disembodied intelligences from the spiritual world can manifest themselves in exactly the ways in which we are told by spiritists these astral bodies do manifest themselves. In the New Testament, the Lives of the Saints and in the very Ritual, some of the phenomena not only can, but do, historically happen. Nevertheless, the Church pays company with the spiritists at this juncture and completely and finally denounces practices of spiritism. And says Father Benson, the main reason is that spiritism as far as it touches upon dogma leads to a denial of the fundamental classes of the Christian creed. Little by little Theism is the result of dealings with this species of mysticism. Moreover, there never fails to follow upon spiritistic dealings a deterioration in morals. Even spiritists themselves admit with sorrow that this is the gradual process of spiritistic

influences, and only the strongest possible kind of characters are able to resist for any length of time the sinister influences at work in spiritistic circles—a species of atmosphere whose tainting properties is a graduated process. Over and above these evils, there is the physical evil resulting from persistent inquiry into supernatural phenomena which cannot but disturb the nervous system.

The peremptory instructions of the Church are clear enough in regard to spiritism, and, says Father Benson, the reasons she gives ought to earn the sympathy of all who look to the advancement of the cause of morality. In brief, the Church tells us that dabbling in spiritism is not the road to truth, but to deception and error. While admitting the existence of evil spirits and the possibility of their manifesting themselves to souls still incarnate on earth she points out the extraordinary dangers that menace those who attempt by any backstairs entrance to penetrate regions closed by the hand of God. And as proof of these dangers, she points to the uselessness of the information purporting to come through these channels, and the injuries to body, mind and soul sustained by those who persist in such attempts. There is nothing to be gained; there is all to be lost. She does not commit herself to any guarantee of the truth of this or that particular incident or claim. She leaves us free to face with this dilemma; either this or that affair is fraud in which case its investigation is a waste of time, and a fruitful seed bed of self-deception; or else it is a reality, and in that case, a sinister and perilous reality.

## A Layman's Book for the Clergy.

"Impressions of a Layman" is the title of a beautiful new book with the name of Ralston J. Markoe on the front cover. The Messrs. Markoe, father and son, are converts to the Catholic Faith—and most welcome acquisitions to the ranks of the Church Militant. Well balanced men of fine scholarship, good business training, public spirit, and devoutly as the knights of old, in all the little things of life. Such men are welcome additions to any society.

But these men, the Markoes, have emphasized their sincerity as Catholics by taking an active, practical interest in everything relating to the Church that laymen may have a part in. In this book, intended mainly for priests and students for the priesthood, but sure to interest everyone fortunate enough to get a copy, "Layman" begins at the beginning of a parish and goes over every detail of a pastor's work.

He describes himself as "an American whose family in this country is as old as the Republic, and was among those who were instrumental in the founding of the Republic. His life has been devoted to the professions of law and civil engineering, partly to each separately, and partly to both, conjointly. He is now in charge of the construction work of the new Cathedral of St. Paul, Minnesota."

He traveled much and studied the Church wherever he went and from his observation and experience of successful conditions, here and there, he offers this guidance for the pastor who has a chance to begin from the beginning and who is zealous to have the temporal and spiritual interests of his parish built solidly and prosper harmoniously. Step by step he takes the new pastor from his arrival at his new charge and shows him the best way to go about things.

The scientific safe way to build and buy and choose his help and run things generally. He claims not one new idea but careful deductions from past experiences of others. And there is not one iota forgotten from his choice of a house keeper to the organization of his school and Sunday school and his proper mastery over the choir.

The book is published by the author at his home in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. Every parish library ought to have a few copies for the better mutual understanding it would create between pastor and people.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A few years after the Seven Years War, when the Radical agitation against the Court in Britain was very violent, a young Englishman of rank, the eldest son of the Duke of Portland (who was a member of the Opposition) travelling on the Continent, and visiting Berlin, was presented to the King. The Great Frederick conversed with him on the condition of Britain, and said: "If I were on your throne for three days, I would teach you what it was to have a King." "I fear sir," replied the Briton, "that the difficulty for you would be to keep on the throne of Britain for the three days."—Cassell.

## Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Feasting Sores, Rash, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it, I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the ground. I never expected to be so strong as I am. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"How did you attain your eminent position?" asked the scientist. "Natural elections, said Senator Sorghum. You mean that you are specially fitted by your ancestry?" "Nothing like that. I just naturally selected the offices I wanted and went after them."

Minardi's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"Didn't you propose to her sooner then you expected?" "Yes, but, you see, old man, I didn't want to exhaust all my topics of conversation before we were married."

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 Millburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

"An operation will cost you \$500" "And it is absolutely necessary—" "You can't live without it—" "Say, Doc, the high cost of living can't all be blamed on the tariff, can it?"

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."

First Golfer (who is beating the curate all hollow)—"Never mind, Sanders. You wait till you are saying the burial service over my grave." Sanders—"But, my good man, even then it would be your hole!"

There is nothing bare about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

"Well, sir, I managed to take hope." "What's happened?" "I managed to go through last week without having to borrow money."

Minardi's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The globe-trotter, it seems to me, is very much like a restless flea; He doesn't eat in one place, you see, But takes a bite anywhere he may be.

The cow had jumped over the moon. Why not, with beef and milk up in price as demanded, Herewith she continued going higher.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Stagnant Liver. Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

\*\*\*\*\* Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me." Price 25 cents a box, or 5 for \$1.00, as all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 51 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

On Friday evening last, Premier Haszard presented to the Legislature the Government's annual financial statement, usually called the budget speech. The Leader of the Government consumed about an hour and three quarters in the delivery of his speech, which was made up of confessions and admissions. The Premier's delivery was remarkable for the absence of that boastfulness, with which the Leader of the Government has hitherto, on similar occasions, regaled his hearers. The speech in striking contrast to some former budget speeches, was singularly apologetic in tone and was, to a considerable extent, a recital of failures, confessions and humiliating admissions on the part of the Government. The Premier spent about three quarters of an hour telling about the good guesses he made last year, in estimating the revenue and showing that the deficit was very little more than he had predicted. He admitted that the public accounts for the last fiscal year showed a deficit of \$17,490; but he claimed that amounts charged to sinking fund and other accounts should be subtracted therefrom, reducing the deficit by four or five thousand dollars. In thus juggling with the figures and fencing with the financial operations of last year, the Leader of the Government exercised a wise discretion. By such tactics he doubtless hoped to impress the minds of his hearers and divert their attention, in some measure, from the damaging admissions he was about to make regarding the Government's financial operations for the current year. At last the Premier reached the crucial point; made the damaging admission that the deficit for the present year would not be less than \$38,235,000. He estimated the revenue at \$369,206,000 and the expenditure at \$407,441,000. So this is the best the Liberal Government is able to say for themselves, nineteen years after they promised to make revenue and expenditure meet. After getting all the increase in the annual subsidy they can get, according to the Premier's confession; after taxing everything in sight and after rolling up a huge Provincial debt, Mr. Haszard now tells the taxpayers, that the expenditure of this year will exceed the revenue nearly \$40,000. In the face of this distressing and humiliating statement, he confesses that there is no hope of receiving anything on account of our claims from Ottawa, and he frankly says more taxes must be collected from the people. \$8,867 is to be spent on the experimental farm, and \$3,600 on account is to be paid to the Education Commission. The amount of \$3,600 to the education commission, added to \$342, already paid makes all \$4,000, so far for this commission. In addition to this there will be the cost of publishing their very voluminous report etc. What benefit are the people to receive from this expenditure? None at all; for the Premier says no action will be taken on any recommendation of the Commissioner. More than that, he says that he himself, went to Toronto and had a conference with Premier Whitney, who agreed to let our

Provincial Government have the Ontario series of school-books at the same price as they sell for there. By this means, the Premier admits, the school children here can have the series of readers for about 50 cents, which now costs them \$2.15. Why did the Government spend several thousand dollars on a commission from which the people are not to benefit instead of, at once, adopting the Ontario school books, and effecting a saving of \$1.65 per pupil? Let the parents of the school children remember these facts. From this brief summing up of Premier Haszard's budget speech, our readers may learn that the present Government are true to their record; that agility in rolling up deficits and creating a huge Provincial debt are their financial strong points; that their ability to deceive the people is what they chiefly rely upon to keep themselves in power.

MR. MATHIESON'S SPEECH.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, began his reply to the Premier's budget speech. He wasted no time in useless language; but at once attacked the specious arguments of the Premier and pierced his armor at its most vulnerable points. The Leader, he said, had occupied nearly an hour and three quarters in saying very little. The Premier's appeal to patriotism was altogether uncalled for. A better and nobler brand of patriotism would be to make an honest effort to collect what is justly due us from Ottawa. Since entering Confederation the Province has made financial leeway to the extent of \$1,600,000. The present Provincial Government have collected over \$1,022,000 in taxes. Last year the Government collected more taxes than the Sullivan and McLeod Governments had collected during their whole time in office. The Leader of the Government, said Mr. Mathieson, should have been candid and honest in his references to the debt and liabilities of the Province. The Premier could not deny, that the debt and liabilities were now upwards of a million dollars. It is very disingenuous for the Premier to leave out the quarter teachers' salaries and the numerous other large amounts falling due immediately or shortly after the accounts are closed on the 30th day of September. These amounts are due and the Province is liable for them. When Chalmers and Davison were employed by the Government to make up a statement for them, they were particular to include in the debt and liabilities every dollar that could, by any means, be placed there. It is another story now; and another plan is adopted when the Premier wants to hoodwink the people. The Leader of the Government, said Mr. Mathieson, did not tell all he knew about the by-elections; he made no reference to the defeat of his friend Captain Read and the return of Mr. Delaney. This was a victory for the Opposition; but in the other by-election the Opposition only succeeded in reducing the majority. The Government retained the seat; but the debt of the Province was considerably increased by the operation. The Premier and his Government had been engaged in the patriotic employment of suing some of the farmers. That was surely a very patriotic and statesmanlike process of raising a revenue. The Commissioner of Public Works sits in his seat self-confessed of the political crime of paying the salary of Charles B. Clay, while he was

a candidate for election to the Legislature. Not only that; but he paid another man to do Clay's work at the same time. The investigation of the Public Accounts so far conducted, shows that more money was spent on the roads, between the 30th, September and the 31st, December 1908, than during the whole of 1909. The elections were going on during the closing months of 1908; and all manner of operations were in force on the public roads. The best the Premier could say about the deficit of last year, was that it was only a small one; and this in the face of the Patriot's boasting that deficits had ended. For the current year he is obliged to proclaim in the Legislature that the deficit will be over \$38,000. This shows plainly that we are fast going from bad to worse. While the cost of education had grown, said Mr. Mathieson, the salaries paid to teachers had decreased. Our best teachers are leaving the Province, and licenses are given to some who could not qualify; to some who had grown old, and had been renewed to some who had even become grand mothers. More than five years ago the Opposition had called the Government's attention to the necessity of coming to the people's rescue in the matter of education, and from year to year ever since had reminded them of their duty in this regard. But during all this time, the Government stood guard over the school-book ring and all we had now was the unprinted report of the Commission. The people are still paying extortionate prices for school books, and the taxpayers are asked to contribute nearly \$4,000 on account of the expenses of the education commission, and no one knows how much more we shall have to pay this commission. In Ontario, Mr. Mathieson pointed out, Premier Whitney, when he ran against the Liberal Government, promised that he would reduce the prices of school-books, and he had scarcely come into office when he redeemed his promise. Now the people of Ontario get their school books for about one quarter of what they formerly paid for them. Premier Hazen had accomplished a like good work in New Brunswick, where a reduction of forty per cent had been effected in the prices of school-books. Mr. Mathieson showed how nature studies, agriculture and domestic science and kindred practical subjects had steadily declined from year to year and some instances had been entirely neglected since 1907. That is what has been going on, while the public money has been drawn upon to the extent of \$4,000, towards the expenses of this commission. Last year, said Mr. Mathieson, the Government, by suing and other processes of law, collected about \$10,000 more taxes than usual from the farmers. But those who are not farmers paid about \$5,000 less than usual. During the general election in 1908, the Premier, in his election platform, proclaimed that our claims against the Dominion Government, including the fishery award, would be vigorously pressed. Now, the Leader of the Government tells us that no hope can be held out of getting anything from Ottawa on these claims. All the Leader of the Government has done in this matter is to write some letters to the Premiers of other Provinces. Anyone ought to know that our claims stand on a basis altogether different from that of all other Provinces. Mr. Mathieson pointed out the practical manner in which Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson prepared our case against the Federal Government. In consequence of this we secured an increase of subsidy; but Premier Haszard has done no-

thing of a practical nature to assist us in obtaining justice, and all the Premier has to offer in reply is a smile. We have an unquestionable claim in the case of the alienation of the public domain and its distribution among several Provinces; but absolutely nothing has been done in this matter; absolutely no effort has been put forth to reimburse us for loss of our claims. The few papers tabled in this connection show the utmost carelessness and inaccuracy; so much so indeed that mistakes of several millions are manifest. It seems quite evident that the Leader of the Government is only playing with this important matter; that he has simply undertaken to mislead the people of this Province. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that our railroad, costing \$3,144,000 was charged against us; this is a claim from which we should benefit to a large amount; but the Leader of the Government has not attempted to do anything at all in this connection. This matter was never sincerely taken up, by the Leader of the Government. Had things been made in the proper manner, there would now be a record of every step taken. This would be data from which to continue the prosecution of our just claims. The Premier of Ontario, Mr. Mathieson pointed out, is a Conservative; but he is quite willing to assist Premier Haszard, in the matter of school-books. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal Premier of Canada, does nothing to assist our Premier in any particular. As a matter of fact, the Leader of our Government seems afraid to ask Sir Wilfrid for anything. (Mr. Mathieson here adjourned the debate.)

SESSIONAL NOTES.

On Tuesday 16th of Mr A J McDonald's bill founded on a petition was presented and read a first time, for the purpose of incorporating the Georgetown Temperance Association. In answer to Mr. Mathieson the Leader of the Government said the report of the education commission was in the printer's hands, and everything possible was doing to facilitate its completion.

On motion of the Leader of the Government, consideration of the bill guaranteeing the bonds of the cold storage company was resumed in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Gallant, who had moved the adjournment of the debate, resumed for the Government.

Mr. Mathieson, referring to some remarks of Mr. Gallant, said that all that was required to start indignation meetings in the country, was for the people to understand the true inwardness of the measure before the Legislature. This was in no way different from the scheme proposed by the Dominion Packing Company. It was called a cold storage company; but it provided for pork-packing, meat canning, fruit preserving, etc. It was not near so good as what the Dominion Packing Company proposed. There was no mention of what amount of space the public would be entitled to, and no mention of the scale of rates to be charged. The guarantee of the Dominion Packing Co. Mr. Mathieson again pointed out, was condemned by Mr. Palmer, and strongly condemned by the Premier, Mr. Haszard, in his speech before the Board of Trade in 1902. On that occasion Mr. Haszard considered the proposition of eight years ago was giving the Dominion Packing Co. a monopoly over all other packers. Mr. Mathieson wanted to know how Mr. Haszard found the taste of these words now. Mr. Haszard argued eight years ago, that if this was such a great affair why should not the company secure the money at the banks without a guarantee. This manner of cold storage was altogether different from cold storage in transit. Mr. Haszard thought the scheme of the Dominion Packing Company tended to blindfold the public, and we should not put our fingers in our eyes. How wonderful that Mr. Haszard and other members of the Government are now putting their fingers in their own eyes. Mr. Mathieson read a petition from J. H. Myrick & Co., J. A. Farquharson & Co., Auld Bros., R. E. Mutch & Co., Wheatley and many others, who all condemned the proposition. They all regarded the Government guarantee to this company as a most unfair discrimination against all competitors in the trade of pork curing and packing. It would certainly be doing a great wrong to assist any one in particular to kill out others in the trade. All those

who signed the memorial read by the Leader of the Opposition were political friends of the Government. It could not, therefore, be any desire to injure the Government that actuated these firms in their opposition to the Government's scheme. The more this proposition became known throughout the Province, the more it would be condemned.

Mr. McLean, answering the Leader of the Government, said the Premier was doing the Opposition a great wrong in keeping from them the amendments he just now intended he intended to make to the bill. Mr. Mathieson said, if we, in the words of the Premier, "do not know what we are up against" Davies and Fraser's names or business reputation are not under review at all. It is with the "Island Cold Storage Company" we are dealing. The Premier gave us to understand that Davies and Fraser are to be tenants of the company, they themselves have created. Before the bill can be passed, the House had a right to know what changes the Leader of the Government intends to make in the bill. In the New Brunswick Cold Storage arrangement provision is made for continuous cold in transit.

On the motion of the Leader of the Government on Wednesday to resume consideration in committee of the cold storage guarantee question, Mr. Mathieson said that before the motion prevailed members should have in their possession copies of the proposed amendments to the bill. This was the course invariably followed in the House of Commons, as a perusal of Hansard will show. Yielding to the contention of the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier withdrew his motion to go into committee for the time being, and the House went into committee on the controverted elections act. At 4.30 progress was reported and consideration of the cold storage bill was resumed in committee.

Mr. Wyatt considered this a question of such importance that it should receive the most careful consideration, regardless of party. He admitted that cold storage of itself was a good thing. There would probably be no dispute on that point. He was informed that cold storage, to be beneficial, should be continuous. In order to have the full benefit of cold storage, we should have it located at other points besides Charlottetown. In other Provinces, as well as under the Federal law, cold storage is provided for by a general act, so that any company or corporation fulfilling the necessary conditions may establish a plant for this purpose. In the bill before the House only one particular company is intended to be benefited. That looked very much like partiality, and was unfair to competing companies. In this case, the Provincial Government had no control. Once they gave the guarantee of the bonds, they were at the mercy of the Cold Storage Company. This company, according to the bill under consideration, has the power among other things, to sell their plant and property. Should they, after a short time, determine to sell out to another party, the Government have no power to prevent such a proceeding. In order to understand the nature of the security from the Company to the Government, Mr. Wyatt considered that the main features of the mortgage should be laid before the members of the House. The personnel of the company is to be at Halifax, and the bonds and the interests on them may be paid here or elsewhere. In view of these facts, he thought the Commissioner of Agriculture being a member of the directorate, as provided by the amendment introduced by the Premier, might not be a matter of very great consequence. If cold storage is a matter of such importance, why not frame the act sufficiently wide to be applicable to any company, and not confine it to the company now under consideration. Cold storage, in this case, is but a subsidiary matter with this company. Their principal business is pork packing. What is to prevent this company from allowing their property to depreciate, as it has done, since the old company failed. They might keep on paying the interest for twenty-four years and then step out, leaving the Government an old ramshead building. There is no particular guarantee as to the payment of the interest or sinking fund.

At the opening session Mr. Arsenault continued the debate. He referred to the provision of the act constituting the Commissioner of Agriculture an ex-officio member of the board of directors, as contrary to clause five. Even if this were not so, it would be more a disadvantage than an advantage, inasmuch as he would be powerless against the united strength of the other directors. He concluded by emphasizing the specific reasons why the members of the Opposition opposed this proposition. The guarantee was to a project that proposed cold storage as a mere sideline to the project, was not well adapted to create a monopoly for one company against all others in the same line of business, and because the control was taken out of the hands of the Government. For these and many other reasons he emphatically opposed this measure.

Mr. A. J. McDonald said that after hearing all that had been said he pitied the Government. It seemed quite evident that the Government had been imposed upon. The statement by the Government, that cold storage is supposed by the members of the opposition to be altogether unfounded. What they did oppose was such a one-sided arrangement as was attempted here. If the Government were anxious to encourage cold storage that would benefit the people generally; and would be established at various shipping points, then something might be said in its favor. So far as Kings County is concerned, and Georgetown in particular, this project was worse than useless. Different kinds of cold storage are required for different kinds of products, such cold storage as suits meat is not adapted for eggs, and so forth. The \$150,000 project submitted to the Government eight years ago anticipated a better and larger amount of cold storage. He thought it would be just as excusable to undertake to assist some of our lobster packers. At present pork can be much more easily and readily handled than it could be eight years ago, when the matter of guaranteeing to the extent of \$150,000 was before the people. From the knowledge he had acquired from different directions he considered the people were decidedly opposed to this project. He read from a report of a large cold storage plant at Lockport, N. S. In this case a large building had been erected and extensive machinery installed; but no guarantee of bonds was asked from the Government. Why could not the Island cold storage company do as they did at Lockport?

Mr. Wyatt said Mr. Haszard's speech would remind one of the man who shaved

before the public at the last general election, it might have been made public at the by-elections. Had such been done, he would have been the very first to stand up for it if it were of the proper kind. Cold storage to be beneficial must be continuous. As appears from the bill before us, the farmers could not benefit by it, and therefore he could not support the measure.

Mr. James Kennedy would be strongly in favor of cold storage if it were of the best kind and of general utility. This cold storage at Charlottetown would not be of general use. True, some men in Charlottetown might benefit; but it would be equally disastrous to others, as it would unequally subsidize the first named. He read a petition he had received from a number of people at Kensington and vicinity, in his district. These are fishermen, merchants and others, and they place themselves emphatically on record against the guaranteeing of these bonds. They show that in the matter of fish, no benefit, but injury would ensue. He showed that the charges that would be made on products sent in from outside points, added to the freight, would be so extensive that the value of the products, in many cases, would be swallowed up. The advantages credited to cold storage are very largely problematical. The most profitable way of getting products to the market is to keep them continually moving. (The Premier interjected a remark that Mr. Kennedy had perhaps shipped some bad pork.) Mr. Kennedy quickly retorted that it was the business of the Government Inspector to decide whether pork was good or bad. He desired to do what was right and just to the people he represented, and under present conditions, he could not support this proposition as it stood.

Mr. Arsenault said that if looked as if the Government had placed their back against the wall and determined to push this matter through without discussing it. He said the Opposition did not want to be quoted as against cold storage; but in this case cold storage was simply a side issue to pork-packing, etc. He quoted from the Nova Scotia cold storage act, showing that the Government are empowered to subsidize a cold storage company, equipped to their satisfaction, to an extent not exceeding \$5,000 a year, and for a period not exceeding three years. He also quoted from the New Brunswick act on the matter, showing how very different it was from the one before the Legislature. He read the conditions on which the Dominion Packing Company asked for their guarantee and showed how much more generous and favorable the company go to the back. Private companies have put in cold storage at their own expense. Why should these firms after having built up their business by industry and perseverance be subjected to undue competition and liability to ruin, by the Government guaranteeing a company to kill them out?

At the opening session Mr. Arsenault continued the debate. He referred to the provision of the act constituting the Commissioner of Agriculture an ex-officio member of the board of directors, as contrary to clause five. Even if this were not so, it would be more a disadvantage than an advantage, inasmuch as he would be powerless against the united strength of the other directors. He concluded by emphasizing the specific reasons why the members of the Opposition opposed this proposition. The guarantee was to a project that proposed cold storage as a mere sideline to the project, was not well adapted to create a monopoly for one company against all others in the same line of business, and because the control was taken out of the hands of the Government. For these and many other reasons he emphatically opposed this measure.

Mr. A. J. McDonald said that after hearing all that had been said he pitied the Government. It seemed quite evident that the Government had been imposed upon. The statement by the Government, that cold storage is supposed by the members of the opposition to be altogether unfounded. What they did oppose was such a one-sided arrangement as was attempted here. If the Government were anxious to encourage cold storage that would benefit the people generally; and would be established at various shipping points, then something might be said in its favor. So far as Kings County is concerned, and Georgetown in particular, this project was worse than useless. Different kinds of cold storage are required for different kinds of products, such cold storage as suits meat is not adapted for eggs, and so forth. The \$150,000 project submitted to the Government eight years ago anticipated a better and larger amount of cold storage. He thought it would be just as excusable to undertake to assist some of our lobster packers. At present pork can be much more easily and readily handled than it could be eight years ago, when the matter of guaranteeing to the extent of \$150,000 was before the people. From the knowledge he had acquired from different directions he considered the people were decidedly opposed to this project. He read from a report of a large cold storage plant at Lockport, N. S. In this case a large building had been erected and extensive machinery installed; but no guarantee of bonds was asked from the Government. Why could not the Island cold storage company do as they did at Lockport?

Mr. Wyatt said Mr. Haszard's speech would remind one of the man who shaved

the pig; there was much noise; but very little wool. He had been, most of the time he was speaking, pumping hot air. Notwithstanding all he had said, he said nothing to clear up the fact that the project under consideration was to guarantee a particular company against all others. If this was a good thing, then the project of 1902 was not bad; but the Leader of the Government condemned in the strongest possible terms the guarantee contemplated eight years ago. Mr. Wyatt here read from the speech delivered by Mr. Haszard in opposition to the \$150,000 guarantee. He could not then see any reason such a guarantee should be given the Dominion Packing Company. That would give them, he said, a great advantage over all other companies. If that was good argument then, it ought to be good now. Mr. Haszard, then said there was no need of such a guarantee. If that was true then; it is equally true now. If Mr. Haszard's argument was sound then it is equally sound now. Mr. Wyatt also quoted from the speech of Mr. Fraser of Davis and Fraser who condemned the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Dominion Packing company, and said that such a company would kill out all competitors. Mr. Palmer's speech eight years ago, was also quoted. The question was then put, emphatic against the contemplated guarantee of that day. Thousands of dollars worth of smelts were lost because there was no cold storage at Georgetown. Mr. Wyatt again turned his attention to Mr. Palmer. He pointed out that eight years ago, that gentlemen said he would oppose the guarantee should be given even if the security were in gold. According to the calculations given by some members of the Government the value of the plant would be \$60,000. The Dominion Government bonus of 80 per cent, on that would be \$48,000. That with the \$25,000 would be \$73,000. The sinking fund, according to the bill, is to be paid to the trustee company and the Government will have no control. He would not vote for this guarantee unless ample security were given.

Mr. Mathieson, referring to the Premier's sneering remarks as to what capital Georgetown would put into such an enterprise, wanted to know who was putting one cent into this enterprise except the Provincial Government and the Federal Government. When the Premier introduced the bill he said it was complete. But when the Opposition pointed out its numerous defects, the Leader of the Government came down to the House with several amendments. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the bill set out that Davis and Fraser, and Sims are to be provisional directors, and such other shareholders as these may associate with them. Now the Leader of the Government brings in amendments to the bill stating that the Provincial secretary shall be director. This was a contradiction to the first bill. The three directors first named, may or may not admit this fourth director to their meetings; or what could he do if he went in. The attempt to cure the defect in the original bill are so worthless that the paper they are written on becomes less worthless than it was before. In this bill the interests of the company are fully and specifically guarded; but no safe-guard is provided for the Province. In New Brunswick, the Lieutenant Governor in council determines what the rates shall be; in this bill there is no provision for arranging the rates to be charged by the managers of the cold storage plant. Why was not a continuous system of cold storage provided for? The stinging of hogs, was not well adapted for a cold storage plant. The proper place for a cold storage plant in Charlottetown would be on the railway wharf, at the terminus. The Premier is advocating the interests of a particular company; his interest is for the rights of the Province. Why did he not ask the Dominion Government to establish cold storage in their warehouse on the wharf? Is all

This is as far as our space and type permit us to go.

The offices of Holy Week in the Cathedral are as follows: This (Wednesday) evening, Holy Thursday evening and Good Friday evening, Masses will be sung beginning at 7. The morning office on Holy Thursday and Good Friday commences at 8 o'clock and on Holy Saturday at 7.30.

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

MODERN BUILDING PLANT! The undersigned intends to establish at 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, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls 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. CHARLES LUND, 48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910-41

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Articles from the local news section, including reports on the Ottawa market, a fire in the Dominion Steel Co. works, and other local incidents.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

Continuation of local news items, mentioning a fire in the Dominion Steel Co. works and other regional events.

St. Patrick's Day.

Report on the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Charlottetown, including the parade, speeches, and the appearance of the Rev. J. E. McIntyre.



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Advertisement for Amherst boots, describing them as 'the Farmer's friends' and highlighting their durability and quality.

Price list for Amherst boots for different groups: Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', and Childs.

Alley & Co.

Lime.

Advertisement for Lime, stating it is supplied in quality kilns and suitable for building and farming purposes.

C. Lyons & Co.

Morson & Duffy

Advertisement for Morson & Duffy, Barristers & Attorneys, located in Charlottetown.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A notice regarding the subscription for the annual publication, mentioning the need for payment and the value of the publication.

MARITIME EXPRESS

Advertisement for the Maritime Express Railway, highlighting the route between Halifax and Montreal.

Halifax

Montreal.

Advertisement for the Halifax and Montreal route, mentioning meal table d'hote and breakfast services.

Snappy Styles

Solid Footwear

Advertisement for solid footwear, promoting 'Snappy Styles' and 'Solid Footwear' for ladies.

Advertisement for A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, located at the Union Depot.

Advertisement for Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Advertisement for Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys.

Advertisement for Souris, P. E. Island, A. L. Fraser, M. P.

Advertisement for D. C. McLeod, K. C. I. W. E. BENTLEY, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

Advertisement for MONEY TO LOAN, Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Large vertical advertisement for MACLELLAN BROTHERS, featuring the text 'Have Moved to their New Store in Canadian Bank of Commerce Building' and '153 Queen Street'.

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders will be received up till noon Monday, March 28, 1910.

For the erection of a building to serve as a Roman Catholic Orphanage.

Near St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.

Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Mr. C. B. Chappel, Architect, Charlottetown.

All materials to be supplied by contractor.

Tenders should be marked "For Roman Catholic Orphanage," and addressed to Reverend Laughlin J. Macdonald, City Hospital, Charlottetown.

The committee in charge does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Feb. 14, 1910. Feb. 16, 1910.

Sheriff's Sale.

Advertisement for a Sheriff's Sale, detailing the terms of the sale and the location of the property.

Montague Dental Parlors

Advertisement for Montague Dental Parlors, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction.

Advertisement for A. J. FRASER, D. D., Aug. 15 1906-31n.

CANADA

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Probate Court, 10th Edward VII., A. D. 1910.

In Re Estate of Roderick A. McDonald, late of St. John's, in the County of Queen's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, deceased, testate.

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

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

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Alexander Macdonald and Duncan Morrison, both of St. John's, in the County of Queen's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Recorders of the last will and testament of the said Roderick A. McDonald, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in the County of Queen's, in the said Province, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1910, next coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed respectively, closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Mr. A. A. McLean, Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in a newspaper published in Charlottetown for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, and on the public schools at St. John's and Caledonia, in Queen's County, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this Nineteenth [Seal] day of February, A. D. 1910, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign.

A. A. McLEAN, K. C., Proctor. (Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge of Probate. Feb. 23, 1910-41

MARRIED.

SWEEP-ROSS—At Blue Mountain, N. S., Feb. 2nd, by Rev. William McDonald, assisted by Rev. J. A. McKenzie, Rev. W. H. Sweet and Miss Christy Janet Ross, both of Blue Mt.

MARRIED.

MCKAY—NELSON—At the Manse of Springton on Thursday March 3rd 1910 Mr. Roderick McKay to Miss Helen Nelson all of Harrisville. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Gillis.

DIED

CRAIG—At Mt. Lebanon, B. C. on the 5th inst, John Craig, in the 55th year of his age, formerly of P. E. Island.

LAVERS—At Georgetown on March 18th, 1910 Mr. Thomas Lavers.

HANDBRAN—In thirteenth, March 19th, James Handbran, aged 79 years. He leaves one son and six daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. R. I. P.

MCCANNEL—At Long Creek, March 21st, 1910. Miss Janie McCannel in the 84th year of her age.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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 MACEACHERN, AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

MARRIED.

SWEEP-ROSS—At Blue Mountain, N. S., Feb. 2nd, by Rev. William McDonald, assisted by Rev. J. A. McKenzie, Rev. W. H. Sweet and Miss Christy Janet Ross, both of Blue Mt.

MARRIED.

MCKAY—NELSON—At the Manse of Springton on Thursday March 3rd 1910 Mr. Roderick McKay to Miss Helen Nelson all of Harrisville. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Gillis.

DIED

CRAIG—At Mt. Lebanon, B. C. on the 5th inst, John Craig, in the 55th year of his age, formerly of P. E. Island.

LAVERS—At Georgetown on March 18th, 1910 Mr. Thomas Lavers.

HANDBRAN—In thirteenth, March 19th, James Handbran, aged 79 years. He leaves one son and six daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. R. I. P.

MCCANNEL—At Long Creek, March 21st, 1910. Miss Janie McCannel in the 84th year of her age.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Low Fares to Pacific Coast Points, etc., In Effect March 1st to April 15th, 1910.

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Nelson, Hobson, Spokane, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

Proportionately low rates are also offered to Colorado, Texas, Mexico, Montana, and many other Western Points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p. m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof, as far as the Pacific Coast. Nominal charges made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

For fares, time tables, maps and reliable information, write to J. QUINLAN, D. P. A. Montreal, Que. March 2nd, 1910-71

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, at a moderate price, his Farm of 75 acres, located on Peake's Road, Lot 52. This is known as the "Wallace" Farm, and fronts on Peake's Road. Fifteen acres of excellent land are cleared, and about twenty acres very easily cleared. The remainder is covered with hard and softwood. There is on the farm a house 20 feet by 16 in good condition. For terms and full particulars apply to PATRICK J. WALSH, Byrn's Road, Lot 39. Jan. 26, 1910-tf

Calendar for March, 1910.

Calendar for March, 1910. Moon's Phases. Last Quarter 43. 3h. 40m. p. m. New Moon 11d. 8h. 0m. a. m. First Quarter 17d. 11h. 25m. a. m. Full Moon 25d. 4h. 9m. a. m.

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

In Decollete.

As I lean from my window one morning to feed the snowbirds—dear little things, they had grown to expect it and fluttered about me expectant and unafraid—I noticed old Mr. Brown, the postman, muffled to the chin, stop for a moment to drop a letter in the tiny box at the gate.

"I hope it is for my mother," I said to myself as I picked up the letter. I closed the window and went out to get it. But no, the letter was for me and the sight of the handwriting—once so familiar and never to be forgotten—sent a thrill through my heart, and recollections of the old days, when Helen Fulton and I were bosom friends at school, rushed back upon me as I hurried to the house.

I had heard of her brilliant marriage and the shining mark she made in that society to which she seemed to have been born; for even in those far-off days when we "played party" together she and I had searched through the chests in the attic for the cast-off frock of by-gone years, she always chose what she considered the most "stylish" and they became her right well, those garments of a generation past, and many a time, lost in admiration of her beauty, I would forget my own adornment and dropping flower and faded ribbon, would clasp my hands in speechless delight at the picture she made, as she walked through the dim old rooms, with her golden hair held high and her little shoulders gleaming through a mist of tattered lace. I was touched to find that she still remembered me, and the dear old days, for the letter contained a pressing invitation from her and her husband to spend Christmas week with them at their home city.

"I've the best and most indulgent husband in the world, dear," she wrote, "and three months ago God sent us a little son, oh, Majorie, the loveliest baby, with the bluest of eyes, the yellowest curls and a laugh like the gurgle of the stream down to the pasture, where we used to wade for water lilies, you and I. Dost thou remember? But how is it that you still remain single? And where is the fair prince of your early dreams—the prince who was to come on his snow white steed and bear you away and away, to his lone rock castle by the sea; where you were to live in happiness and peace forevermore?"

What has become of him, Majorie May? With a smile I carried the letter upstairs to my mother—my beautiful invalid mother. With the exception of one or two servants we had lived alone, she and I, at the old farm, ever since my father's death.

"How glad I am she has asked you," said my mother after reading the letter. "I was just thinking what a dull time you would have during the holidays. You are young, darling; go and enjoy yourself."

No objections now! Mrs. Evans will be here to day to help do up the sewing and we can easily arrange for her to stay until your return. I have some money laid aside for just such an occasion as this, and you shall have it to buy some pretty clothes. Now don't try to look serious, for already your eyes are dancing at the thought of pleasures in store.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunces in the neck, distends the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

friend's residence—a beautiful brown stone front facing Union Square.

As I was ushered into the brilliantly lighted hall I shall never forget the picture that greeted my sight. She had just reached the foot of the stairs and came quickly toward me, the light of welcome shining in her eyes. Helen Adair—in a shimmering robe of palest blue, with a string of pearls in her hair—Helen Adair, in the regal splendor of her glorious youth—and beauty such as woman never wore, came to meet me with her baby in her arms.

"Dear, dear, Majorie! I heard that the train was an hour late and was coming to meet you. How delightful I am to see you again! You haven't changed a bit"—putting her hand under my chin and lifting my face to her own—"not a bit, save that you are prettier than ever. The same serious gray eyes—the same sweet smile; I'm going to see that you break a few hearts before you leave us."

To hide my confusion at her praise I took the baby from her arms and kissed the red, smiling mouth.

"He was a small image of herself. Isn't he a darling, Majorie? But here is nurse to put him to bed. Come dear, you've just about time to dress for dinner. We've made up a box party for the opera—Faust I'm sure you will enjoy it."

As we entered my room I found a maid there before us, busily unpacking my trunks.

"Annie, will help you change your dress, dear. You've just about 30 minutes, so don't tarry," and with another kiss she left me.

Now I had never been used to a maid and considered her a very unnecessary article; however I resolved to keep my objections to myself and conform to the rules of fashionable life during my brief stay in the city, with-out comment.

I met her husband later a handsome affable, thoroughly worldly man, though a practical Catholic, as he himself informed me that evening at dinner.

"Now you will both have to hurry, he called after us—dinner over—we ascended the stairs together. 'You have just an hour to get ready for the opera.'"

"Helen, would you be very much disappointed, if I did not go to-night?" "Not go? Dear heart, what is it? Are you tired?"

"No Helen, not tired; but you know I have never since I made first Communion, failed to receive Our Lord on Christmas morning, and I want to go to confession, and Helen—putting her arms around her, fearful of offending her "if you let me off this once, I promise faithfully to miss nothing else that you have planned for my pleasure, while I am with you. Only consent to go without me to-night; for if you would not, I would be heartily grieved."

"Certainly you shall remain if you wish it," she said kindly, "I will have the carriage ordered to take you to St. James Church, only two blocks away, and, by the way, as we will be back by eleven thirty, you might just as well remain up to attend the first Mass, which will be about three; you can have several hours sleep before then; but there, I hear Henry's step is the hall and must fly."

The Pope Remembers Old Friends.

The Pope remembers old friends and when he knows that some person he is acquainted with is in Rome, he never fails to grant an audience.

A few days ago a sailing vessel from Malta was shipwrecked on the Roman coast. Four men of the crew were drowned and the remaining seven swam ashore and were rescued with great difficulty by some shepherds.

The master and mate were injured and they were conveyed to one of the hospitals in Rome. The Pope read about the shipwreck in the newspapers, and the name of one of the men sounded familiar to him.

"I think that I must have known his man called Roger in Venice, where he used to come on a schooner from Malta," said the Pope to his secretary, and I would like to see him."

An audience was arranged and Roger, the mate, went up to the Vatican. The Pope kept him over an hour in his private library, heard the story of the shipwreck and presented him with a gold medal.

"I saw your Holiness in Venice once years ago," said the mate. "To be sure," answered the Pope, "I remembered your name and the vow you told me about, the vow you made when you were shipwrecked once before. Do you still keep it?"

"Yes, your Holiness, and I have increased it now," answered the man. He then told the Pope that he ascribed his rescue to a repetition of his old vow, namely that he would fast on bread and water twice every year for the rest of his life.

"But you have already fasted twice every week for the last year, and now you will have to eat bread and water on four days out of seven," exclaimed the Pope; then he added: "You are an old man and it is cruel to starve yourself, so I prohibit you from keeping both vows."

The seaman expostulated. He said a bargain was a bargain, and as God had saved his life he was bound to fulfill his promises. The Pope insisted. He tried to convince the seaman that the vow was not binding, as it was too hard for a man of his age, but realized that it was useless to argue the point, he had a regular brief of dispensation drawn out there and then, signed and sealed it in due form and he handed it to the seaman, saying:

"If you do not obey this, you will be excommunicated, and this exempts you from fasting."

The seaman then bowed his head and promised to obey.

The Senate of the National University of Ireland convened February 24th, Archbishop Walsh presiding, and approved the recommendation of the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, that St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, should be recognized as a College of the University. The Maynooth Students will be admitted to the B. A. degree without attendance at any other college, on courses similar to those of the University and on examinations conducted in Maynooth with the cooperation of extra examiners appointed by the University Senate. The application for affiliation of St. Mary's Dominican College and Loreto College, Dublin, both female institutions, are still under consideration. The Royal University programme continues for 1910, and the question of compulsory Irish is still in abeyance. Steps are being taken to extend the holdings of the old University.—America.

Montreal is to have a public library, built and operated without government or municipal assistance. The Sulpician Fathers announce that they will begin next summer, in St. Denis Street, Montreal, between Ontario and Emory Streets, the construction of a large fireproof library provided with the most recent improvements and capable of containing two hundred thousand volumes. There will be general reading rooms for different classes of readers and special rooms for research. The land on which the library is to be built has a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. It is hoped that the building will be opened for public use in the autumn of 1911.—America.

Montreal is to have a public library, built and operated without government or municipal assistance. The Sulpician Fathers announce that they will begin next summer, in St. Denis Street, Montreal, between Ontario and Emory Streets, the construction of a large fireproof library provided with the most recent improvements and capable of containing two hundred thousand volumes. There will be general reading rooms for different classes of readers and special rooms for research. The land on which the library is to be built has a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. It is hoped that the building will be opened for public use in the autumn of 1911.—America.

Montreal is to have a public library, built and operated without government or municipal assistance. The Sulpician Fathers announce that they will begin next summer, in St. Denis Street, Montreal, between Ontario and Emory Streets, the construction of a large fireproof library provided with the most recent improvements and capable of containing two hundred thousand volumes. There will be general reading rooms for different classes of readers and special rooms for research. The land on which the library is to be built has a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. It is hoped that the building will be opened for public use in the autumn of 1911.—America.

Troubled With Backache For Years.

Now Completely Cured By The Use Of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured. Price, 50 cents per box of 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify "Doan's."

"I was born and raised on this farm," said the stranger, "but I haven't set foot on it for twenty years. It certainly has run down a good deal since then."

"Mebby it has," rejoined the old farmer, "but I reckon it'll run down a heap sight more if it had stayed on it."

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02. I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON. Mrs. A.—There goes Mrs. Green. They say she is such a quiet dresser. Mrs. Z.—Quiet? You should here her carrying on when her husband is buttoning up her waist in the back.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. He—Now that we are married, pet, do you love me enough to cook for me? She—Enough, darling? I love you entirely too much for that.

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

"This wireless is a great thing." "It is, indeed. Now an actress sailing from Europe can quarrel with her impresario all the way across.

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

"Don't you believe," queried the fair advocate of woman's rights, "that men live faster than women?" "I sure do," replied the mere man. "I was just ten months older than my wife when we married: now I am 42 and she was 30 last week."

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

"The new singer in the choir pitches all his music so high." "But you know, he came from a baseball team."

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 PUBLISHERS 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. WHOLESAL & RETAIL. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Queen St., Market Square, Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

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

"This wireless is a great thing." "It is, indeed. Now an actress sailing from Europe can quarrel with her impresario all the way across.

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

"Don't you believe," queried the fair advocate of woman's rights, "that men live faster than women?" "I sure do," replied the mere man. "I was just ten months older than my wife when we married: now I am 42 and she was 30 last week."

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

"The new singer in the choir pitches all his music so high." "But you know, he came from a baseball team."

Caught Cold By Working In Water. A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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

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

June 12, 1907. A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. G. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

\$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, Pri.

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 MACEACHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS! FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3mj