

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 14

BUSINESS MEN

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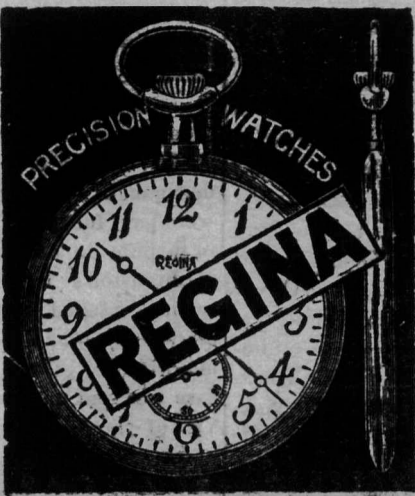
June 15, 1910-11

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Windows in Churches.

It should seem altogether unwise to define the purpose of windows in churches. Of course, one should say, the purpose is to bring inside the walls light and sunshine—wherewith to set out in clear perspective architectural beauties of sanctuaries, nave and vault; where-with to cheer the worshipper with the sweet radiance of the outer skies, and permit him, while bending low in adoration and petition during the Holy Sacrifice, to read as a support to weakening piety, his book of prayer. And yet, what do we find, now and then, in churches—no, merely in evening gloaming, but even in full moon-day? It is the darkness almost of night. Windows there are, through which light should have entered; but the thickened glass, and the heavy decorations with which the glass is charged, oppose an impassable barrier to the rays of the orb of light—and, the threshold of the sacred edifice once crossed, it is the image of the outcamps of old. Nought there is to give help to the eye save flickering gas or electric jets—and these, for economy sake, often far apart one from the other and frequently altogether out of commission.

What so often is the matter with windows in churches? Why are they turned off from their obvious and original purpose, that of bringing into the interior of the edifice the light and the warmth of the sun? The answer is—Art—art so-called—art exhibited in stained-glass. The artist has one design in view, that of using color, whatever otherwise the effect may be; pastor and trustee, overcome by the prestige of art, so-called, make unwittingly the sacrifice, and the edifice becomes as dark and gloomy as doores the artist. We have in mind, as we write, a church in a large Eastern city, of splendid dimensions, that of aesthetic sanctuaries and nave, where no one ever reads a prayer-book, for the good reason that the windows through which light should enter, are, forsooth, so artistic that only a glimmer of sunlight passes through them. Remonstrating against the darkness of the church, we were told to stop complaint and to admire: for all was well as the designer of the stained glass was an artist of note, who gloried in deep coloring. Elsewhere we have seen church edifices, where the coloring was no less deep, and the darkness it produced no less dense—while no name of a famed artist could be spoken in apology.

We shall not write down art in stained-glass windows. We have seen too many examples that we cannot but extol, such as we should wish to have nearer to our homes, so that the instruction and the inspiration their every line puts forth might often rouse into ecstasy our sluggish souls, and lift us upward to Heaven in company with the angels and saints they portray. But stained-glass windows that exclude sunlight, however otherwise artistic, we abhor and reprove. They are out of place in churches—contrary to the chief purpose of the sacred edifice, which is the edification of the worshipper—detrimental to piety and religion, if for no other reason, than this, that on account of their use the prayer-book becomes difficult, if not impossible. The prayer-book should ever be in the hands of the faithful while they are hearing Mass; whatever hinders the use of the prayer-book, be it art highest or lowest, should be meticulously eliminated from church edifices. Stained-glass windows—have them if you will; but let them be such that they do not exclude light—that they allow us to read our prayer-book.—Catholic Bulletin.

This is not the right way to meet the evil. The work of remedy must begin at the right place, namely the school. If parents and schoolmasters see to it that boys and girls receive moral instruction, in the school the evil of bad literature would soon disappear. The evil is the outcome of Godless education. Banish God and religion from the schools and you will have God and religion and morality banished from the libraries and the novels and the newspapers and the magazines.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Of the religious communities of men working for the cause of the Society of the Divine Word. And their efforts have not been without fruit, according to the reports that are made to the national headquarters of the Catholic Board of Mission Work Among the Colored People at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York. This society was founded at Steyl, Holland, in 1875, by Very Rev. Arnoldus Janssen. It has above two thousand members, many of whom are laboring in China, Japan, Togo, Argentina, Brazil and Chili. A branch house was established in this country in 1899, at Tochny, Cook county, Illinois. The Fathers immediately volunteered to aid the Southern Bishops in spreading a knowledge of the true religion among the negroes. They have had encouraging success in the northern cities of Mississippi. In the capital city they have a flourishing mission established under one roof. It serves the purpose of a school, a chapel, and a home for the sisters.

The last report of the school showed 154 pupils, and Father P.A. Heick, S. V. D., said that he had baptised many of them. Father Hoedendrop, S. V. D., built a combination school, chapel and convalescent hospital.

at Vicksburg. There were 150 scholars enrolled, according to the report. Of these less than a third were Catholics. In Meridian the Fathers of this society are reputed their intense devotion to the colored people. Father Bastin, assistant to the Rev. Director General of the Board, Father Burke, visited the Southern Mission. In referring to the work of these Fathers, he said: "There are two great difficulties in the way. The first is the lack of funds. The second is the animosity of the local colored preachers." Father Bastin urged the building of more schools. The Society of the Divine Word and the Servants of the Holy Ghost, which is the female branch of the society, look to the national board for support. All, in fact, of the missionary bodies in the South, look to the Board for the "Widow's Mite," and the board looks to the devout laymen and women and children throughout the country.

The publication of the Gerarchia Cattolica, for the year 1911, which is issued by the Vatican press, supplies us with some very interesting information of the Catholic world. Passing over the minutiae concerning the dioceses of the five continents, the various Roman Congregations, the names of the Domestic Prelates of the Pope in every country and of his vast household, we come to facts that must be the source of deep consolation to Catholics today when every second-rate princeling thinks it almost fashionable to raise his hand against the Church of his fathers. These facts and figures relate to the onward march of the Catholic religion within the past few years. Since Pius X. ascended the Throne of Peter no less than eighty new hierarchical titles have been constituted in the Catholic world, consisting of eight archdioceses, thirty-seven dioceses, three abbaties and prelatures, eighteen vicariates apostolic, and fourteen prefectures apostolic. To these must be added the Apostolic Vicariate of Eritrea, North Africa, and the diocese of Montecarlo in Brazil, which have been created since the compilation of the Gerarchia Cattolica.

The Gerarchia also notes that the Cardinal only number fifty-one (rather fifty, as Cardinal Sagna died since the publishers went to press), though seventy is the normal figure, one of the creation of Pius IX, thirty-five of the days of Leo XIII, and fifteen of Pius X. During the present pontificate no fewer than thirty-one Princes of the Church have died.—Catholic Bulletin.

There are many laws of the Catholic Church bearing on marriage. The most recent are those regulating the form of marriage, and of these the most important are the following:

1. Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest or the bishop of the diocese or a priest delegated by one or the other, and before at least two witnesses; but in places where there is no priest for at least a month and none expected in the near future, marriage may be lawfully and validly contracted before two lay witnesses by expressing formal mutual consent.

2. The foregoing law applies to all those baptized in the Catholic Church and to converts; but it does not apply to non-Catholics who were never baptized or who were baptized in some other religion.

In case of mixed marriages contracted before one of their ministers. They do apply in that case. Such a marriage is invalid. But there is a remedy. The parties to the marriage may afterwards comply with the law of the Catholic Church; or, if that cannot be done, because the Protestant party refuses, the case may be reported to the Bishop of the Diocese who may have power from Rome to validate the marriage. All the agitation in Ireland about the breaking up of families is fictitious. Such marriages are valid in civil law, and no priest would advise separation. If the Catholic party is not repentant, for having attempted marriage outside the Church, he or she would not listen to advice. If the Catholic party is repentant, the remedy mentioned above becomes applicable. In neither case is any right of the Protestant party infringed. Ministers should try to obtain a little authentic information before venturing to speak in public on such matters.

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Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes: "For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the kidneys, uric acid and twinges, and bringing up the old case.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

"Say Johnnie?"
"Say it yourself."
"Do you know what a gold brick is?"
"You bet."
"Well, what is it?"
"Pa."

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.

"His argument hasn't a leg to stand on."
"Doesn't need it."
"Why not?"
"Appears to me to be standing on its head."

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.

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"Trying to kill time, dead boy."
"That so?"
"Yes. Can you tell me how to?"
"Yes, chase the old fellow up and tell him to take a good look at you."

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

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"Should you?"
"I think so."
"Then why don't you?"
"But how?"
"Just fight a fortune."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A husband who can cook and wash dishes is simply indispensable in these days of uncertain domesticity.

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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.

Wife—Do you love me as much as ever?
Husband—I reckon so.

Wife—Will I always be the dearest thing in the world to you?
Husband—I am sure you will unless the landlord raises the rent.

Langton, Jasper, Ont., mother had a badly swollen leg. Nothing we used did. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's leg in a few days. Price 25c.

Success is merely the difference between the hard workers and the hard thinkers.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing so equal as Burdock Blood Bitters.

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Miss Stella Eichel, Midland Park, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it is so bad so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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The Financial Statement.

The budget speech was delivered in the Legislature, by Premier Hazard on Thursday evening last. Like all previous financial statements of the present Liberal Government, it presages nothing but gloom and discouragement to the tax payers of this Province. It foreshadows a huge deficit for this year, and as a consequence a large increase in the Provincial debt and additional interest charges. In presenting his statement the Leader of the Government sugar-coated his bitter pill to the greatest extent possible. He consumed no unnecessary time in the delivery of his speech; slurred over the suspicious phrases and turned the awkward corners with all the agility of which he was capable. He presented the damaging pronouncement with all the plausibility he could bring to his aid; but when subjected to criticism and investigation it proved to be a veritable whitened sepulchre. With a wonderful show of ingenuity, he took much credit to himself for the near approach of his estimates with expenditures during the last fiscal year; but he failed to make known how far the receipts of the year fell short of the expenditures. That is the comparison in which the people are interested. His estimate of expenditure of the current year is \$424,461 while the receipts are placed at \$381,439. That is \$20,000 more than the expenditures of last year. Notwithstanding this large expenditure, the Leader of the Government anticipates a gross deficit of \$43,030 on the years financial transactions; or a net deficit, after deducting the amount placed to sinking fund account, of \$31,435. Surely these figures afford cold comfort to the tax payers of our Province, who have been hoping that a time would come when revenue and expenditure would meet. Instead of that we have staring us in the face, an addition of at least \$31,435 to the Provincial debt by the 30th September next.

The Leader of the Opposition, in short order, completely shattered the flimsy fabric which the Premier had set up. His criticism was trenchant and complete and his admirable speech roused the greatest enthusiasm among his followers. He lost no time in pointing out the Premier's armor vulnerable point. He was through with it, and he was through with it.

The Leader of the Government, said Mr. Mathieson had taken a novel departure when he compared estimates with expenditure, instead of with receipts. That however would not deceive anybody. The Government, he said, had collected more money than previously; but the increase had come out of the farmers. The taxes from other sources had fallen off. When the Premier delivered his budget last year, he anticipated an increase of \$20,000 from the land tax re-adjustment; but only \$8,000 were received, and it cost over \$3,000 to collect the \$8,000. The Premier did not say anything about that. The Premier had estimated \$6,000 for building a jail; but did not build it, and now he takes credit for keeping close to his estimates. He

had no doubt that the debt and liabilities of the Province were now a million dollars. Many accounts of expenditure were held back. Why, for instance, was not the money expended on the repairs to Government House charged in last year's accounts? Over \$3,500 were spent; but only about \$800 were shown in the Auditor's report. There was nothing to show that there were any tenders or competition in this matter. In the Premier's present estimates of expenditure there is an item of \$20,000 for permanent bridges. Nothing could be less permanent than the bridges already built by the Government. The expenditure of last year contained an item of \$349,77 paid by the Government for costs in a case of dispute between School Trustees and rate payers at Johnston's River. The rate payers were in the wrong and the court so declared; but the Government paid their expenses. That is a nice way to exploit the money of the people. That was but one instance. But the Premier was happy as he had delivered his valedictory (Laughter and cheers.)

Sessional Notes.

On Monday March 28, the House opened at 3.50. Petitions, questions and answers occupied considerable time. When the orders of the day were reached the bill incorporating the Arena Rink Company, promoted by Dr. Warburton, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill was reported agreed to without amendments. On motion of Mr. McLean, the House next went into committee on the bill amending the Souris incorporation act with Mr. James Kennedy in the chair. After some time in committee progress was reported. The bill incorporating the Fanning Brook Hall Company was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill was reported without amendment. On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill incorporating the Souris Citizens Band was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House, with Mr. McKinnon in the chair. The Speaker took the chair and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without amendment. The Leader of the Government tabled papers relative to the proposed arrangement between the Federal authorities and the Provincial Government, in the matter of the oyster fisheries, and expressed a desire that the question should be discussed by the House. Mr. Mathieson said he presumed the Premier's move in this matter was in pursuance of something that was said during the debate on the address. The Premier's remarks made in Commons by

the House then adjourned to 3 p.m. Wednesday.

On Wednesday 29th, the House met at 4 o'clock. During questions considerable sharp sparring across the floor took place, in consequence of the failure of the Commissioner of Public Works to bring down full information requested by different members. In reply to several questions seeking information regarding the payment-bills no vouchers were tabled, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. McLean, Mr. James Kennedy and others took a hand in the discussion.

When the orders of the day were reached, Mr. Mathieson brought up the question of our oyster fishery. The papers brought down on the previous day contained a draft agreement between the Dominion Government, and the Governments of the three Maritime Provinces, on the question. He wanted to know what progress had been made towards a settlement. The Leader of the Government in reply stated that no definite conclusion had been reached. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries had not agreed to suggestions made by the Government of this Province.

Discussing the papers tabled Mr. Mathieson pointed out that on their face, it appeared that the bargain proposed was decidedly unfavorable to this Province. It appears that they are negotiating to take over the oyster fisheries, and then lease them and collect the rentals. After that they are to pay back to the respective Provinces half the money collected, after deducting the cost of protection. The bottoms of these oyster beds belong to the Provinces; but by this proposed arrangement, we give away these to the Dominion, to be farmed by them and returning to us only one half the income. That certainly seems a poor bargain for us. He certainly did not think this proposition should be entertained. Our shell fisheries were almost as important to us as our agricultural lands. Why then should we take the Dominion Government into partnership? We own the land; but we propose to allow the other partner to regulate the crops and take half the proceeds. He thought the Dominion Government, possessing the power, should regulate and protect these fisheries in the manner most advantageous to the Provinces. We should not allow any unfavorable bargain to be consummated. The greatest consideration should be exercised before anything is completed. On motion of the Premier it was agreed to discuss the whole matter in committee on a future day.

Some bills were then advanced a stage after which the House adjourned to 8 o'clock same evening.

House resumed at 8.40 p. m. The bill creating a "Farmer's Central Institute" was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill was reported agreed to with some verbal amendments. The estimates of expenditure for the current fiscal year were submitted and the Leader of the Government announced that he would deliver the budget speech on the following day. The House then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was ten minutes after 4 o'clock before the House opened Thursday afternoon. When the orders of the day were reached, Mr. Arsenault's resolution asking that a humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General in Council requesting that a suitable person be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Canada caused by the death of the late Senator Ferguson. He backed up his resolution by appropriate arguments. He outlined the constitution of the Senate, and the extent of its membership. He referred to the loss suffered by this Province by the lamented death of Senator Ferguson. At present two of our surviving Senators are incapacitated from attending to their public duties, on account of illness. In consequence of this condition of things, we had only one Senator taking part in the deliberations of the Senate. At present especially, when very important public questions are before Par-

liament, we should have the vacancy filled.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. McLean. He considered the present one of the most important periods in our political history and we should have a full representation in both branches of the Federal Parliament. This vacancy had continued for about a year and a half. He considered it necessary that our Legislature should impress upon the Federal authorities the importance of making this appointment.

The Leader of the Government evaded the importance of the resolution and reported the old plea, that the Federal Government had the right to make the appointment in question and they would probably attend to it when they got ready. He was altogether opposed to approaching the Governor-General.

Mr. Mathieson considered it an unfortunate thing that the Leader of the Government should so far forget his public duty as indicated by his remarks in this connection. The Senate was intended to exercise most important functions in the Government of the Country. Whether or not the Senate had always done its duty, was no reason why any delay should be allowed in completing its membership. At any time, the occasion may present itself when the Senators would arise to their duty. This was a right denied; a most outrageous proceeding. He could not understand how any member of the Legislature could vote against the proposed resolution, as it called for righting a wrong under which we have too long slept. In this matter our rights are invaded; and it was deplorable that men could be found willing to condone such outrageous proceedings. In the words of the Leader of the Government, it was an "infernal swindle." How ridiculous for the Premier to assert that the Government of Canada were too busy with importance matters to give their attention to the appointment in question. As the British North America Act sets forth the Governor-General is the proper authority to appeal to in this matter. The Leader of the Government expressed his unwillingness to go to the "foot of the throne," as he says. But he should know that the representative of the crown was the proper person to go to. Surely, said the Leader of the Opposition, the members of the Legislature would not be so obsequious as to oppose this resolution. He was convinced that delay began at this end of the contract. We had suffered unpeppable loss in consequence of the demise of Senator Ferguson; yet the Government of this Province refuse to make the slightest move to have the vacancy filled. Conduct such as this would not be tolerated by Manitoba and other Provinces for one moment. In every case where our Provincial interests and the interests of Canada came into conflict our interests are sacrificed to those of the Dominion. That is the way our present Local Government give away our rights in every case.

Hon. B. Gallant, after a few remarks (moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to represent the matter to the Federal authorities.

Mr. McKinnon pointed out that it must sound very strange to the public to find the Government members in our Legislature putting forth the argument they do at this late date. It is nearly two years since the vacancy occurred, yet we have the evidence that our Government have up to this moment done absolutely nothing.

Mr. Frowe considered the evidence furnished by the attitude of the Government members was sufficient to show that they have acted scandalously in this matter. They had not lifted a finger to right the wrong under which we are suffering. This was not a political question; Liberals, many of them, are loud in condemnation of the delay permitted in this senatorial matter.

Mr. Wyatt said the vacancy in the Senate deprived us of a part of our Federal representation. The question of our representation in the House of Commons has been debated in our Legislature, and much money had been spent in prosecuting this question before

the courts. It was carried to the highest legal tribunal, the Privy Council. Conferences of the Premiers of the Maritime Provinces have been held to discuss the matter. Nor is this question yet concluded. Resolutions have passed in our Legislature setting forth that no adjustment of our claims against Canada would be considered adequate unless our original representation of six members in the House of Commons was restored. Our Premier, Mr. Wyatt said, invariably threw a wet blanket on any movement intended to favor us in our demands against the Federal authorities. It was not by backing down, as our Premier invariably does, that so many victories against the Dominion had been won by Ontario, when Oliver Mawat was Premier. Surely vacancies in the Senate are as important as vacancies in the Legislature, and sometimes the Government create vacancies in the Legislature, in order that there may be no vacancies. This was done in the case of the late Mr. Laird. Under present circumstances our representation in the House of Commons is from time to time liable to be smaller and smaller. Under these circumstances it is of the utmost importance that our Senate representation should be kept up. At six o'clock Mr. Wyatt moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

House resumed in the evening at 8.35. The Leader of the Government proceeded to deliver his budget speech. He started by congratulating the House and the country on the general prosperity which existed. He thought the estimates had never been so nearly realized. He said the receipts had exceeded the estimates by over \$4,000. An extraordinary statement of the Premier was that the revenue last year had exceeded the expenditure. As a matter of fact, as we have more than once showed, the revenue fell short of the expenditure by over \$28,000. With one breath the Leader of the Government said the revenue of last year had exceeded the expenditure by over \$4,000, and that the increase to the debt during the same year was over \$14,000. Both these statements cannot be true. He thought the people were not paying as high taxation as they should. The increase in revenue from the new arrangement of taxing the farm lands of the Province, the Premier said, amounted to \$8,000. This, he said was much less than he expected. He estimated the expenditure for the year at \$391,261, besides \$33,100 for concrete culverts, steel bridges, etc. This makes a total of \$424,461. The consolidation of the schools, recommended by the Education Commission is not to be adopted, he said. About \$6,000 are to be spent in repairs to the Hospital for the Insane. The estimated receipts he placed at \$381,431. That will leave a deficit of \$43,030. He concluded his speech at 10 o'clock, having spoken an hour and twenty minutes.

The Leader of the Opposition immediately followed. He pointed out that the Premier had adopted a new method of comparison. He compared receipts and estimates, instead of receipts and expenditure. In this way he covers up his deficits. He pointed out that whatever increase there was in receipts last year came out of the farmers. Last year he estimated \$20,000 increase from the land tax, but received only \$8,000. But the Premier did not tell that it cost over \$3,000 to collect the \$8,000. The best the Premier's figures can show is a gross estimated deficit of \$43,030, or a net deficit of \$31,000. If all the debts and liabilities of the Province were discharged the Provincial debt would be a million dollars or upwards. Government House had an expenditure made upon it last year of over \$3,500. If Government House and grounds were in such a condition of wreck and ruin why did the present Premier and the present Governor allow this to happen. Mr. Mathieson created much amusement by reading from the Journals of the House a resolution moved in 1895 by Mr. Rogers, the present Lieutenant Governor, setting forth that no expenditure should be made to Government House and the property should be sold. Now an expenditure of over \$3,500 is made on this house without any authority or warrant. Wall paper border was used in this renovation that cost \$6.75 a roll. All kinds of errors were discovered between the Premier's estimates and their realization last year. What reliance can be placed on such statements as these? In the expenditure for the Executive Council, it

appeared that the travelling expenses of one member was \$2,000, and for another only a couple of dollars less. One was from the east and the other from the west. All this time these gentlemen have free passes. There are few things less permanent, he said, than what the Government call permanent bridges. In 1890, when this Government was born the education department cost, outside the teachers' salaries, \$11,000. Last year it cost for the same service \$23,856. The salaries of teachers are now, on an average less than they were twenty years ago. \$349.77 appear as a charge in the department of education which were paid for legal fees in a case of dispute in the school district, at Johnston's River. The Government backed up the rate payers who opposed the action of a majority of the trustees. The case was sent to court, on the advice of the late Premier Peters, and the case was decided against the men who attacked the trustees. Thereupon the Premier agreed to pay the costs. The money was paid by Premier Hazard and charged to education last year. That is how the money goes. He controverted the Premier's statements regarding the attitude of the opposition regarding gold storage. He read from the Journal the resolution moved by the opposition advocating an improved system of gold storage. He advertised strongly upon the conduct of the Government in refusing to furnish information regarding the fees received at the gold storage. This second crime charged to the opposition was that they opposed the readjustment of the land taxes. What the opposition did stand for was that the payers of income tax should be treated in a similar manner. He twitted the Premier to the amusement of the House, on his prospective elevation to the Bench. He should know the difference between right and wrong. That and a little law were necessary qualifications for a judge. The Premier had done nothing towards pushing our claims against Canada. He read the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier setting forth that it was the intention at Confederation that the Provinces should be freed from direct taxation. The reading of this statement flatly contradicted the Premier's statement on the matter. He strongly emphasized the absolute failure of the Premier to do anything towards getting our just claims from the Dominion. We are face to face with another big deficit at the end of this year. The least amount of this deficit will be \$31,000. Mr. Mathieson concluded an exceptionally able speech amid applause at 11.05. Hon. Mr. Hughes followed—and after speaking briefly adjourned the debate. The House then adjourned to Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The House did not meet till 3.45 Friday afternoon. The routine portion of the programme having been disposed of, and the orders of the day being called, the bill incorporating the Prince County Publishing Co., was read a third time and passed. This was followed by several other third readings. When the third reading of the bill providing for a new jail site was reached, Mr. Mathieson moved an amendment to the third clause to the effect that this Province in which the Dominion Government has purchased land for experimental farms. He followed his amending motion by a strong speech. Among other things he pointed out the inconvenience and expense necessary involved in having the jail outside the city. Prisoners would have to be conveyed between the courts and the jail by teams, while at the present time, prisoners walk from the jail to the courts.

The Leader of the Government resisted the amendment, and combated the arguments advanced by the Leader of the Opposition. The House divided on the motion, when the vote stood 14 to 13. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The bill amending the Souris incorporation act was put through committee and reported with amendments. The bill amending the incorporation of the Pioneer Publishing Company was read a second time and committed to committee. Progress was reported, a bill amending the income tax was read a second time. Some other bills were advanced a stage, before six o'clock, when the House adjourned to 8 p. m. the same evening.

House resumed in the evening at 8.45. The debate on the budget was at once resumed by Hon. Mr. Hughes. He was loud in his praise of the manner of budget speeches annually delivered by Premier Hazard.

Mr. McLean followed Mr. Hughes. It was his opinion that the Premier's budget speech was a most doleful tale. Referring to the readjustment of land taxation, he showed that there were over 600 appeals from the assessments. He pointed out that the Premier showed in his budget speech that the Government had not the money to do anything towards improving education. Why then did the Government appoint an education commission costing \$4,000? Was it a proper procedure to spend \$3,500 on Government House without any authority? The Provincial Government act as if they were the apolligiste of the Dominion Government. The Local Government do not represent the people; they are the representatives of the Federal Government. They complain about improper transportation, and as soon a resolu-

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H. McMILLAN

Out of the Beaten Track.

The Life of the Italian Peasant at Home. Hidden Far Enough Inland to Laugh at the Speeding Motor Car.

A fertile, undulating country rich in corn, wine and oil, with fields of wheat, of maize, red clover, flax and beans, covering valley and hillside...

Up among the crags one meets many goat-herds—rude enough looking in sheepskin trousers and far caps. The traveller stopped for a branch of the yellow ginepro, growing close by, and dark-eyed Antonio, patting his sheep in the fold, paused to see what was desired.

"I have been to that country, Signor," he added with naive frankness, "to New York, and Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Ah!" He shook his curly black head. "Bread in Italy is better than meat in America."

And truly our land must seem cold and chill to the dweller in the Italian village—the remote Italian village, out of the run of the tourist and hidden far enough inland to laugh at the speeding motor car. Where life goes down in a blaze of sunset glory to a fragrant, dewy, starlit night, and rises again in a haze of color behind the eastern hills.

Many of the Italian villages date their origin to remotest antiquity. Attracted by the kindness of its outer aspect, one will pass through the archway which is always erected over the principal street, and one inside it will not need much stretching of the imagination to feel that the scene belongs to an age that is passed. It is very likely to be a festa, and the people are flocking in and out of the open church door.

There is something about life here. It is unthought of, unimagined, unlooked for, unexpected. White oxen draw the wooden wagons along the road; women spin clothes from flax themselves. Money is little used as a medium of exchange.

Most great proprietors have a country casino to which is attached the casa colonica, or peasant's home. Curious examples of decayed nobility are still to be found in these villages—people of grand names and with great pride in their ancient lineage, who are now in extreme poverty.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—so ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures 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. McGurn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

the village is very charitable to the poor. One day in the week bread is distributed to all who apply for it, and at Easter ciambelli, cakes made in a peculiar form, are also provided. The pay of the medico condotto varies from five hundred to two thousand francs a year. His drugs are few and simple, but the peasants are a healthy lot, and provided he gives them a large enough quantity of medicine for their money they have confidence in him. The poet-man is a person quite highly rated. Not because of the correspondence—the postbag is received with little interest—but the carrier comes laden with a number of small articles which he has been commissioned to buy.

But far and above all others in honorable esteem ranks the sindaco; every village, though it may not contain a thousand inhabitants, has its local government by sindaco and municipal council, who hold their deliberations in the town hall.

It would seem, indeed, as if the well-to-do Italian peasant must think that the world—or at least the world he sees—was made purposely for him. The soil is peculiarly his own. The fairs supply all his wants in the way of clothes, ornaments and utensils; the priest, in all probability the one who has baptized him—is there to settle all spiritual and often temporal difficulties, and the processions and festas which are so numerous amuse him more than the most elaborate entertainment. However rich he becomes, his habits, manners and customs undergo no change. The houses are often large, for many branches of a family will dwell together, forming a sort of a clan—and in some instances, seven brothers, all with wives and families, dwell under the one roof.

One of the brothers, not always the eldest, is called the vergaro, and his wife the vergara, and these two are in authority. Every season has its harvest, the cultivation of the soil being the chief occupation. The corn is cut in June, the Indian corn in August. Early in October is the vintage, and the olives are gathered and pressed at the end of the year.

After this, and when the sowing is finished, comes a time of repose for agricultural laborers, and then the women are hard at work, manufacturing the clothes for the family. These they literally grow themselves, spinning, weaving, and dyeing their own flax. The men, if industriously disposed, weave blankets and straw hats. The children are sent to guard the pigs and the sheep at a very early age. From the low raftered ceiling hangs a goodly array of hams, and the wooden ledge along the wall is ornamented with rows of cheese made of swa's milk, and loaves of Indian corn bread.

A happy family of dogs, cats, hens, chickens, and perhaps a pig or two of domestic habits make themselves at home on the stone floor. At the loom by the window one of the women may be seen weaving, and the grandmother will be knitting or spinning by the open hearth, in which an oak branch, leaves and all, crackles and blazes under the large iron stowpan where the erba or polenta is cooking. A watchdog lies stretched his lazy length at the nonna's feet, and with him one of the children will be sharing a yellow loaf.

At harvest-time there is great rejoicing, and ham, eggs, and cheese are consumed in great quantities. The children are sent to guard the pigs and the sheep at a very early age. From the low raftered ceiling hangs a goodly array of hams, and the wooden ledge along the wall is ornamented with rows of cheese made of swa's milk, and loaves of Indian corn bread.

BUILD UP in spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.

bleeding may rest upon all that is planted therein. Nor can one walk a mile of the road without coming upon a shrine in honor of our blessed Lady.

The kindness and tenderness of the Italian peasant is a beautiful trait of his character. He is civil-spoken, too, and one is greeted pleasantly, in fact, exuberantly, if one is at all known, politeness to the stranger being almost exaggerated. In addition to the kindly word for the grown-up the greeting for the child is always augmented by ogni noia, equivalent to "may it escape all harm!" A man will work all day for twenty-five centesimi and a woman for forty-five. Their dinner consists of a loaf of cornbread and whatever fruit may be in season. Wine and more luxuriant fare are only to be had during the great festivals. The men will reap all day under a blazing sun, and yet plunge with energy into whatever amusement offers for the evening—Italians never tire of amusement.

The procession which takes place in every village are many and frequent, and seldom a week goes by without a festa. But perhaps one procession has seldom been described—that which takes place on Good Friday in some of the remotest towns once in every three years.

After the reading of the Passion in the morning, the life-sized figure of Our Lord on the cross is exposed and is taken down, while the priest gives an eloquent sermon on the Crucifixion. After the all-day veneration the streets are illuminated, and the procession forms. The first figures are draped in long gray cloaks with hoods to conceal their faces. Some of these drag long, heavy chains, which are attached to the feet; others openly discipline themselves across their left shoulder. These are hooded and concealed, thus expiating, unknown, some sin for which they desire to make amends. The boys in white cassocks follow, and the children in spangled gowns surrounding a hearse draped in black velvet. It is purely a procession of penitence—one that no villager would think of missing.

Out beyond the valley the shriek of the locomotive, the press of visiting curious sight-seers, the hurry and the bustle, mix in with ordinary Italian life. The simplicity of the people who come in contact with these is marked. The true peasant is hidden in one of those old gray towns, upon that giant rock, rising fortress-like from the plain, with houses crowded upon its flank. There may be seen the baronial castle or the more modern palazzo, and there are frequent bits of—something heavy in architecture—a casement of stone, a column, a fine stairway.

In the valley the high road runs between the lines of stately poplars, in which the grasshoppers sing loudly and shrilly the livelong day. On either side are rich pastures radiant with flowers. Now and then a house stands by the roadside. It has an arcade along its lower story, where the peasant women sit and sing while they plait their straw in the cool shade of the massive arches, but the upper story is gaily painted and decorated with figures of saints or by a quaint sun dial, while the broad balcony on the first story is full of corn from the golden spikes of Indian corn on the striped gourds which are piled upon the sunny platform. Here and there a campanile soars up in a knot of dark cypresses, and a bell swings between its open arches at the Ave Marie against the opal sunset. In the distance the pastures become gray and misty at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are covered with vineyards at their base, and then with dense chestnut forests. Deep blue shadows sleep in the great rifts, and the peaks catch each delicate and tender hue of the rainbow in the evening light and then stand out black and solemn against the radiance of the after glow. Everywhere earth and people are rejoicing and singing in the light and air and sunshine. And in the quiet towns, where carriage wheels are seldom heard, there is a faint sound of church music and a whiff of incense from behind Gothic archways. In the evening, grass, each ear of corn is in the field, so great is the glory of the harvest. Strangers are welcomed and kindly treated and allowed to sketch and loiter at will. They will show you all there is to be seen. Perhaps that may befall you which happened to a Roman student on his travels only a few short years ago. He was led aside confidently by one old peasant who had something to show—yes, something grand! One of the greatest marvels of the century! It consisted of a cold water faucet. Pipes had been laid, and the water brought up into the Palazzo. To the old fellow's simplicity this was one of the wonders of the world!

After all, Italy is Italy. As an entirely it can never be spoiled or changed. It is fraught with interest to all of our Faith. But no one can understand Italy and the Itali who approaches it in any but the right spirit. And what that spirit is he must learn from experience.—Ben-ziger's Magazine.

'He is an awful bore, isn't he?' 'I should say so.' 'But he has one estimable trait.' 'What is that?' 'He is easily offended.'

A Nation of Emigrants.

It has been lately maintained by some persons of humane proclivities that America is no longer needed as a refuge for people of other lands who think themselves politically or industrially unfortunate at home.

If this were really the case, the present extraordinary migrations of European races would come to a natural end. People who exile themselves and encounter all the risks of a new start in life in a strange land must have some strong motive for such extraordinary conduct. At any rate, the decision of the question whether America is still needed as a refuge may best be left to the decision of the people most interested, to the people who, being poor or hopeless at home, think they see brighter prospects and an animating hope in the new world. The people now occupying the United States know that those prospects are brighter, and they are themselves animated by a great hope, the hope that freed from necessities. The American people, if they get a chance to express themselves, will not be found in favor of shutting the door on any honest and healthy persons who believe they can better themselves by coming to America, and are enterprising enough to assume the inevitable risks.

An educational test to restrict immigration is both misdirected and untimely. It is misdirected, because ability to read is no proof of either health or character. Many entirely illiterate persons are vigorous, honest, and sound of judgment in affairs and in the conduct of life. It is untimely, because the right moment to apply an educational test is on admission to the suffrage, and not on admission to the country. In all races the most dangerous criminals come from classes that can read and write, and not from the illiterate. A test founded on the ability to read will not keep out the worst criminals, and will furnish no safe guide in action to the officers charged with the execution of the existing restrictive laws.

All attempts to exclude healthy and honest immigrants are inconsistent with the rightful generosity of freedom toward people who wish to be free, and of working people whose conditions of labor are favorable toward people in other lands whose conditions of labor are less favorable and who are ambitious to improve their environment by going to free America. The present people of the United States have themselves been immigrants into the fresh continent within generations little recent; and they ought to shrink, and do shrink, from imposing hard conditions of admission to the country on the newer immigrants who are ambitious to follow their example.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Quoting the assertion of Frederick Townsend Martin that charity will never solve the problem of poverty, the Brooklyn Tablet very properly draws a distinction, and says it all depends on what is meant by "charity," which ought to, and does, include in its meaning more than financial relief. They knew things in the destroyed monasteries of England, three hundred and fifty years or so ago, which "modern progress" is just commencing to learn all over again.—Casket.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

O. A. KING, M. D.

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 good.

'Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?' asked the man who had just been married. 'If he isn't making any money, yes,' replied the experienced one cautiously.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

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Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Souris, P. E. Island. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart. Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown. Nov. 10, 1909—2m.