

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1910

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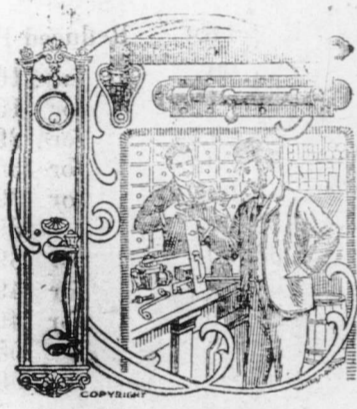
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June 12, 1907.

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

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Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 31, 1909-41

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We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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If you have ever tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Northwest Mounted Police.

There is probably no novel in their experience in Western Canada that American settlers on the west coast appreciate more than the red-coated mounted policeman who, if not ubiquitous, is always within call, allowing for the distances he must sometimes ride when wanted. We speak of him as a novel because the American farmer on his own prairie must look out for himself as a rule—in theory he has police protection, but he is seldom in a humor to invoke it, and thinks ironically of it as an aspis. In short, he is his own policeman, and justice is a vague abstraction to him.

Imagine then how the alien who has taken his penance over the line regards a system of government that gives him a police protection that makes life safe, guards property and executes justice on the wrongdoer, no matter what the cost. He may well wonder how the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, in numbers no stronger than the force in a second rate American city, can preserve order and enforce the law in a territory extending from the Atlantic Circle and comprising a million and a half of square miles. There are only a thousand of this constabulary, and yet there has never been a lynching in its vast jurisdiction, and no criminal can feel secure within it or beyond it. It has occurred to us in reading an interesting article about this famous Miss Agnes Dawson Cameron, that the protection which the settler has as much moral as physical. Their motto, "Maintien le droit," is their motto. "Go where you are sent." He tries to do what he is told to do, and exercises his discretion when in doubt. It is true that the private or officer of the Northwest Mounted Police is a soldier as well as a policeman, but he is more than both; he is the law, and he has a tradition of unflinching bravery and a glorious prestige to give him arms. He is not supposed to count numbers, or weigh difficulties, or consider hardship. Canada expects him to do his duty, not only "this day" but every day. He doesn't perform it because he is well paid or well praised, for his energy and courage. He receives 60 cents a day, and "it is the boast of the service that they seldom get into print." The Blue Books are the bluest chronicles, you find nothing about the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in publications like the Statesman's Year Book. The force passes for a sort of foreign legion, and while it is true that the aristocrat as well as the lumberjack and the cookery is on its rolls, it recruits from all Canada too. The qualifications are: 22 to 40 years of age, five feet 8 inches in height, weight not over 175 pounds, physical soundness, ability to ride and groom a horse, and a certificate of good character. In such a country the powers of a commanding officer are necessarily wide, almost arbitrary. Tous Major Constantine tells the story of his duty in the Yukon fourteen years ago:

"The thermometer showed 70 degrees below. We had but five hours daylight, with candles at \$1.00 apiece, \$120 a box. I was commanded in chief, chief magistrate, home and foreign secretary. Three tables furnished my room, with a different kind of work on each of them. I walked from one to the other to rest. It was the end of July when I got there, and before the middle of November we had built nine houses, one of them seventy-five feet long. We cut and squared all the timber ourselves. Yes, our shoulders got raw."

In a sense every private in the force may be called to act as constable, magistrate, and home and foreign secretary. He must be postman and physician for the settler, sometimes farmer; he must make arrests on his own responsibility anywhere, guard the timber reserves, make weather reports, collect crop figures, advise for new settlers, look after stray stock, keep order in the mining camps, and at all times act as detective and pursue criminals. An American who killed his "partner" in the Lesser Slave Lake district was run down as far south as Laredo, Tex., captured and hanged, at a cost to the Dominion Government of \$30,000. A Lyneburg Indian who abandoned his two-year-old child to die beyond the Arctic Circle was tracked by one policeman, captured and taken 1,200 miles up the Mackenzie River in a canoe and down by lake and trail to Regina. Chief Bishop, defying the Government and camping with his tribe in the path of the Canadian Pacific truck layers, was awed into submission by two redcoats, absolutely alone, who kicked down the key poles of tent after tent after giving the chief fifteen minutes to remove

them. One of the stories we like best of the efficiency of the Northwest Mounted Police is that told in a report of Corporal C. Hogg of the suppression of a "bad man" in a mining camp at North Porcupine:

"On the 17th instant I, Corporal Hogg, was called to the hotel to quiet a disturbance. The room was full of cowboys, and one Monaghan, or Cowboy Jack, was carrying a gun and pointed it at me, against sections 105 and 106 of the Criminal Code. We struggled. Finally I got him hand cuffed and put him inside. He had been in bad shape, had to engage the services of a doctor, who dressed his wound and pronounced it not serious. To the doctor, Monaghan said that if I hadn't grabbed his gun, there'd be another death in Canadian history. All of which I have the honor to report to your command."

It seems that the corporal's tactic was spoiled by the cowboy's blood and much furniture was broken. We have also a tenderness for the youngster dying in a blizzard who had scribbled on a page torn from his pocket diary: "Last Horse dead. Am trying to push ahead. Have done my best." Corporal Conradi, remonstrated with for riding off to the relief of a family seemingly hemmed in by a prairie fire, shouted back, "You can't call a thing impossible till you try," and saved the family. "He's a brave man. I shall never forget his courage," wrote the settler to headquarters. We don't suppose that the men of this splendid police are physically braver than other men, although they are picked for their looks, but it seems to be that the esprit de corps which they feel causes them to compete with one another in achievement and makes them scornful to hesitate or show the white feather in the presence of danger. Their obedience to orders becomes as natural as drawing breath. Thus they are remarkably efficient and wonderfully confident.

When Miss Cameron, who knows him by close observation, says that "on the margin of every page of the unwritten history of this great land the figure of the solitary horseman is vigorous," it is something more than figurative language. —The N. Y. Sun.

The Belgian Remonstrance

It was antecedently certain that the agitation in this country against the administration of the Congo Colony by the Belgian Government would sooner or later assume a more definite character to help the cause of Reform. It must be remembered that in its attitude towards the Belgian people England stands alone. All other signatory powers, all the nations responsible for the founding of the Free State, are content to watch and applaud the effort the Belgian Government is making to grapple with the tremendous problem before it.

Everywhere else there is a generous willingness to credit the Parliament of Belgium with an honest desire to administer the vast territory of the Congo honestly and honorably, and primarily in the interests of the native population, nothing, for instance, could be more just and judicious than the words which the President of the United States has devoted to the subject in his annual message to Congress. He declares that the question is not closed, but recognises that it is "in a more hopeful stage," and defines the American attitude towards the great experiment which the Belgian people have undertaken as "one of benevolent encouragement." Mr. Taft has said the right thing in the right way. We are at the beginning of a new chapter, and it should be the business of every well-wisher of the Congo to try to secure for the Belgian Parliament every possible opportunity for success.

The miserable agitation which has succeeded in capturing the Archbishop of Canterbury is making it as difficult as possible for the party of Reform in Belgium to get its way. Men who stayed silent in their tents during all the years when the Congo was under the personal rule of King Leopold, are now found shouting threats from public platforms instead of speaking words of hope and encouragement.

The single fact that the Congo now comes under the rule of a democratic parliament is the best of all possible guarantees that the old régime of abuses is, at an end. In Belgium or Belgium from the platform, and in the press, and on the floor of the Chamber, is as free and effective as it is in this country. Whatever may be the defects of parliamentary institutions, they have at least this advantage, that they secure full publicity for whatever is done with the sanction of Parliament. If there is an abuse anywhere there is always a vigilant party on the look-out for it, eager to exploit it, and to publish it for

the greater shame of the administration which tolerated it. That fundamental condition of parliamentary government puts an impassable gulf between the old régime and the new. This is so obvious that the promoters of the agitation are driven to suggest that both political parties in Belgium, differing in everything else, are yet agreed in a common desire to defeat and delay the policy of administrative reform. And to give colour to the suggestion, we are reminded that it has taken fifteen months to set on foot what Sir Arthur Doyle has described as a policy of complete reform. In his connexion it is at once interesting and instructive to consider the facts which came to light in regard to the Portuguese Colonies Sao Thome and Principe, during the Cadbury libel action. That slavery exists, and has existed for years, and in its most abominable forms, in both islands, is not disputed. Men and women were torn from their homes far in the interior, marched to the coast, and shipped to the islands, never to return. The children born to these unhappy women were treated as cattle are treated, and claimed as the property of the planters. "Oss—examined by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Cadbury said, in answer to the questions. "The 6000 you were buying was procured by atrocious methods of slavery?—Yes. Men, women, and children taken forcibly from their homes against their will?—Yes. Those who could not keep up with the march were murdered?—I have seen statements to that effect. You do not doubt it?—I do not doubt that it has in been some cases." The attention of Messrs. Cadbury was drawn to this state of things as early as 1901. They knew the truth a year later, but up to this year they continued to buy the slave-grown opium. And what was the excuse—the excuse which an English jury has judged to be sufficient? During eight years Messrs. Cadbury were investigating and making inquiries and consulting with the Foreign Office, and only at the end of eight years did they think that they had when in the name of humanity they felt constrained to refuse to buy any more. We have not a single word to say against Messrs. Cadbury, but if after the inquiries and diplomatic representations of eight years absence are still and slavery still continues in these two tiny islands, shall we say that fifteen months is too long a period to allow for the reorganisation of the vast territory of the Congo? The two islands, Sao Thome and Principe, taken together, are smaller than an English county, while the area of the Colony of the Congo is ten times that of Great Britain.

We publish in another column the text of a remarkable Remonstrance which has been addressed to the people of this country by a number of Belgian gentlemen distinguished in every walk of public life. Many of those names appear at the end of the document are men of European reputation, Ministers of State, members of Parliament, professors at the universities, judges of the high court, burgomasters of famous cities, are borne in this solemn protest with the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, the President of the Protestant Synod, and the Grand Rabbi of Belgium. It is a strange fellowship brought together by a common indignation at the reckless accusations brought against the Belgian Parliament and people by the promoters of the agitation in England. In language of grave rebuke the Remonstrance says "The Congo is now dependent on a mother country which is industrious and healthy, well organized, enjoying political and social institutions which need not fear comparison, and whose free press, constantly on the watch, enlightens public opinion." It is subject to the control of a parliament possessing great authority, checked by a vigilant opposition, and has a Minister responsible to parliament for all the acts of his administration. Ought not these facts to remove the shadow of suspicion? Finally, all they ask is that England will suspend her judgment and grant Belgium time to make fair trial of her great experiment. It is a request which cannot and must not be refused.—London Tablet.

Edmund Burke once declared that, in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished the moment he entered his own home. Mrs. Barke's character, we are told, was "soft, gentle, reasonable, and obliging." She was also noted for managing her husband's affairs with prudence and discretion. William Sheenstone says: "Superficial writers, like the mole, often fancy themselves deep, when they are exceeding near the surface." Artemus Ward says: "There are some people who know my utility, that are no."

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MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

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

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Laurier at Sea.

With the meeting of the Dominion parliament after the Christmas recess the House of Commons plunged at once into the maelstrom of the naval discussion. In the absence of Hon. L. P. Borden Minister of Marine and Fisheries who is seriously ill, the lot fell to the Premier of introducing the legislation which is by far the most important of recent years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier contented himself with explaining briefly the main features of the bill which calls for a Canadian navy built as far as possible in Canada, consisting of eleven vessels, a cruiser of the Boadeca type, 4 of the Bristol type and 6 torpedo boats of the river class. The cost of these vessels if built in England would be according to British figures less than if they were built in Canada. In England they would cost the sum of 2,338,000 pounds sterling or a little more than \$11,000,000, but if built here 33 per cent must be added to the cost as given above. The speech of the Premier was characteristically hazy. It was evident that if the Canadian navy was not at sea Sir Wilfrid Laurier was. When it came to the glittering generalities of the proposed scheme, the premier accustomed as he is to fancies and not facts was in his element. He fell down badly in the mere technical explanations of the size and armament of the vessels it is proposed to build, but he was forced to admit that what Britain was at war Canada was at war. In view of the Premier's past utterances on the subject of Canada's status this tardy recognition of the true facts of the case was not the least suggestive of the opening day of the naval debate.

The most important clause of the bill provides that at any time, when the Governor in council deems it advisable in case of war, invasion or insurrection, the Canadian naval force may be called into active service. While the force is to be under the control of the Dept of Marine and Fisheries yet in case of emergency the Governor in council may place at the disposal of his Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy, the naval service or any part thereof. There is also a subsequent clause which provides "Whenever the Governor in council places the naval service or any part thereof, on active service, if Parliament is not then in session, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within 15 days. After this cursory explanation of a most important measure the Premier promised more extended details when the bill came up for second reading.

The speech of Mr R. L. Borden which followed showing that the opposition leader had a comprehensive grasp of the duty owed by Canada to the Empire so long as she remained within that empire and enjoyed its benefits, came as a refreshing breeze of loyalty after the airy platitudes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was no mistake to be made about the attitude of Mr Borden. He dealt in an able manner with the rise of German naval power and quoted the solemn warnings issued by no less British statesmen than Mr Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr Reginald Mc

Kenna, which warnings had been dismissed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an after dinner speech to the Liberals of Toronto as "much a do about nothing." Mr Borden pointed out that German naval supremacy would bring the British empire to an end. His peroration was a striking one. "I would say to the prime minister" he declared "go on with your naval service, proceed cautiously and surely. Lay your proposals before the people and give them if necessary opportunity to be heard. But do not forget that we are confronted with an emergency which may render this empire a shambles before the proposed service is worthy of the name. In the face of such a situation immediate vigorous earnest action is necessary. We have no Dreadnought ready, we have no fleet unit at hand. But we have the Resources, and I trust the patriotism, to provide a fleet unit or at least a Dreadnought without one moment's unnecessary delay. Or, and in my opinion this would be the better course, we can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the Admiralty to be used for naval defence under such conditions as we prescribe. In taking this course we will fulfil not only in the letter but in the spirit as well the resolution of March last, and what is infinitely more important we will discharge a great patriotic duty to our country and to the whole Empire."

A suggestion was made by Mr Clarence Jameson of Digby that parliament had no mandate from the country to act on this naval question and he wanted the whole matter referred to the people. The bill now stands for second reading and it is expected that before it has passed its various stages there will be some hot talk regarding these proposals of the Govt. which are as a drop in the ocean compared with what should be done if Canada's duty towards the Empire is recognized by those who sit on the treasury benches.

It is so seldom that any one attempts to attack Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it came as a refreshing interlude in the prolonged budget debate when Mr T. W. Crothers Conservative member for West Elgin showed that he for one had little veneration for "Laurierism" and its creator. Mr. Crothers openly stated that what went on under Laurierism went on with the direct connivance of the Premier himself. Mr Crothers related how seats in Parliament had been exchanged solely for political considerations, with out regard to quality and patriotism. Even the bench had not been spared the blighting and pernicious system of Laurierism. Even the High Court bench had been prostituted to the exigencies of political emergency and the spectacle was witnessed a year ago of a high and important judicial office, bartered for a minimum of mentality and a maximum of political pull. All this is Laurierism run riot. The people have been taught to believe that public property is legitimate game for all those cunning and bold enough to seize it. The opposition in the present Parliament is not inclined to bow the knee to his Majesty Sir Wilfrid Laurier and he has in the past and will undoubtedly in the future have to sit and listen to speeches which hold up to public scorn the policy of rampant graft and the man responsible for it.

The Meaning of It.

One of the degrading and demoralizing results of such an obviously corrupt deal as the Sawdust wharf purchase is the way officers of the department, contractors with the

department, and others who are in business relations with the government are forced or induced to justify the transactions. The departmental engineer, as everybody knows, was not responsible for the deal or the price paid. His share of the programme was assigned to him and he carried it out. Then it becomes necessary for him, as it has been for others in the same position in similar cases, to support his chiefs, and in so doing to support the rake-off to the middleman. More than that he must go about among contractors with the department and get suitable statements from them. Then the contractors themselves must go up at the call of their paymasters, and give such opinions as are required. So we see a contractor who refused to pay \$1,000 for a wharf when it was for sale offering through the form of offering \$5,500 for it when the deal was completed. We see another who is enjoying lucrative patronage brought forward to say that \$5,000 is a small price for a property that has been sold once for \$400 and once for \$700 under his own eyes. If this had been a case where an excessive price had been paid by mistake or in ignorance it would not have been serious. But we see the deal impudently justified, and the head of the department, who ought to be protecting public interests and taking steps to prevent another such occurrence, making it clear that he likes and desires and intends to continue this sort of thing. We see his officers and his contractors brought forward to testify approval. We see members of parliament doing their best to brazen and bully the thing through. We see the whole retinue of the subsidized press yelping at the heels of those members who try to put a stop to this kind of corruption. This is the wisest kind of notice that the department of public works and the government generally is wide open to the middlemen, and that rake off is guaranteed by all the power of the federal government and its parliament majority. St. John Standard.

Dominion Parliament.

On Wednesday last in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilcox Conservative resumed the debate on the budget. Mr. Wilcox's speech was enlivened by sundry reminiscences of bye gone Liberal politics, platforms, promises and performances. In 1896 the Liberal candidate in North Essex, Mr. McGregor, made his campaign on an absolute free trade policy. He called upon his hearers to vote to abolish utterly the customs officers who lined the Detroit river. The day after the glorious victory of free trade many electors who had listened to Mr. McGregor rushed over to Detroit, bought largely and on returning refused to pay duty. Had not the Liberals won? Was there not free trade as a consequence? Later the same Mr. McGregor was appointed to office in the customs service. On the failure of the Liberals to keep their promises Mr. Wilcox spoke effectively. Mr. Loggie made little progress with his speech before the adjournment came. He found time, however, to assert that the consumer pays the duty. The insurance bill was again considered by the Senate banking and commerce committee that night. A strong protest was again made against the provision that at least two fifths of the

directors shall be elected by policy holders. It was suggested that it be omitted from the bill or modified. Mr. Wm. McGowan of the Standard Life objected to the clause requiring an annual gain and loss exhibit being made to the superintendents of insurance. British companies should not be driven from Canada by such a clause. B. H. Brown of the London & Lancashire objected also to the gain and loss exhibit. Mr. Macaulay of the Sun Life urged that American companies should be compelled to give a list of their shareholders as so many shares were held by one or two men. Both British and Canadian companies should be required to make a statement of the higher salaries they paid.

Thursday in the public accounts committee the Government's line of defence with regard to the sawdust wharf was disclosed. The procedure is that Mr. Andrew Loggie begs the Government to let him have the wharf for \$5,500 and sends a marked cheque for the sum. This Mr. Pugsley declined. Then it is to be represented as a beautiful bargain because the Government could have got \$500 advance on the sum it paid. Unfortunately for this, it turns out that not so very long ago Mr. Andrew Loggie was offered the wharf for \$1,000 and absolutely refused, saying "We have enough old property in this town already."

After Mr. Geoffrey Stead had been further examined on some points of detail William O'Leary, of Montreal, a half-brother of Richard O'Leary, was called. It appeared from his evidence that the wharf had belonged to his mother, and on her death it descended to William O'Leary and his brother, Richard O'Leary, the head of the family in Richibucto, had no objection to his selling it to the Loggies. Accordingly in 1902 he saw Andrew Loggie and asked him for an offer, he refused, saying he did not want it. Thereupon Wm. O'Leary asked him if a price of \$1000 would induce him to take it. Again the reply was in the negative. Then O'Leary asked Loggie if he would make any offer at all for it. The reply was, "No, I have enough old property here now." This was the same Andrew Loggie who had written to the Minister saying that the wharf was fully worth \$5000 and that the Government had obtained a bargain. It further developed that when O'Leary offered the property for \$1000 it comprised portions which were not included in the sale to the Government. In the end William O'Leary sold it to his half-brother Richard O'Leary, for \$400.

Mr. Pugsley cross-examined Mr. O'Leary at some length with reference to some peculiarities in the deed by which he made the property over to Richard O'Leary. The witness maintained that he and his brothers had absolute ownership of the property. W. D. Carter, a lawyer of Richibucto, whose name was associated with that of T. O. Murray on the cheque, gave evidence with great frankness. Mr. Pugsley in cross-examining Wm. O'Leary had maintained that the property purchased by the government included a strip not comprised in the sale from William to Richard O'Leary. Mr. Carter, however, who had prepared the abstract of title, showed that the title for the property now owned by the government rests upon the sale from one brother to the other; Mr. Carter acknowledged at once that he had been active on the Liberal side of the election. Mr. Crockett then thought out the facts that the sale had been made on Sept. 24 and the deed had been registered on Nov. 2. Why had he delayed until after the election? There were two reasons Mr. Carter said. First, he was very busy at the time. Secondly, he did not wish to make the transaction public, people might talk about it. Mr. Carter defended the purchase of the wharf, he could not say that it was absolutely necessary, but it was advantageous.

H. H. James, the lawyer, who prepared the deed by which Richard O'Leary sold the property to T. O. Murray, gave evidence. It appeared that as early as June, Mr. Stead was considering the purchase of the wharf. Mr. T. O. Murray was recalled. He testified that he had not given Mr. O'Leary or others permission to haul gravel off the Sawdust wharf after acquisition by the government. He also deposed that the business of the railway was increasing. At the conclusion of the sitting Mr. Carvell said that Andrew Loggie's marked cheque for \$5,500 tendered for the wharf, would be put in evidence. Mr. Pugsley added that he had declined the offer. Wed.

nesday morning Mr. Stead, resident engineer for public works at Chatham, N. B., was put on the stand to bolster up his valuation of \$5,000 upon which the government paid that amount, although the middle man got it on the same day from the owner for \$700. Mr. Stead produced the letter from A. & R. Loggie to the effect that the government had gotten a bargain and that the price paid of \$5,000 was fair and reasonable. This firm owns property at Richibucto and their certificate was apparently much relied upon by the witness and by Dr. Pugsley, who is conducting his own defence before the committee.

Upon cross examination by Mr. Crockett, Mr. Stead admitted that he had gone to Dalhousie on January 6th and obtained the letter from A. & R. Loggie, who are favored contractors in the public works department, and also were dependent upon his certificates as resident engineer for the money they got from the department. It further came out that on October 19, 1908, there was a meeting at Dalhousie between Mr. Pugsley, the Loggie firm and Mr. Stead, which resulted in the firm getting an order to do dredging to the amount of \$5,000 without tender being called for. The understanding was Mr. Stead said that they should fix the prices to be paid. It further developed that Mr. Stead had an interview with Mr. Pugsley at St. John, N. B., about that wharf scandal, and that his interview was followed by his trip to Dalhousie, and the procuring of the whitewashing letter from A. & R. Loggie. Mr. Stead also admitted that he knew the wharf had just been sold for \$1,000 at the time when he recommended the move to purchase it for \$5,000, or rather he said that he knew that \$1,000 was the consideration mentioned in the deed.

The budget debate ended on Friday with the week and parliament was ready for other business. The whole day was devoted to it and Loggie finished his serial speech, Friday being his third installment; Mr. Edwards followed, then came Mr. Nesbitt of North Oxford, then Mr. Glen Campbell and finally Col. Smith of Stormont.

Dr. Edwards' speech contained several passages of special interest. One was a very sharp attack on Sir Richard Cartwright in regard to his summer residence near Barrieffield, the military camp ground adjacent to Kingston. Rifle ranges are in existence at Barrieffield. On the same side of the road as the ranges stands Sir Richard Cartwright's house, built on government land. The minister wished a portion of the land for himself and 75 acres were leased to a member of his family for \$59.25 a year. Later a further piece of land of 100 acres was leased to the same person for \$42.96, a total of \$102.21 or 58 cents an acre. Dr. Edwards declared he had to be valuable. He further asserted that Sir Richard Cartwright had been cutting and selling wood and lumber from the land. Then the minister objected to the noise and disturbance at the butts. So the ranges were moved some distance away. This cost the country 2158. Then the government found it needed more land and bought some. This caused serious inconvenience to a number of farmers, those farms were cut up and rendered unsalable. He also asserted that there were inequalities of the compensation given. Some owners were given \$100 an acre and others bullied into accepting \$35. All this because Sir Richard Cartwright needed a summer house.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt spoke next his principal observation being a denial that the farmers of Canada wish for protection for their pork, eggs, etc.

Mr. Glen Campbell criticized the government's immigration policy and especially "The Notorious North Atlantic Trading Co. Steal" and the paupering of "The Naked Dunkhobors." He declared that the country had had enough of "Sifton's Pets." Continuing his speech at the evening session Mr. Campbell, Dauphin, said he had heard a rumor to the effect that McCrally, M. P., would become attorney general of Saskatchewan and that Hon. Walter Scott, premier of that province would enter the Federal Cabinet. He said that he would give Mr. Scott fair warning that the day he entered the Dominion Parliament would be a red letter day for him. He did not propose to make charges against Mr. Scott, because of any personal or political spite, but because he had seen documentary evidence which led him to believe that Scott had been an absolute traitor to the people. Col. Smith, of Cornwall, who

closed the debate said that he could not understand the claim that the Liberal Government had ruined the woolen industry of the country in view of the fact that Canadian manufacturers were getting far more for their products that they did in the Conservative days and that sheep raisers were likewise getting much better prices for wool.

Application is to be made to Parliament for the incorporation of the Buctouche Railway and Transportation Co., to build a railway from Buctouche and to do a shipping business, from Buctouche to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and abroad.

The Restigouche Boat Company is seeking an act to change its name to the Restigouche Log Driving and Boat Company to extend its powers and to make it a co-operative company with capital stock and a bonding privilege of \$150,000.

Appalling Railway Disaster

A terrible disaster occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway on Friday afternoon 35 miles west of Sibley, Ont. When express No. 7 on the St. Catharines branch, was about 3 miles from Sibley, the express was struck by a freight train. The freight train, a good passenger train, was without warning of any kind, several of the cars left the rails, plunging down a steep embankment. One of the cars going into the Spanish River siding to the west of the accident, had a dining car was partially derailed. Aiding car was partially derailed and a first-class coach was almost wholly under water, and the rest could not be estimated. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Fourteen passengers were killed, and a large number were injured. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The nearest telegram received from the wreck is that the bridge was just approaching the wreck. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wreckage was piled up to one of the worst in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store How About That Fur Coat for Your Wife

Here are a number of splendid Fur Coats that we carried over from last year, and we have decided to cut the price and clear them out. Don't delay but come the first chance you have and look them over.

Russian Lamb is the next grade to Persian, Bokaharan Lamb is the next grade to Russian All these being finer goods than the common Astrakan.

Table with columns: Fur, Size, Regular Price, Reduced Price. Rows include Electric Seal, Bokaharan Lamb, Russian Lamb.

Stanley Bros.

Souvenir Post Cards

- List of postcard titles: St Joseph's Convant, St Dunstons College, Notre Dame, Hillsborough, Victoria Park, Bishop's Palace, Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, View of Charlottetown from Victoria Park, Victoria Row, Pioneer Family, Among the Birches, A Morning Walk, Bonshaw, Stron King, A Rustic Scene, Travellers Rest, Beautiful Autumn, Harvesting Scene, A Shady Nook, Sunset at S'ide Harbor, Summer S. Summerside, High School.

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA. If you have ever tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so, it is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continual increase. Price 25 cents per lb. R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

MODERN BUILDING PLANT MONTAGUE BRIDGE From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of Concrete Building Stone, Builders' Supply Store

CHARLES LUND, 48 Brook Road, Onaway, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910

You can distinguish MacLellan-Made Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance

For New Buildings Hardware Architects, Builders and Contractors will find our line of goods the newest in design the most adaptable and improved

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.



Price \$2 50 Amherst Boots Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels.

Alley & O. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY! Direct Route From Prince Edward Island to Montreal.

W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 19th, 1910

Lime. We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and forming purposes.

C. Lyons & Co. April 28-41. Barristers & Attorneys. MONEY TO LOAN.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newsong's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN

CARD. To THE ELECTORS OF WARD FOUR. Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the request of a large number of electors of Ward Four I have consented to nominate as a candidate for Councillor at the forth-coming election

CARD. To THE ELECTORS OF WARD TWO. Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to solicit your support and influence for re-election for a seat at the City Council Board.

CARD. To THE ELECTORS OF WARD ONE. Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the request of a number of the electors of Ward One, I have consented to nominate as a candidate for councillor at the forth-coming election.

Farm for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale, at a moderate price, his Farm of 75 acres, located on Peake's Road, Lot 52.

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. In consequence of the bad roads and disagreeable weather there was practically no market yesterday.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. Three persons were killed and three badly injured when a motor became unmanageable at Kansas City, Mo., and plunged over an embankment forty feet.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. The schooner Maggie Turner reported at Portland Maine, that Jack Burke, a member of the crew, was hit by the mainboom on the 17th, and knocked into the sea.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. An action was begun at Barrie, Ont., on Saturday to set aside the marriage of Michael Fraser, aged 34 years, and Miss Hannah M. Robertson, aged 26.

MARRIED. McBEATH-DARRACH—In Quincy, on December 20th, 1909, by Rev. A. W. Thompson, Annie Margaret, second daughter of A. U. Darrach, New Haven, to Alexander D. McBeath, formerly of Grand View, P. E. I.

MARRIED. McLEAN-DUKE—At the home of the bride, Montague, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1910, by Rev. David Wright, Miss Winnifred Bee to Mr. Daniel McPherson, also of Montague.

Election Card. Ladies and Gentlemen,—Yielding to the earnest solicitation of a large number of influential citizens, I have consented to nominate for the office of Mayor of Charlottetown.

Table of Market Prices. Butter, (fresh) 0.24 to 0.26. Calf skins 0.13 to 0.14. Ducks per pair 0.80 to 1.25.

Grand Trunk Railway System. "Solid Comfort" all the Way Through To Garganda.

Snappy Styles 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.

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

Calendar for Jan., 1910.

MOON'S PHASES. Last Quarter 24. 9a. 15m. p. m. New Moon 114. 7a. 39m. p. m. First Quarter 181. 6a. 8m. p. m. Full Moon 254. 7b. 38m. p. m.

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

The Fishermen's Awful Experience.

The story of the late storm with the gloom it cast over the settlements of White Head and Dover, N. S., of the suffering endured by the victims...

As night came down on that black Tuesday night it was known that one boat was ashore on an island near Dover Bay, but the fate of the other occupants was uncertain...

In the morning a rescue party found the three men safe on the island. Their little craft, driven back against the ever-increasing wind and sea, had opened up under the strait, and in a sinking condition had been beached...

From time to time throughout the day the telephone line of rescues at White Head, but no word came to cheer a solitary human in Dover. The writer visited all the sick homes, and every where was the same heartrending scene...

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night. That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum...

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and the scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I decided it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla...

It was the eve of the Epiphany. A night that brings back an echo of the Christmas cheer—when little children again hang their stockings for good old "Santa" to fill on his return trip...

Then came, in his own good time the long-delayed answer. Out of the overshadowing gloom, out of the night of storm and tempest, out of the depths of the sea, out of the very grave came the messages of hope and life...

Not without reason and design has the scourge been applied, and mercy shown. The divine warning has been uttered in no uncertain voice. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear."

The sorrow of death surrounded me. In my affliction I called upon the Lord, and I called to my God and he heard my voice from his Holy Temple, and my cry before him came into his ears...

Some idea of the hardship and suffering endured by the Dover and White Head fishermen who were driven to sea in the storm of Tuesday, 4th inst., may be gathered from the experience of one of the Dover crew.

The "Lottie B." 15 tons, of Dover, a boat grown venerable and tender in the service, was commanded by Charles Richard, her owner...

By this time the "Lottie" was heavy with ice, and the driving snow, and icy water constantly dashing over her and freezing as it fell, cut like knives the face of the men and chilled them to the bone...

Canadian interference in the British election does not appear so far to have been a shining success. Mr. G. T. Blokeslock spoke at Grimsby with such apparent effect that the Toronto Telegram's correspondent declared that 1,000 Lloyd-George could not carry that seat for a Liberal...

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rash, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

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

Saw Halley's Comet in 1835.

Rev. Fath. Dandurand, the 22nd priest in the Archbishop's Palace St. Boniface, Man., is one of the few survivors who recollect the visit of Halley's comet...

"Couple of fine girls, ain't they? One of 'em is a fine singer, and the other one can cook."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Sir—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years...

When rich men give the poor advice it is an awful bore. To think the mouth and not the purse, They open to the poor.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GARTER & CO., Ltd., Queen St. Market Square, Charlottetown.

Do you know that this place is nearer the City Hall than Harlem is, as the crow flies? You ought to move out here, Knickerbocker's Nickerbocker (with feeling)—I will—when I get to be a crow.

Muscular Rheumatism. Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., writes—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using 50 boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills...

A Sensible Merchant. Mrs. Fred. Linn, St. George, Ont., writes—"My little girl would cough at night, but neither the nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

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.

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

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

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

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

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School Books AND School Supplies

All the authorized School and College Books In stock and Sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES.

An immense range of School supplies, in Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Erasers, Crayons, Rulers, Fountain Pens (all prices), Note Papers, Foolscap, Shorthand Books, Practice Books, Slates, Envelopes, Ink Stands, etc., etc.

Cash Discount to all. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co. Feb 10th, 1909—2i

\$50 and Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

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

Union Commercial College, WM MORAN, Pri.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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

A. McLean, A. C. McDonald, McKinnon

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

JOB WORK!

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

Tickets, Posters, Uccas Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads, Note Books of Hand, Letter Heads

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3m.

ROBERT PALMER & CO. Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

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

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO. PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF. CHARLOTTETOWN.

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