

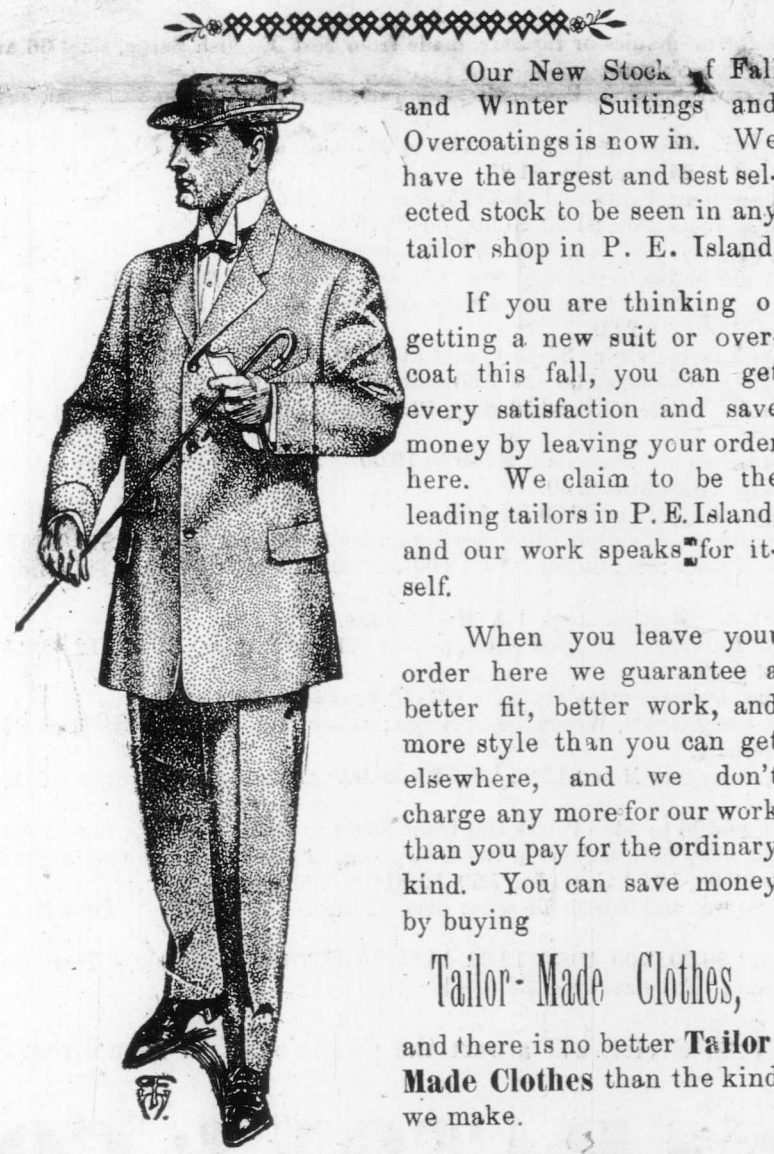
The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2

GOOD CLOTHES —FOR— FALL and WINTER.



Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

Tailor-Made Clothes, and there is no better Tailor Made Clothes than the kind we make.

MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

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—1f Principal.

ROBERT PALMER & O.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

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Ask for "a package of tobacco" or the dealer may give you any old kind. Demand

"HICKEY'S FINE CUT"

and you get the best smoke in town.
10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

Dominion Coal Company's COAL!

As the season for importing Coal to this Province is again drawing near, we wish to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for Reserve, Screened Run of Mine, Nut and Slack Coal from Dominion Coal Co's Mines, F. O. B., loading piers at Sydney, Glace Bay and Louisburg, C. B.

We guarantee good despatch for schooners at loading piers.

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

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

Schooners always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current freight rates.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

SELLING AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.
March 25—4f

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.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation WE want a bright, active 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.

The Cow, Canada.

However strange or sad it may sound, it is nevertheless true that to a considerable number of Canadian Citizens Canada is evidently regarded and is certainly treated as a sort of national cow, to be milked for one's own special benefit. Much in our political life during the past few years gives color to such an inference and proves the validity of the charge. And in the fact is to be found the gravest possible menace to the welfare and the progress of the country.

There is the choice among Canadian citizens, and all others, between two different ideals, as regards their relation to the country. The dominant impulse and governing motive may be the giving of something to the nation and the enrichment of the national wealth or treasure of character. Or, else, on the other hand, the impulse and motive at the basis of action may be the desire to enrich oneself at the expense of the nation and by the corresponding impoverishment of one's fellow citizens.

It may be said to our credit and promise that we have many men amongst us who are influenced by the former motive. Their lives reveal the fact that they are not seeking their own preferment, or at least are not making it their paramount purpose. Our Canadian cities are rich with a type of citizen who is willing to give himself and his money to any good cause that seems designed for the benefit and betterment of Canadian life. One may recall readily names of a score of citizens who have given large treasure for beneficent purposes, who have founded institutions, who have backed up, year after year, by both their interest and their capital, some worthy work and enterprises. Of them it may be said that they are the salt of the nation.

But it is equally true that we have not a few of the other kind as well. In business they regard nothing but their profit, and care little how their ends may be accomplished. Life is a scramble, Canada an unlocked treasure house, and worldly wisdom the accumulation of a pile. To them the wise man is the hustling grabber, making most of the opportunities afforded by a new country for easy profits. If they ever regard the welfare of the country their solicitude is not evident.

In political life this type of man is alarmingly apparent. The kind of patriot who uses political office for private gain and who covers his speculations with a party banner is the man from whom we have most to fear. He cares no more for Canada than the farmhand does for the cow he milks, and has precisely the same relation and purpose. Prosperity is only so much good pasturage, which in its time will turn to more money-milk for his political pail. His chief political aim is simply to keep hold of the milking-stool of office, and to have first pull at the lacteal lair.

Such a relation to one's country is base beyond words. The time will come at no very remote period when our children will look back at this present time with feelings of complete wonderment and no little disgust. They will wonder why any people, apparently sane and honest, could have tolerated such exploiters, condoning their offences, and meekly submitting to be robbed. They will ask us, perhaps, in a score of years, why we allowed such things to go on in the year 1909, and we shall have sundry and several uncomfortable moments in trying to find some reason why.

It is high time that our patriotism expressed itself in terms of common sense. It is time we resented the cow-conception of Canada and served notice to quit on the milk-stool aspirant for public office. Such an idea, forming the basis of action, is enough to wreck our whole future. Such men, with hands gripping the resources of this country, are of more real danger than an army of aliens sailing with hostile intent up the St. Lawrence.

The hope of Canada lies in those who live to serve her and whose aim it is to contribute something to the larger good of all. Great need is there of more of such. All fortune and fate depend upon their increase of number. Opens wide the golden oblation for true patriotism—of giving, not getting; of serving, not sucking; of making true tribute to Canada, the Queen, and not of milking Canada, the Cow.—Ottawa Citizen.

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

H. H. BROWN

The Young Men's Man.

The British Veterans' Proposal.

When anything in the shape of a government reward for active service is given in Canada, it has been the experience that all sorts of claimants immediately press forward to share in the bounty, with the class for whom it was intended. When last session the Dominion government made a grant of 320 acres of land to the Canadian soldiers who served in South Africa, the exact nature of the service that was to entitle the soldier to a grant was set forth. Now some 4,000 ex-soldiers of the British army, who are not Canadians, but have since the war come to Canada, are pressing upon the government their claim to a share in the grant. They base their request on the theory that when they fought in South Africa it was not for Great Britain alone, but for the whole empire.

As the petition of these men is now under consideration by the minister of the interior, it would be unfair to criticize the particular ground on which it is made; but one point brought forward by the speakers seems to The Citizen to be a stronger advocate in their favor, from a Canadian point of view, than any other. It was said that if the grant was made, practically every man of the 4,000 would take up his land and work it. As a strictly business proposition this is one which the Dominion government might favorably consider. Nearly all these ex-soldiers are young and brawny, and make first-class settlers. The government might make them a grant on a slightly different basis from that made to the Canadian soldiers, but which should be equally satisfactory to them, in view of the statement put forward by the deputation. The grant to the Canadian soldiers provides that the recipient may either settle on it, or sell to another party who must be a bona fide settler, or the grant will revert to the crown. Why not make a similar grant to British soldiers who served in South Africa, and are now resident in Canada, but in addition, that each recipient shall settle upon the land? Among the best stock in Canada are those who have descended from the English, Irish and Scotch soldiers who took their discharges and settled here in the early part of the last century, when Canada was occupied by British troops. Of course there are soldiers and soldiers. Some men the army spoils for civilian life, but they are a small, though unfortunately perhaps a conspicuous minority. But the large majority of the soldiers who now serve under the short term system are the material who should form useful citizens, with the additional value to the country that they have been trained to the use of arms. Four thousand of such men drafted into our Northwest and settled upon farms would be a decided acquisition to that country. If the government made the grant on the condition indicated, each man would have to take up his 320 acres, do the necessary colonization work, and at the end of three years he would have a fine farm, and the Dominion would be richer by the acquisition of a good citizen, with a thorough military training. Any of them who do not have the industry and staying power to make good under these conditions would lose the grant, and it would revert to the crown. The proposal that these men should form a reserve sounds very well, but in reality would not amount to much, because if matters ever came to a pass where the "reserve" in Canada had to be called upon, it would include practically everybody capable of bearing arms. But a considerable number of militia corps are being organized throughout the Northwest at the present time, and it might be made obligatory that those receiving grants should put in a period of at least three years in the militia, provided they were located within reasonable distance of the existing corps.

If the government make the grants including permission to sell, we are afraid it will simply mean that about 4,000 additional lots of 320 acres will be on the market. But as the men's representatives have urged that practically every one of the 4,000 will become a settler if they get the grant, they can have no objection to the government taking them at their word and making that a condition. It will then be up to them to make good or forfeit the bounty.—Ottawa Citizen.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

The Dangerous Light Engine.

The coroner's jury has found the engineer of the light engine which collided with the Pembroke local a fortnight ago, guilty of negligence which resulted in the death of the engineer of the regular train. This is the second accident in this part of the province within a year due to collisions between engines running light and regular trains. There has been a good deal of discussion in the press regarding the rules governing the running of light engines, that is, engines having no trains attached to them, but which are ordered to proceed from one point on the road to another, avoiding regular trains. Without discussing the particulars of either case it would seem from the practice of railway companies ordering a light engine to proceed from one point to another with practically no other order but to dodge regular trains, is scarcely satisfactory from the passengers' standpoint, though it may save much routine work to the train despatchers. Of course if the engineer in charge is vigilant and careful he will succeed in pursuing his devious way in and out among the trains which are coming and going night and day. But if for any reason preventable or otherwise, he fails in vigilance or prudence, there appears to be comparatively little check on a light engine to prevent it causing an accident. In the case referred to it is alleged by the engineer in his defence that his watch stopped and he did not notice it, the consequence being that he drove right ahead thinking that he had more time than he had, and collided with the regular train. There does not appear to be any check on the running of light engines which would safeguard against such a case, presuming that these are the facts. It can be well understood that it is less trouble to turn a light engine loose on the road with blanket orders to proceed from one divisional point to another "avoiding regulars," and then trust to the engineer and good luck to accomplish the necessary dodging. Under such circumstances it can be understood that an engineer is supposed to make as fast time as possible commensurate with the dodging aforesaid. If he is too cautious and slow, and lays up on the sidings too long, he may be charged with waste of time; but if he makes a rapid flight up the line and proves an expert dodger, no questions will be asked.

The question of the control of engines running light is one which should demand the attention of railway authorities. It is no secret that every failure of a light engine to do a successful dodging act does not result in an accident. The only difference is that if an accident does not occur the public do not hear about it. Within a hundred miles of Ottawa last summer there came near being another serious accident as a result of the lack of control in the running of a light engine, but the facts did not leak out until some weeks afterwards, and then did not get into the newspapers. At a certain way station a regular train was due, and a number of people were waiting for friends and relatives who were expected on the train. Suddenly they were horrified to see a light engine come flying down the line and proceed in the direction from which the regular train was expected. As luck would have it the meeting took place on a straight piece of track, and the two engines were brought to a standstill within a few feet of each other. The light engine backed up to the station and the regular train followed it and unloaded its passengers, much to the relief of those distracted friends and relatives. It would not appear that the incident was even reported, or if it was no action was taken in regard to it until some weeks elapsed and friends of the people who had been on board the train brought the case to the attention of the higher railway authorities, with the result that those damaged engines were suspended for a few weeks. All of which goes to show that when engines are running light they should be under control of a train despatcher even more than regular trains.—Ottawa Citizen.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get the fall 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.

HEADACHE.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished With Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Only 60,000 full-blooded Indians are to be found today in the United States.

In 1851 Ireland grew 504,248 acres of wheat; last year only 38,142 acres.

The Mikado of Japan has purchased an antimony mine in Alaska for \$100,000.

The will of the late Claus Spreckels the "sugar king," leaves \$50,000,000.

Chicago's health department claims that city as one of the world's healthiest.

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

Ireland devoted nearly one fourth less land to flax raising last year than in 1907.

Edinburg and Leith shopkeepers have started a crusade against street hawkers.

Two hundred and ten tons of honey worth \$60,000 are the yearly produce of Ireland.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Viscount Powerscourt's fine library is to be dispersed by sale in Dublin next month.

The Singer building in New York city when completed, will be 612 feet 1 inch in height.

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.

A black bear weighing dressed, 521 pounds, was shot near Grahamsville N. Y. The skin brought \$50.

There are over 60,000 motor cycles at present in use in Britain and the number is increasing rapidly.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

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.

The health department of Chicago has succeeded in enlisting the police force in a fight to check contagious diseases, particularly 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 Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Noted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN 13, 1909
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please accept our thanks, you who have kindly remitted your subscriptions during the past week.

Please remit the amount of your subscriptions by this day week, if you have not already done so.

Please do not remit by cheque on any bank outside of Charlottetown, or on the agency of any Charlottetown bank.

Please remember that we esteem a prompt remittance as a great favor.

News comes from St. John's, Nfld. that, in an effort to break the deadlock resulting from the recent elections, Premier Bond's friends have filed petitions asking for the unseating of Woodford and Murphy, Opposition members elected from Harbor Main, because of alleged illegal acts during the campaign.

The following item from an English exchange, shows that ours is not the only island in which exists an agitation against automobiles. The complaint is made in England by the Duke of Northumberland in the following terms: "I do not believe you will ever get over the difficulties with motorists unless you have for certain definite offences the right to confiscate the car for so many months."

During the discussion in the Saskatchewan Legislature at Regina, of the policy of handling grain to be adopted by the municipalities, Premier Scott announced that the three Provincial premiers had considered the matter and decided that the governments would monopolize the whole business, purchasing the existing elevators and forbidding private corporations engaging in the industry. Premier Roblin, when asked, said that fourteen million dollars would be required to purchase the Manitoba elevators, and that the Government's decision will be announced in a few weeks.

The record of the loss of life and property, for the year 1908, in connection with the fisheries at the port of Gloucester, Mass., is published in the Gloucester Times. The total number of men reported drowned during the year was 62, leaving 14 widows and 46 children. The number of vessels lost was three, two of the vessels being amongst the finest of the fleet, the monetary value of the lost craft being estimated at about \$22,000 on which there is an insurance of \$17,500. The only P. E. Islander whose name appears on the list of drowned, was Jerome Steele, 30 years old, native of Rock Barra single, washed overboard from the schooner Perception while furling sail on Green Bank, January 19th.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Opposition Leader, when asked his opinion regarding the rumored sale of the Intercolonial Railway to a private company, said: "The Intercolonial has been hampered, hindered and handicapped by pull and patronage. It was constructed under a compact contained in the confederation Act, and it should at least be given a fair chance. Place it under an independent commission and make it subject to the railway Act. If state railways, not only in Australia and New Zealand, but in

Ontario, can be operated efficiently and profitably by the application of business principles and the elimination of party control and interference, why not the Intercolonial? "That the patronage system is absolutely destructive of efficiency and economy is most clearly indicated by the recent investigation into another department. That its effect upon the Intercolonial has been most deadly cannot be doubted. But the true remedy is to abolish such evils, not to alienate the road or permit it to be exploited for private advantage."

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Ottawa, January 2nd, 1909.

Mr. Mackenzie King is about to become a minister, and Mr. Lemieux is busily advertising himself in many ways. Both have expended much public money in persuading the people that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 is wonderful legislation and has been the means of diminishing or settling no end of labour troubles. But when we apply the test of actual facts to these claims, they fare worse than patent medicine advertisements printed next to ancient jokes in a gift almanac.

BOGUS CLAIMS.

In February, 1908, Mr. Lemieux, replying in the House to questions which he had induced a supporter to ask him, brought down a return setting forth that the Act was invoked in 30 cases during the first 11 months and that in twenty-eight instances "a strike was averted or ended." The public was not expected to reflect that in every one of these cases a strike would have been averted or ended if the Act had not been invoked. All strikes that are not averted ultimately come to an end, and in some of the cases cited by Mr. Lemieux the strike continued three months, beginning after the Act had been invoked and the board had made its report. We find among cases claimed to have been settled under this Act, the troubles in Nova Scotia. They figure in four cases out of the thirty in the list. As a matter of fact they were not settled at all, but ended in a strike, with 1,700 men out of work from the 1st of August till the 1st of November. Yet this seems to be counted as four settlements in which a strike was "averted or ended."

THE C. P. R. MACHINISTS.

Another case in which it is claimed that a strike was averted or ended under the Disputes Act was that of the C. P. R. machinists. This case came after the Lemieux return, but is in the same category, and is among the cases which the Labor Gazette claims as settled under the Act. The Act was invoked and a report made which was not accepted. A strike was ordered, and continued from August 5th to October 5th, 1908, involving 8,000 men and a loss of 382,000 days work. Both in this case and that of Springhill, the strike ended by the men returning to work, so far as they had not been replaced. If the Department of Labour can claim these instances as samples of averting and ending strikes, the Act of 1907 has been a magnificent success.

CLAIMING EVERYTHING.

Turning again to Mr. Lemieux's reply to questions which he asked himself, we find that out of the twenty-eight cases in which a strike "was averted or ended" there were ten in which strikes actually took place. In one

other case a settlement was made before the board was constituted, and in five the matter was still unsettled at the time the report was brought in. A Department that draws so extensively on its imagination for its announcements can claim anything. In nine cases out of ten where difference of opinion arose between the labourers and their employers before 1907, they were settled without a strike, and the proportion is no greater now. But every such settlement is now claimed as an achievement of the Lemieux Act, even though the settlement is made before the Lemieux board is constituted or while the inquiry is pending, or before the report. Even when the report is not accepted, and a strike follows, which in the natural course of events comes to an end some time, the Department claims credit for ending it.

FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

During the period in which it is falsely claimed that twenty-eight strikes were averted or ended by the Lemieux Act, 138 strikes took place in Canada, so that there were nearly five strikes for each reference to the Act. This return came down to the end of February.

An examination of the files of the Labor Gazette shows that in March, 1908, one trouble was referred to a board and settled, another was referred but was settled otherwise before the board was constituted. In this month eight strikes were in progress, five of which were settled by negotiation or surrender without the assistance of the Department of Labour, and the others remained unsettled. In April under the Lemieux Act there were three cases, in two of which the board did not agree while the third was settled by the parties before any report was made. There were eleven strikes in this month, including those left over from March. Nine were ended, but the Department of Labour had nothing to do with them. Three were settled by negotiation, one by closing the factory, and five by replacing the strikers or the men returning to work. In May under the Act one agreement was effected before a strike. In another case the board did not agree and a strike followed, and in the third reference the parties settled the case before the board was constituted. There were thirteen strikes, one of which was settled under the Disputes Act, while six were arranged by agreement between the parties, and four failed or lapsed. In June under the Act one case was settled, in another the report was adopted and apparently accepted, while in the third case the trouble ended before the board was constituted. There were thirteen strikes in this month, of which seven ended without the action of the Department, one by arbitration, two by negotiation and four by the surrender or replacement of employees.

MANY STRIKES.

In July under the Act three boards were constituted. Two made unanimous reports, which seem to have been accepted, while the third resulted in a disagreement followed by a long strike. There were ten strikes in this month, eight of which ended—one by a conciliation, two by negotiation, and five by lapse of men going back to work. In August under the Act there was one agreement and one report. Eight strikes were in progress and six were ended, four by men returning work, one by their replacement, none by action of the Department. In September under the Act only one board was constituted, but the parties came to an agreement before a report was made. There were four strikes, three of which were ended by the men going back to work or their replacement. In October under the Act one reference was made and a settlement was effected by a conference. There were four strikes, three of which ended without the assistance of the Department of Labour. In November two disputes were settled under the Act. There were three strikes, which came to an end without government intervention.

NOT MUCH TO BOAST OF.

When it is considered that nearly all, and perhaps the whole of the cases settled under the Act, would have been terminated without a strike under previous methods, one cannot find much to boast of in this record. Add to this the fact that the existence of a tribunal which may be invoked without trouble or expense, which

neither party is under the slightest obligation to respect or obey, whose findings appear to be cheerfully disregarded even by the parties who appeal to it, has a tendency to increase the number of disputes. Trivial matters that would have been settled between a foreman and his gang at the noon hour are sometimes referred to the board, and a simple adjustment assumes in the report the magnitude of a diplomatic triumph.

STRIKES BEFORE AND AFTER.

If it were shown that the number of strikes and the time lost had been greatly reduced since the enactment of this law, some claim might be based upon that. But what are the facts? The Act became law March 22nd 1907. The following is the statement of the number of strikes in the three years before 1907 and in that year:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of strikes. 1904: 103 strikes, 1905: 87 strikes, 1906: 138 strikes, 1907: 149 strikes.

Of the 149 in 1907, 127 occurred in the 9 months after the Lemieux Act became law. The number of employees involved in strikes in 1907 was 34,694, whereas in 1906 there was only 26,014. We have not the returns for the calendar year 1905 but in the fiscal year 1905 the number of such employees was only 15,842.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF LOSS.

The loss of time through strikes in 1907 was 613,986 days, whereas in 1906, before the Act became law, it was less than 500,000 days, and in the fiscal year 1905 it was only 219,000. Returns for 1906 are not yet available, but an examination of the files of the Labor Gazette, published by the Department, shows the following lost time through strikes for the six summer months:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Days lost. May: 130,000 days lost, June: 82,000 days lost, July: 21,000 days lost, August: 192,000 days lost, September: 180,000 days lost, October: 87,000 days lost.

Total for 6 mos. 642,000 days lost. This is more than the total number for 1907, very much more than the number for 1906, and almost exactly three times the number of lost days during the year 1905, two years before the Industrial Act became law. Had the number of strikes and the amount of lost time decreased as rapidly as it has grown since this law was passed, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Mackenzie King would have filled columns of blue-books with this proof of the effect of their legislation. It is as fair to say that the Lemieux Act has greatly increased the labour troubles and the consequent loss of time.

REVENUE STILL DECREASING.

The Customs' revenue for December is \$200,000 less than that of December last year, and the total shortage for the nine months of the fiscal year is ten millions and a half. The loss in other revenues is close upon two millions.

NOT VIEWED WITH ALARM.

Decreases have been reported every month of 1908, but it was not until after the election that they produced a visible effect on the operations of the Government. Expenditure continued in full, but, for necessary and superfluous services, and promises were never so lavish as during the four weeks before the election. The greatest promise of all was the Minister of Public Works, who offered millions of expenditure in his own constituency of St. John, and promised public works all over the country wherever such pledges could bring votes.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

Since the election Mr. Pugsley has been to New Brunswick, and has gravely told the Government press that the revenue is falling off and, consequently, a drill shed and quarantine building and a public parade ground, and various dredging operations must be postponed until more money comes in. Mr. Pugsley forgot to say that when he promised these works the revenue was falling off even more rapidly than it is now, so that there was greater reason for not promising them than there is now for breaking the promise.

MR. GRAHAM TOO.

In the same way Mr. Graham announces retrenchment on the Intercolonial. He is cutting off trains and reducing the force at Moncton. There was nothing about this at election time, though the Intercolonial was then, as now run at a loss. On the contrary the number of employees was greatly increased at campaign time. During the election campaign the government policy, announced in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec was the purchase of Inter-

colonial branch lines, and the extension of the railway and a general increase of the establishment. The votes were polled and now the minister is reducing the establishment and in place of taking over private roads is said to be considering the question of turning the whole government system over to private parties.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Immigration into Canada in the last twelve months was only a little over half that of 1907. The decrease down to the first of December was 46 per cent. It was more than 5 per cent, in November.

NOT READY.

Parliament is called to meet in three weeks (one week from today) and nothing is ready. The extension to the building is not completed, and many of the existing rooms are torn to pieces. Not one department has its estimates ready, and those for the civil service cannot be prepared because the reorganization under the Civil Service Act has not taken place though the Act became law three months ago. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fisher and Sir Fred Borden are on the other side of the Atlantic. The finance minister is still trying to make arrangements to borrow more money and cannot be back for the meeting of parliament. Yet it was decided three years ago that parliament should thereafter be called in November.

To Sacrifice the Intercolonial.

There is every evidence of a systematic policy of public opinion on the part of the Dominion government to find out whether the people of Canada will stand for having the Intercolonial railway handed over to some of the influential corporation friends of the government. The ostensible argument behind it is that the government cannot make the road pay but that a private corporation could do so. It embodies a humiliating confession on the part of an administration which, even at the present time, is engaged in spending the people's money on another line which is practically parallel to the Intercolonial. If it is true that the Intercolonial cannot be made to pay unless it has some through connection to the West, then why not make it the eastern link of the Transcontinental? On the other hand if it would not pay as the eastern link of the section which is the use of throwing millions of good money away in constructing a parallel road to carry the traffic from the eastern section of the Transcontinental to the West?

The Ontario government is managing the Temiskaming and Northern Railway in such a manner that it is not only paying but is a regular business. Why cannot the Dominion government manage the Intercolonial, which runs through a very much more thickly populated country, so as to make it a revenue producer? The easy answer is that Cobalt is on the line of the Ontario government railway. That is very true, but Cobalt is situated only a hundred miles from North Bay, whereas the Temiskaming railway is already extended more than a hundred miles farther north and will eventually reach the line of the Transcontinental. The northern half of the line is already being opened at a profit through its traffic has nothing whatever to do with Cobalt, and is being practically built up by the settlement of the country, as the steel extends north. The passenger business north of Cobalt is nearly as large as to the south of it and the freight receipts are constantly growing. Unlike the Intercolonial railway, the Temiskaming and Northern is depending exclusively on local freight and passenger traffic in a country that five years ago was a wilderness, and yet is not barely getting out of the red. Whereas the Intercolonial runs through a comparatively thickly settled country, with numerous towns, villages, and cities along its route. The Temiskaming railway has only three towns on its line whose population runs into three figures. In the first hundred miles of its length there is practically only one place south of Cobalt which is large enough to maintain a hotel. With the exception of Latchford and the Temiskaming summer resort, all other stops north of Cobalt are little better than flag stations. At Lake Temiskaming there are the towns of Cobalt, Hallyburry, and Liskeak, which are the only centres of population on the whole line. North of that as far as the railway runs its only traffic features are small villages which have been built up since the steel was laid. And yet the railway, under the able management of the Ontario government, is making money all along the line. It has no through connections. Its northern terminus is an unbroken wilderness; at North Bay it exchanges all its traffic with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. It makes all its money out of way freight and local passenger business in a country which even yet is a wilderness, except for the settlement which has grown up along the line since the road was built.

Contrast this with the Intercolonial which runs through the old settled provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Even accepting for the sake of argument that the Intercolonial had no through traffic whatever, surely if properly managed it should be a money maker as the only railway serving the well settled country through which it passes, when the Ontario government could not operate at a profit in a comparative wilderness. A great deal of stress is placed on the fact of Cobalt being on the line of the latter road, but the traffic from that one centre does not cover half a dozen points on the Intercolonial.

The real secret of the success of the one line, and the alleged failure of the other is that on the Ontario government railway every passenger pays full fare, while on the Intercolonial the large proportion travel on passes; that on the Ontario road every ton of freight pays full freight rates whereas on the Intercolonial any shipper with political influence can secure cut rates; that on the Ontario road there are no sinecures, or superfluous employees at high salaries.

PATON'S Clearance Sale

25 to 50 per cent. Discount on MEN'S CLOTHING!

- 12 Engineers Coats, suitable for mechanics or farmers, made from best English Serge, sizes 36 and 38, \$1.50 to \$2.75, sale price 75 cents.
50 pairs of heavy Tweed and Homespun Pants, all sizes, ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.75, sale price \$1.25
300 pairs Hair Cord Pants, greys, drabs, stripes, etc., \$3.00 to \$4.50, all at sale 3-4 off.
30 pairs of Effete Pants, worth \$2.25, sale price \$1.25.
18 pairs grey striped medium weight Pants sold at \$3.25, sale price \$1.65.
A lot of Men's Pants, special at 75c a pair, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
40 Men's Vests, sizes 36, 38, 39 only, sold at \$1.25 to \$2.50, sale price 95 cents.
Duck Reefers, brown only, wind and rain proof, serviceable coat for farmers \$4.25, 1-3 off, \$2.85.
5 Grey Duck Reefers, same as above but not so good, sells at \$2.55, sale price \$1.75.
6 Duck better grade Reefers, \$3.00 for 2.00.
Duck Ulsters for teamsters and farmers, size 37 only, sold at \$7.50, sale price \$5.00.
Sheepskin Reefers, good warm garments, \$5.00 and 7.00, sale price 4.00 and 5.50.
36 Men's Serge Suits, 36 to 44 in blue only, \$6.50, 8.50, 10.00 and 12.00, during sale all go at half price.
Men's Ulsters, 7 only, brown frieze, all small sizes, \$6.40 to 10.00. The colors are not very saleable, but they are good wearers. Sale price 2.50.
6 only grey Frieze Ulsters, all sizes, sold at \$6.00 for 4.00.
Job line of Cravenettes, 15 coats in all, suitable for wearing under fur coats, all sizes, \$11.00, 12.00 and 14.00, sale price half price; \$11.00 for 5.50, 12.00 for 6.00, 14.00 for 7.00. This line is extra good value.
Cravenette Coats, shower proof—all other stock 1 4 off—all sizes, 35 to 44.
All Men's Tweed Suits—over 100 pairs—all good patterns and AI goods, \$8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00 to 16.00. Your choice 1 4 off.
Topper Overcoats in Cravenette, short spring style, at 1-3 off, sizes from 36 to 42.
Odd Jackets for men, all sizes in Tweeds, Worsted and Serge; many large sizes, worth from \$4.00 to 8.00, sale price 2.50 to 3.95.
All blue and black Worsteds Suits for Men, \$15.00 kind for 10.00. This is the best offer we have ever made in Men's Suits.
Men's Tweed Overcoats, all sizes, 36 to 44. Prices run from \$3.00 to 20.00. About 100 Coats to choose from, made by the very best makers in the Dominion. This is a chance you ought not to miss. \$3.00 Coats for 6.00, 10.00 Coats for 7.50, 12.00 for 9.00, and so on.
All Men's Cloths, Worsteds, Serges and Scotch Tweeds; also Hewson's and Oxford Tweeds at 25 per cent. off.
Men's Black Beaver Overcoats, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.00 and 20.00. Your choice at 25 cents off every dollar. All sizes from 36 to 44.

PATON'S CLEARANCE SALE will attract the people of P. E. Island from the three Counties.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Colliery Disaster.

A disastrous gas explosion in which twenty-five men lost their lives, occurred Monday in Joseph Leiter's famous colliery at Zeigler, Illinois. A spark from a trolley pole of the electric motor, coming in contact with a pocket of gas, is given as a cause of the explosion. Americans killed by the explosion include Foreman Willis Warner and Albert Kerr. Eight bodies yet remained in the mine, but were likely recovered before morning, it is thought. Joseph Leiter himself conducted the first relief party which descended into the mine to recover the bodies. The lone survivor of the explosion was an Italian youth who escaped unharmed. An expert who had been experimenting with the gas in the mine at Zeigler, left on Wednesday, confident that he had placed the mine in safe condition to be operated. The men employed were engaged in clearing away the debris caused by the recent fires in the mine, and it was expected that operations would be resumed this week after two months suspension.

Canada's Trade Sought After.

That Canada's trade would prove a welcome factor to Germany and the United States if the German surtax were removed and reciprocity given to the United States is evidenced by two communications received by the Ottawa board of trade. Aud by a significant coincidence the two letters from the above countries were received at the same time. The German Development company of Berlin, through Mr. Martin Oohn, managing director, forwarded a letter to the board of trade to the effect that his company had formed a German-Canadian Trade association which was bringing pressure to bear on the German government to remove the surtax on Canadian goods. It goes on to say that efforts are being made in Canada to form a similar association to try and influence the Canadian government to remove the surtax on German goods and asks the co-operation of the board of trade in this move. To this communication the board instructed the secretary to reply that the consensus of the opinion was that in the event of Germany throwing off the surtax on Canadian goods the board would be pleased to work to have the surtax removed on German goods. The other communication was from the Wholesalers' association of Detroit. It contained a copy of resolutions recently passed by that body in connection with a better trade reciprocity with Canada, and which will be presented to Congress and the president of the United States for consideration. The resolutions are that better trade relations with Canada are possible and should be established; that the president and congress be urged to enter into negotiations with Canada whereby a freer exchange of raw material and manufactured goods could be had. The board of trade felt that any advances along these lines, in view of the treatment of Canada's advances in the past, should come from the American government. The secretary, however, was instructed to reply that anything tending to promote better trade relations between the two countries would meet with the hearty approval of the board.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Hinky term of the Supreme Court opened in this city yesterday forenoon. In this city, Monday, Jan. 11th, 1909, at the residence of Henry Hughes, 64 King Street, Robert E. Hughes, aged twenty-four years. R. I. P. A stone block, the Post office and the Western Township's bank building were burned at Tabor, Alberta, on Monday. The mails and other valuables were saved.

Express Companies.

Montreal Advice of the 9th Say: Recently the Railway Commission approved the introduction of new express tariffs, the companies claiming the changes were intended to merely eliminate the inconveniences hitherto existing. During the session of the Railway Commission yesterday, Judge Mabey declared the express companies used deceptive. He said that the new tariffs involve a considerable increase in the rates. The judge scathingly criticised the companies' action and annulled all the new schedules.

DIED

In this city on Jan 6th, 1909 Elizabeth N. Locke, widow of the late William Rios, at the advanced age of 101 years. At her residence 26 Dorchester St., December 6th, Barbara beloved wife of Patrick Flynn, aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace. At Mount Ryan, on the 9th inst., Edward Ryan, aged 73 years, leaving a disconsolate widow, six sons and three daughters to mourn. The sons are Martin, on the homestead, John at Johnson's River, Rev. M. A. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., E. F. Barriester, Calgary, Alberta, at St. Dunstan's College, and Dennis, in Montana. The daughters are Katie (Sister Dunstan, in Montana), Mary, a nurse in Boston, and Mand at home. All the children except Sister Dunstan were present at the funeral. The funeral took place to the parish church at Fort Augustus yesterday morning, and was largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

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.

JOHN T. MCELISH, M. A., L.L.B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

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

Everyone interested in Business College work should send for a free copy of the U. C. C. Journal. It contains much valuable information. Address W. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

Our Immense SALE

Has taken the popular fancy. **EVERYTHING IS GOING.**

First come first served. Here's your chance. **Ladies' Fur Coats**

33 1-3 p. c. discount.

\$35.00 ones for	\$23.35
40.00 "	26.67
48.00 "	32.00
58.00 "	36.67

LADIES FUR-LINED COATS

33 1-3 p. c. discount.

\$44.00 ones for	\$34.00
50.00 "	34.00
63.00 "	42.00
90.00 "	60.00

Ladies' Cloth Coats

33 1-3 p. c. discount.

\$ 9.00 ones for	\$ 6.00
12.00 "	9.00
15.00 "	10.00

Blankets and Comfortables, SHEETINGS,

White Cottons, etc.,

25 p. c. discount.

Stanley Bros.

Xmas Shopping

Is upon us, and we want to make it easier for you to select gifts. We know a visit to our store will be helpful. Our show cases are teeming with suggestions; and in our fine assortment of

- Rings**
- Chains**
- Watches**
- Bracelets**
- Brooches**
- Pins**
- Locketts**
- Spoons**

And hundreds of articles little and big, you'll find something to suit your needs and your purse. Dependable quality and moderate priced articles engraved free of charge when order is left in time.

E. W. TAYLOR,
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Ell Gibson and Jessie Robertson skated into a hole at Parry Sound, Ont., and were drowned.

Henry Palmer, before the courts for vagrancy, was discharged on Wednesday last. No other charge was preferred against him.

The Baldwin Theatre, at Springfield, Mass., was totally destroyed on the 6th following a gas explosion, and several other buildings nearby burned. The total loss is over four hundred thousand dollars.

An earthquake lasting twelve seconds occurred on the 5th at Tenerife, overturning furniture and causing great excitement. The people rushed into the streets in wild alarm, but no serious damage was done.

Washington train-wreckers opened a switch, locked it and extinguished the lanterns near Commercial Point. The Great Northern express was derailed, a fireman killed and several other persons hurt as a result.

At noon on Monday, Robert Emmet Hughes, about 24 years of age, grocer on King Street, died very suddenly. He entered the kitchen and fell unconscious dying shortly after. Apoplexy was the trouble.

In an attempt to escape arrest for stealing pork from a warehouse, George Cox, aged forty, plunged into the river near St. Stephen, N. B., and was so thoroughly chilled that he died from exposure shortly after being rescued. He leaves a widow and three children.

The barkentine McLaughlin and the schooner Arthur Lord, both St. John vessels, were driven ashore at Cape Cod, Mass., during a thick snow storm. Both are lying in a dangerous position. The crews were taken ashore by life savers, after great difficulty.

Agatha, 18 years of age, daughter of Philip Gaudet, Miscouche, died last week of typhoid fever. Her mother, two brothers and two sisters were all laid up with the fever. She nursed them, but her devotion cost her her life. She contracted the fever and died after an illness of two weeks. R. I. P.

It is believed at St. John, N. B., that two hundred men who had been employees of the Intercolonial Railway in Northern New Brunswick last summer, perished in the Italian earthquake, more than this number having returned to spend the winter in Southern Italy. Those remaining are frantic with anxiety.

King Manuel of Portugal was present at a banquet given by army officers in Lisbon last Friday night. A lieutenant publicly warned his majesty that a plot to dethrone him was in course of preparation. The officer declared further that the King was surrounded by spies and traitors. Extra guards are now on duty around the Royal Palace.

A distressing affair took place at Rosetown, N. S., on Tuesday of last week, when Captain Oswald Lohme was drowned in a cask of water in his cellar. He was stooping over the cask, and, losing his balance, fell in head first. He was a well known fishing and coasting skipper. Capt. Lohme's death is deeply felt in the community, where he was a respectable citizen.

The American fishing schooner Atlanta arrived at Lunenburg, N. S., on the 4th, from the Banks, and reported loss of two of her crew, W. R. Deacon, of Nova Scotia and Frederick Burke of Prince Edward Island. They left their vessel on December 10th to overhaul their trawls and failed to return. The vessel searched for the missing men but failed to locate them.

Six night riders have been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Union City, Tenn., two guilty of murder in the second degree. The latter were sentenced to 90 years in prison, while the former will get life sentences. The charges arose from the death of Captain Rankin. Prosecutions have been entered against other participants in the crime.

During divine service in an ancient church at Bern, Switzerland, on Sunday last, the church collapsed, burying the worshippers among the ruins. Practically the whole congregation was killed or injured. The wildest panic prevailed through the village, the people believing an earthquake had occurred. Forty bodies were recovered from the wreck, and sixty injured persons.

Estimates of damage resulting from the recent N. B. asylum fire vary from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. The entire western wing of the institution is destroyed. It is considered almost miraculous that 400 insane patients were banded in total darkness and amid the wildest confusion without one being injured or exposed. The fire destroyed the heating and washing plants, and will result in a great inconvenience.

The following item, showing the manner of winter we had 78 years ago, is from the Royal Gazette of January 18th, 1831: The Hillsboro' was frozen sufficiently firm for foot passengers to cross on Friday, the 14th. Yesterday, however, much of the ice had disappeared and nothing was to be seen but clear water from the King's wharf to the block house, while above the wharf people were able to pass on the ice, and nearly the same state of things continues today. The ice is far from being good, and many people prefer crossing in the ferry boat. Very little snow has yet fallen, so that travelling in sleighs, etc., is still greatly impeded by the bareness of the roads.

The storm of the 6th in New Brunswick was very severe. Highway and railway bridges in many districts were carried away. Vessels were seriously damaged. Railway traffic has been practically suspended. The Montreal express, due at St. John on the 6th, was delayed by a wash-out. The big steel bridge at Kouchibouche was destroyed. Many wooden buildings were carried away. Sussex was practically flooded, one family being rescued from their home in a boat. St. John was practically isolated. The first train from the westward since Tuesday arrived Friday afternoon, bringing hundreds of passengers and exceedingly heavy mails. About three o'clock Friday the trains were despatched eastward, making connection with the steamers from Pictou Saturday morning.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.
Aug. 15 1906—3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,
AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

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.

\$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.

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.

YOUR Fall Overcoat IS AT BROWN'S.

Don't forget that I can save you a Dollar on your next Suit or Overcoat.

I am also headquarters for Hats, Caps, Underclothing, Shirts, Vests, and everything in the line of

Gent's Furnishings.
H. H. BROWN,
The Young Men's Man.

158 Queen Street.

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.

COAL. COAL.

Order your Coal and have it delivered while the weather is fine and dry. It will be to your interest to leave your order as you can get better quality before the fall rush is on at the Mines.

We have now in stock and arriving daily Old Spdney and Reserve, Run of Mine, Acadia Round, Nut and Run of Mine, Inverness Round, Albion Nut and Intercolonial Nut and Round.
C. LYONS & CO.
Oct. 28, 1908—4f.



Price \$2.50
Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters in soles 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.

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,

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island on Friday the 15th day of February, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1904, and made between Angus Fraser, of Grandville, Lot twenty-one, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and Edith M. King of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, formerly, widow, of the other part: All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Grandville, Lot twenty-one, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, and bounded as follows, to wit: to say—Beginning at a stake fixed on the west bank or shore of Trout River, being the North East angle of a piece of land leased to Hugh Fraser, and running thence by the meridian of the year 1764, West forty-two chains and forty links (42-40 links), to the Eastern boundary line of land sold to William Harker; thence along the same three degrees thirty minutes eighteen chains and four links (38-48 links); thence along the same South Easterly still it strikes the line from the said piece of land to the East bank of a small cove; thence, along the same Northerly and the bank of Trout River South Easterly to the place of commencement; Also that other piece of land near the above known as dead man's land, the said piece or parcel of land being more particularly delineated and described on the marginal plan of a deed made by the Honourable Sir Samuel Cunard to John Fraser, senior, bearing date the seventh day of February, A. D. 1856, and containing fifty-two acres of land a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of James H. Reddin, Solicitor, City Hotel Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 6th day of January, A. D. 1909.
EDITH M. KING,
Mortgagee.

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

Calendar for Jan., 1909.

Calendar for Jan., 1909. Moon's Phases. Full Moon 6d. 10. 13m. a. m. Last Quarter 14d. 2h. 11m. p. m. New Moon 21d. 8h. 12m. p. m. First Quarter 28d. 11h. 7m. a. m.

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

Getting Christmas Dinner On a Ranch.

(By Theodore Roosevelt.)

Note.—This vivid little sketch of President Roosevelt's was written twenty years ago, and published in a paper of small circulation, now defunct. We are glad of the opportunity of republishing it now.

One December when I was out on my ranch, so much work had to be done that it was within a week of Christmas before we were able to take any thought for the Christmas dinner. The winter set in late that year, and there had been comparatively little cold weather; but one day the ice on the river had been sufficiently strong to enable us to haul up a wagonload of flour, with enough salt pork to last through the winter, and a few tins of canned goods, to be used at special feasts.

Accordingly one of the cowboys rode out in the frosty afternoon to fetch in the saddlebag from the plateau three miles off, where they were grazing. It was after sunset when he returned. I was looking out by the corral, my wolf-skin cap drawn down over my ears, and my hands thrust deep into the pockets of my fur coat, gazing across the wintry landscape. Cold red bars in the wintry sky marked where the sun had gone down behind a row of jagged, snow-covered buttes.

Turning to go into the little bleak log house, as the dusk deepened, I saw the horses trotting homeward in a long file, their unshod hoofs making no sound in the light snow which had covered the plain, turning it into a glimmering white waste wherein stood dark islands of leafless trees, with trunks and branches weirdly distorted. The cowboy, with bent head, rode behind the line of horses, sometimes urging them on by the shrill cries known to cattlemen; and as they neared the corral they broke into a gallop, ran inside, and halted in a mass. The frost lay on their shaggy backs, and little icicles hung from their nostrils.

Choosing out two of the strongest and quietest, we speedily roped them and led them into the warm log stable, where they were given a plentiful supply of the short, nutritious buffalo-grass hay, while the rest of the herd were turned loose to shift for themselves. Then we went inside the house to warm our hands in the front of the great pile of blazing logs, and to wait impatiently until the brace of prairie chickens I had shot that afternoon should be fixed for supper. Then our rifles and cartridge belts were looked to, one of the saddles which had met with an accident was overhauled, and we were ready for bed.

It was necessary to get to the hunting grounds by sunrise, and it still looked a couple of hours of dawn when the foreman awakened me as I lay asleep beneath the buffalo robes. Dressing hurriedly and breakfasting on a cup of coffee and some mouthfuls of bread and jerked elk meat, we slipped out to the barn, threw the saddle on the horse, and were off.

The air was bitterly chill; the owl had been severe for two days, so that the river ice would again bear horses. Beneath the light covering of powdery snow we could feel the rough ground like wrinkles from under the horses' hooves. There was no moon, but the stars shone beautifully down through the cold, clear air, and our willing horses

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism; that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather. "I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla," writes a doctor. "I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDonald, Tranton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

gallopped swiftly across the long bottom on which the ranch-houses stood, threading their way deftly among the clumps of sprawling sagebrush.

A mile off we crossed the river, the ice cracking with noises like pistol shots as our horses picked their way gingerly over it. On the opposite side was a dense jungle of halberd bushes, and on breaking through this we found ourselves galloping up a long, winding valley, which led back many miles into the hills. The crannies and little side ravines were filled with brushwood and groves of stunted ash. By this time there was a faint flush of gray in the east, and as we rode silently along we could make out dimly the tracks made by the wild animals as they had passed and re-passed in the snow. Several times we dismounted to examine them. A couple of coyotes, possibly frightened by our approach, had trotted and loped up the valley ahead of us, leaving a trail like that of two dogs; the sharper, more delicate footprints of a fox crossed our path; and outside one long patch of brushwood's series of round imprints in the snow betrayed where a bobcat—as plainsmen term the small lynx—had been lurking round to try to pick up a rabbit or a prairie fowl. As the dawn reddened, and it became light enough to see objects some little way off, we began to sit erect in our saddles and to scan the hillsides sharply for sight of feeding deer. Hitherto we had seen no deer tracks save inside the halberd bushes by the river, and we knew that the deer that lived in that impenetrable jungle were cunning white tails which in such a place could be hunted only by aid of a hound. But just before sunrise we came on three lines of heart-shaped foot marks in the snow, which showed where many deer had just crossed a little plain ahead of us. They were walking leisurely, and from the lay of the head we believed that we should find them over the ridge, where there was a brush coulee.

Riding to one side of the trail, we topped the little ridge just as the sun flamed up, a burning ball of crimson, beyond the snowy waste at our backs. Almost immediately afterward my companion leaped from his horse and raised his rifle, and as he pulled the trigger I saw through the twigs of a brush patch on our left the erect, startled head of a young black-tailed doe as she turned to look at us, her great mole-like ears thrown forward. The ball broke her neck, and she turned a complete somersault down hill, while a sudden smashing of underbrush told of the flight of her terrified companions.

We both laughed and called out "dinner" as we sprang down toward her, and in a few minutes she was dressed and hung up by the hind legs on a small ash tree. The entrails and viscera we threw off to one side, after carefully poisoning them from a little bottle of strychnine which I had in my pocket. Almost every cattleman carries poison and neglects no chance of leaving out wolf bait, for the wolves

"I have taken Scott's Emulsion for six weeks and have found it a wonderful remedy. Before I took the Emulsion I had no appetite, was weak, had lost nearly fifty pounds of flesh, and now I eat well and am gaining every day. I find Scott's Emulsion to be very easily digested and a good food for all weak people."—FLORENCE BLEEKER, No. 1 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeton, N. J.

This is only one of thousands of cases where Scott's Emulsion has given an appetite. It's so easily digested that it doesn't tax the digestive organs and they rest; yet the body is wonderfully nourished and built up. The digestion is improved—this ordinary food is sufficient.

Growing boys and girls, who need so much food to keep them well and strong, and also growing, should be given a bottle of Scott's Emulsion every few weeks. It does wonders for them. It prevents their getting run down and spindly. Nothing does them so much good.

ALL DRUGGISTS Let us send you some letters and literature about Scott's Emulsion. Send your address and the name of this paper, if sufficient.

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

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and now I do not feel any pain whatever, and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 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.

for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers showed a total subscription of \$129,862.46 in the hands of Lee Higginson and Company and the Massachusetts Branch of the American National Red Cross, the former having \$705,749.82, and the latter \$24,112.64.

Began Evacuation.

New Year's Day witnessed the beginning of the evacuation of Cuba by the army of pacification, which has been in possession of the island since the beginning of the provisional government, October, 1906. The first provisional regiment of marines, numbering about 900, the first troops to leave, have been concentrating from various posts at Camp Columbia. About half this regiment sailed from Havana on January 1, on the cruiser Prairie, which arrived there Christmas Eve, bound for Newport News. The Prairie will return about the middle of the month and embark the remainder. The last of the troops will embark April 1. Cubans, except a few who profess to fear that disorder will follow the evacuation of the island, are greatly pleased at the departure of the American forces as marking the complete establishment of independence. All show the kindest feeling toward the troops.

The Earthquake.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Ambassador Grisoldi will leave here tomorrow for Messina to meet the American squadron, which is expected to arrive here on Saturday, under Rear-Admiral Sperry on the flagship Connecticut. In the past 48 hours \$15,000 has been spent in Rome and \$10,000 in Genoa for clothing alone. The cargo includes 1,450 blankets, 4,360 underclothes, 1,100 pairs of shoes, 1,100 pairs of heavy overcoats, 250 caps, 1,100 shawls, 700 suits of clothes, 300 extra trousers and a great quantity of shirts, stockings and handkerchiefs. A ton of candles and 5,000 boxes of matches are among the supplies, together with all kinds of implements for digging and repairing, lanterns, buttons, sewing cotton, scissors, nails and hammers and kitchen utensils.

Word received here from Naples says that "Hooligans" during the night ran through various parts of the city crying "Earthquake, earthquake!" Their cries aroused thousands of people, who rushed out of their houses, thus giving thieves an opportunity to work. The frightened population gathered in the squares and crowded the churches. Some of them took crucifixes and carried them through the streets in procession amid wailing and weeping. Signor Bertolini, minister of public works, who is now in Reggio, has telegraphed to Premier Giolitti that the people there are beginning to be more calm, and for that reason there is no present need for steamers for the transportation of refugees. The minister adds that efforts should now be directed toward the sending of a great quantity of wood and other building material for the construction of huts along the Sicilian and Calabrian coasts. The following list of places in Reggio province is published as having suffered the greatest damage from the earthquake: Bagnara, Cannitello, Casana, Gallio, Gallina, Laganati, Meliconia, Melito, Montebelli, Motta, Palmi, Pellaro, Podgeroni, San Procopio, Santa Stefano, Soylis, Seminara, Ripocci, and San Giovanni.

Messina, Jan. 6.—A curious case of telepathy has occurred to a sailor on board the Italian battleship Regina Elena. He was granted leave to search for a girl in Messina with whom he was engaged to be married. After having sought for her during four days, he returned to the ship exhausted and fell into a deep sleep, during which he dreamed of his fiancée saying to him: "I am alive. Come save me."

The sailor awakened, obtained fresh leave from the commander of the ship, gathered together several friends and went to the spot which he had dreamed. The party penetrated the ruins of a house and found the girl uninjured.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—The night reports from the holders of the fund-

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.

Christmas Books.

No matter what else you give, no child's Christmas is complete without one or two picture books that give continuous pleasure the year round. We offer a stock that will appeal to parents as well as children, and it doesn't need advertising to create interest and enthusiasm at this time. We remind you of books now to encourage an early selection while the assortment is at its best. There is more or less difficulty each year in getting enough of the right sort to meet the demand.

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. Maddigan.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Look behind our prices and you'll see quality and style in overwhelming proportions.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly, G. G. DUSTAN, Chartered Accountant.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1905.

The only Irish crop that shows any increase over 1907 is hay

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

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. All dealers.

Irish butter is now only a shilling under Danish in Great Britain.

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

Out of every million of the world's population, sixty four are blind.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes. The symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellow color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine SYRUP

Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She who could hardly breathe from one room to the other, but it was not long until we should see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto."

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Christmas Books.

No matter what else you give, no child's Christmas is complete without one or two picture books that give continuous pleasure the year round. We offer a stock that will appeal to parents as well as children, and it doesn't need advertising to create interest and enthusiasm at this time. We remind you of books now to encourage an early selection while the assortment is at its best. There is more or less difficulty each year in getting enough of the right sort to meet the demand.

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