

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1912

Vol. XLII, No. 18

## Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragosty.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge. Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out successful verbatim reporters.

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For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear. "Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell

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Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m



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Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

## CRANBERRIES

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart.

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On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

Give us a call.

## EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.



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All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes  
Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Nov. 30 1910.

JAMES H. REDDIN  
Barrister, etc.,

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.  
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

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Letter Heads

Note Heads

## ROME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ROME, March 25th, 1912

Within the past few weeks a work on the Roman Question has come to the Italian public from the pen of a learned Jesuit, which will undoubtedly exercise a great influence upon the country ten years hence. The Roman Question and the Catholic Loyalty of Italy comes at a time when men are beginning to feel that the hour has come when the prisoner of the Vatican should be released, for the presence of two monarchs, two counts and two separate followings of these, keeps the memory of the spoliation of the Pope ever before the eyes of the world, and not to the benefit of the name of Italy.

At this time the affirmation of the rights of the Church to absolute freedom and independence is especially opportune, for the centenary of the Peace of Constantine, which will be celebrated in 1913 by every diocese in the world, must necessarily bring home to men's minds the intolerable situation of the Pope.

The world at large makes one continual protest against the condition of the Papacy.

Each summer one of the first resolutions made by the Catholic Congress of Germany embodies a declaration of the liberty due to the Roman Pontiff, and a protest against the situation in which the Italian Government, aided by Masonry, retains him. The Peter's Pence collected throughout the globe since 1860, when the first spoliation of the Papal States occurred, is another protest. And in diplomatic circles we all know of the unpleasant incidents which occur from time to time by reason of the Roman Question.

Therefore, says the author of the little work in question, "It has fallen to us to see the Italian dignity fall so low as to prostitute itself to the one-sided revolution; we seem to see it dragged in the mud. Blushes mount to our cheek when we hear indications of the Papacy ringing out among foreign Catholics, powerful like the roar of the lion."

Passing down by the Palazzo Massimo, one of the seats of the Princes Massimo, who date their descent back to Fabius Maximus, the Conceptor of Roman History, the tourist was greeted one day last week by unusual decorations on the exterior of the beautiful old buildings. For the Palazzo Massimo was on fire. That day the raising to life in the sixteenth century of the son and heir of Prince Fabrizio Massimo by S. Philip Neri was commemorated, and from early morning till noon Mass had been offered up every half hour in the private chapel of the ancient Roman family in memory of the event. On March 16th, 1884, young Prince Massimo fell ill of fever at the age of fourteen, and a messenger was despatched in haste to summon the spiritual director of the family, S. Philip Neri, who lived close by. When the Saint arrived the boy had already passed away, and only the lamentations of the father, mother and sister greeted him. Without uttering a word Philip laid his hand on the brow of the dead youth and called him by his name. To the astonishment of all the boy got up and began to speak. The Saint slipped on his stole, heard the confession of his young friend and then solemnly asked him:

"Art thou unwilling to die?"  
"No," replied the boy.  
"Art thou resigned to resign thy soul to God?"  
"Quite resigned," answered young Massimo.

"Then go," ordered the Saint. "May you be blessed, and pray to God for us."  
The boy fell back and expired, and that is why costly tapestries are hung after the Roman fashion, on the Palazzo Massimo on the anniversary of the event, and why the room, now a chapel, in which it occurred is open to the public during the Octave.

One of the most interesting groups admitted to the Pope's presence for some time has been that of the six former Protestant clergymen who were ordained priests on the morning of the Annunciation in the Pignone Chapel of the Vatican by His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val. This group comprised Rev. J. H. Steele, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, who had been chaplain for about twenty years to Lord Brox, the Orange Leader of Ulster; Rev. A. Carew Coombs, M. A., of Oxford, and former Vicar of S. Bartholomew's, Brighton; Rev. H. Fitzrichard Hinde, M. A., of Cambridge, former Vicar of the Annunciation Church; the Rev. Messrs. Prince, Shelburne and Henley, who acted as assistants to the two Vicars. His Holiness received the newly-ordained priests

most affectionately, and gave them prudent counsel as to their lives in the Ministry, which they began on their return to England in June. The Holy Father then offered to each a souvenir of the day, and dismissed them with a blessing. Father Steele celebrated his first Mass next morning in the Irish College Church close to the tomb in which the embalmed heart of O'Connell is preserved.

After long years of service as Vice-Prefect of the Vatican Library, Father Ehrle, S. J., is about to retire from the charge of the most precious collection of books and manuscripts that is in existence. His place is to be filled by Mr. Ratti, Prefect of the Ambrosian Library of Milan, who will shortly take over the custody of the Vatican Library treasures. Of late years, especially since the breaking out of a fire in the Vatican some seven years ago, extraordinary precautions are taken with regard to this priceless collection. It is estimated that the number of ancient manuscripts in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Aramaic and many other languages comes to a total of 40,000, most of which have not been read for centuries. Manuscripts of the Greek Testament of the fifth, of Virgil of the fifth, of Terence of the fourth centuries, the "Defence of the Seven Sacraments," by Henry VIII of England, and thousands of similar treasures form tit-bits of interest to the learned of all nations. So thorough is the care exercised in the Vatican over the manuscripts that they may now be said to be fire and thief proof, while their deterioration by age is minimized as much as possible. In addition to this the Vatican is equipped with a splendidly trained fire brigade, the sole business of which is to exercise surveillance over the Apostolic Palaces.

At the opening of the Sixteenth Centenary of the Peace of Constantine, it is but meet that the attention of Christendom should be called to the campaign that is waged so incessantly against the Church on every side. The words, therefore, of Pius X to the pilgrims of Milan who were received three hundred strong with the Cardinal Archbishop of the historic See, are of interest, for they put the situation in a nutshell: "These festivals," said the Pope, alluding to the proclamation of the Edict of Milan in 313, "are to be quiet and not noisy, and they must be celebrated with holiness of life and prayer that God may restore to the Church that independence and liberty with which the Emperor Constantine wished to endow it. The Gospel of today recalls the miracle wrought by Our Lord Jesus Christ. When nearing the little town of Naim He met with those who were bearing to the sepulchre the son of a weeping widow. In this poor woman you may see Holy Church. She is not a widow, but she is a poor mother who laments over the miserable lot of so many souls who are dragged from her bosom while she sees no opportunity given them of saving them from their sad fate. For while liberty is invoked for all, while to all the most ample license is given, for her thought but chains are reserved."

The nomination of Senor Navarro who, though appointed Ambassador to the Holy See, never reached Rome, to the position of Minister of Finance, has caused accusations of want of seriousness, etc., to be made against the President of the Council of Spain by a few Catholic journals. Why the Catholics should mind the charge is far from clear, seeing that the Holy See views the nomination with perfect indifference. Where negotiations with the Holy See were two years ago there they are today; and nobody can say when matters may come to a definite conclusion. The fact is Senor Gonzalez finds his hands full with Morocco, the frequent changes in the Cabinet, his repeated resignations from the post of Premier, and the lively dance which the revolutionary elements lead him that he has no time to put into execution against the Church the behests of his friends, the secret society of Masons.

## NOTES.

On the Feast of S. Joseph, the 19th inst., the name day of the Pope, another parochial church was opened in the direction of Monte Mario. This makes five parochial churches in Rome, two in the suburbs, and a large number of chapels and oratories embellished or erected since Pius X came to the throne.

As soon as the renovation of the marble pavement is terminated, the covering with marble of the gigantic pillars of the Basilica will be begun. The former work cost 160,000 francs, nearly all of which Pius X and Cardinal Rampolla paid. The latter will cost a large amount.

## Articles From the Catholic Encyclopedia.

FATHER JOHANN SOHALL.

The general opinion that prevails of China is that from time immemorial its gates have been closed to the outsider, and that it is only of recent years the preaching of the Gospel has been intermittently tolerated. Now that the eyes of the civilized world are watching the development taking place within the empire, it will come as a surprise to many to be told that the control of one of the most important bureaux of the Chinese government was for nearly three hundred years, and up to comparatively recent times, under the control of a Catholic religious order. Rube in by special dispensation, as a mandarin of the first class, the holder of the presidency of the board of Astronomers was a Jesuit. In Vol. XIII of the Catholic Encyclopedia the article on Father Johann Sobhall goes into all the minutiae of events that led up to the possibility of such conditions. From the time of Father Sobhall's arrival in China, the writer leads us on to a trail of incidents more interesting than the other. It seems almost incredible that, coming as he did on the very eve of the intended expulsion of the missionaries, one of themselves as he was, he could have lived down the prejudices of a stubborn race, and as a simple priest attained so high a distinction in the Celestial Empire. The Emperor himself put aside the rigid and immemorial rules of Chinese etiquette which forbade a ruler to return the calls of his subjects, and spent hours in the home of the simple missionary. He also built for Fr. Sobhall a magnificent church in the city of Peking, and even within the portals of the palace itself, permitted the erection of a chapel where members of the royal suite, whom Father Sobhall had converted, might worship. These are but a few facts gleaned from an article which from the beginning to the end never loses interest, in a history whose truth is stranger than fiction.

## SAINT ROCH.

The Middle Ages were a time of great saints and great sinners, of fervent faith and sincere repentance of sin, and they were also a time when God manifested His power in a more obvious way, that of miracles, than He does today. Saint Roch, who lived in the fifteenth century, though little known until after his death, was one of those for whose names God chooses to be the instrument of His omnipotence. He was born of a noble family in Montpellier, but at twenty years of age surrendered the governorship of the town to his uncle, and dressed as a beggar, journeyed to Italy, where he devoted himself to the plague-stricken in Aquasparta. He led a life of privation and hardship, and died in prison in Montpellier, having been taken for a spy by, it is said, his own uncle. After his death, Roch was recognized by means of a miraculous cross which had been marked on his breast since birth. Pope Paul III instituted a confraternity, under the invocation of the saint; it was raised to an arch-confraternity, owing to its rapid increase, and still flourishes. This article, by Gregory Cleary, of the Catholic Encyclopedia, may do much to propagate devotion to Saint Roch, patron of the afflicted.

## THE BOOK OF RUTH.

The article on the "Book of Ruth" by Francis E. Gigot, in Volume XIII of the Catholic Encyclopedia, not only goes into all the phases that contribute to the delightfulness of this Biblical classic, but it also enters into an analysis of every feature that makes the story interesting to the reader, and valuable to the scholar. As a classic to be appreciated must needs be studied, we have here in the article of Francis E. Gigot a key to all the traits of the story of Ruth. Beginning with the name, the author goes on to give us a synopsis of the book. He next tells us its place in the Canon, and follows this with an interesting exposition of its purpose and its historical character. This information is supplemented by a concluding investigation into the identity of the author and date of composition, which only whets the interest of the reader more, and arouses him to a fuller and richer appreciation of this holy idyll.

Two Irishmen were hunting with one gun between them. The man with the gun saw a bird on a twig and took careful aim at it.

"For the love of Heaven, Mike!" shouted the other hunter, "don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded."  
"I've got to," yelled Mike. "The bird won't wait."  
Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

## HEADACHE

Seems To Be Habitual With Many People.

Some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually and wondering why they can get no relief.

Headaches are generally caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body, thereby curing the headaches by removing the cause.

Mrs. L. Maguire, Kilmount, Ont., writes:—"I am writing you a few lines to tell you what your Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I used to be greatly troubled with headaches, but after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters it was completely cured. This was two years ago and I have had no return of headache since."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A man and his wife were once staying at a hotel, when in the night they were aroused from their slumbers by the cry that the hotel was on fire. "The B-dion Herald,"

"Now my dear," said the husband, "I will put in practice what I have preached. Put on all your indispensable apparel and keep cool."

Then he slipped his watch into his vest pocket and walked with his wife out of the hotel.

When all danger was past he said, "now you know how necessary it is to keep cool."

The wife for the first time glanced at her husband.

"Yes William," she said, "it is a grand thing, thing but if I were you I would have put on my trousers."

W. 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."

A Mother of four daughters, one of whom had recently married, cornered an eligible young man in the drawing-room. "And which of my girls do you most admire, might I ask?"

"The married one," was the prompt reply.

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Have ye any snickers, Mrs. Kelly?" asked M. O'Brien.

"An phew's snickers?"  
"Why people you sprung from?"  
"Listen to me Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly impressively. "I come from the rate shot by Donahoes that spring from nobody. They spring at them."

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 75c.

What are you crying for, my poor little boy?" said a man to a crying boy.

"Pa fell downstairs,"  
"Don't take on so my boy. He'll get better soon."  
"That isn't it. Sister saw him fall all the way. I never saw nofoo."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Mrs. O'Toole—"Do you like these model gentlemen?" she said to a white table.

Mrs. O'Grady; I prefer the old-fashioned way of keeping me cool in the hot."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, making quick, permanent relief, without any ill after effects.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1912

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Please send in your Subscriptions.

Presenting Our Claims.

We publish today, in brief, the memorial presented to the Federal Government by Premier Mathieson and his associate delegates in support of the Claims of this Province. In this summary we have but the outline of the presentation made by our Premier. The arguments supplementing the written memorial; the explanation of the written documents and the elaboration of the various phases of our case could not be compressed within the limits of a newspaper article. But a perusal of even the summary presented is sufficient to convince anyone that our case was so admirably presented that the Federal authorities could not find a way out of granting us financial assistance. On the memorial presented and the argument behind it rested our claim to the following demands:

1. Damage for non-fulfillment of the terms of union in respect to Continuous Communication since the settlement of 1901.

2. Compensation in respect of the Public Lands of Canada transferred or proposed to be transferred to certain Provinces of Canada.

3. In respect of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

4. Allowance for the difference between the estimated expenditure upon Railways and Canals of Canada since Confederation, and the amount actually spent thereon.

5. An equivalent for the increased subsidies granted to the larger Provinces to meet the increased cost of Education and other public services.

6. The payment of the subsidies and the fixing of the unit of representation upon the basis of an assumed population of at least 150,000.

7. Increase of subsidy for want of public lands as paid to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The first conference with the Ottawa Authorities was on February 17th, when the delegates met the full Cabinet. On this occasion our case was presented, in admirable style, by Premier Mathieson. Afterwards, on Feb. 23 the delegates met a committee of five members of the Cabinet. On this occasion it was agreed that nothing should be considered for the time being except such claims as were special to Prince Edward Island. Additional large claims, in which some other Provinces might be interested, were left over for future consideration.

To have succeeded under all the circumstances, in securing \$100,000 addition to our annual subsidy redounds to the credit of Premier Mathieson and his co-delegates. The Premier's splendid presentation of the case; the justness of our cause and the sympathy of a just Government won the day for us.

When we consider that, within a few months we have had an appropriation of \$400,000 for the car ferry, the restoration to us of our oyster fisheries and an addition of \$100,000 to our annual subsidy, we should rejoice that we have at Ottawa and at Charlottetown Governments desirous of doing justice to Prince Edward Island and working in unison for her welfare.

Minor's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Sessional Notes.

On Tuesday April 9th, the House met 3-35. After routine Hon. Premier Mathieson rose to table the papers in connection with the delegation to Ottawa. He said he regretted that he found himself under the necessity of presenting certain documents, which were in some sense private. This became necessary in consequence of the ungenerous and unjust conduct of the Leader of the Opposition and the opposition press. The Premier then read part of the correspondence which he tabled. The delegation had an audience with the Privy Council on Feb. 17th when our claims were verbally pressed and at the same time a memorial embodying the same was presented.

The Premier said a certain gentleman named Hughes, claimed to have made a discovery. He went on to show what he and his associates had done towards getting our rights. A claim had been put in for non-fulfillment of the terms of confederation in the matter of winter communication, etc. Our public lands had been taken from us by the Imperial Government. When the Sub-committee of Council was waited upon by the Island delegates it was agreed that no claims should be considered, except such as were special to Prince Edward Island. This was on the 23rd day of February. Following is the memorial of our claims:

A STRONG MEMORIAL.

That Prince Edward Island entered Confederation on July 1, 1873; that the intention of the founders of the union was to provide for each Province, from the federal revenues a sum, sufficient to enable each Province to manage its local affairs without resort to direct taxation. (This is supported by quotations from public speeches of Hon. George Brown, Hon. John H. Gray, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. David Laird and by resolution of the P. E. Island Legislature.) That the Island as a separate Colony was then one hundred years old, its population having doubled in the previous thirty years and its revenue in twelve years; that the debt of the Island, exclusive of the railway debt was more than offset by the balance due on lands, cash loaned to tenants, and other assets, all of which were subsequently converted into cash and used as ordinary revenue; that suitable public buildings had been constructed as well as wharves, breakwaters, light houses, roads and other public works, together with a stock and experimental farm; that manufacturing industries of many kinds were being built up, and in relation to its size there was no more progressive community in British America, and that all this had been done under a customs and excise tax not exceeding 3.10 per head. That by the Confederation agreement the Province at once became liable to a taxation of \$5.05 per head, or \$489,850 on our then population of 97,000, and in return Canada undertook the performance of services which were then costing the Island \$334,052. The financial balance was thus against the Province from the first to the amount of \$150,000 a year. The following financial statement was submitted, showing—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Assets of Province in 1873, Money borrowed for purchase of lands, Capital withdrawn from credit of Province at Ottawa, and Debt and Liabilities of Province.

Province 2nd Dec. 1911, (as per audit of Messrs. Roseborough and Danoh) less overdue taxes uncollected

In the same period there has been collected in land, income and other direct taxes, the sum of \$1,190,224.00. A small part of this money was used in the construction of an Insane Asylum, and Infirmary and other necessary public buildings, but no revenue-producing asset of the Province has resulted from its expenditure. Except as above stated it has been used as ordinary revenue.

The situation of the Province in relation to revenue from Canada and total expenditure is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Subsidies for 1911, Expenditure for 1911, Expenditure for 1873, Increase.

The gulf between revenue and expenditure is therefore \$97,816 wider than it was at the time of Confederation.

The memorial proceeded to show that the cost of legislation which at the union was about \$16,000 per annum has been reduced to less than an average of \$9,000; that the indemnity of members is but \$200 each, the number of heads of departments reduced from four to three and their salaries reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,200 each while the salaries of clerks and minor officials do not exceed one-half of what is paid by the Dominion for similar services.

NON-FULFILLMENT OF UNION TERMS.

The memorial proceeds to state that the present unfortunate financial condition of the Province is due to two principal causes,—(a) The failure of Canada to provide continuous communication with the mainland. (b) The insufficiency of the subsidies to meet the purposes intended. The first of these is argued forcibly and at length, setting forth among other things the following: That over twenty years ago a claim was made under this head for \$5,000,000 damages and agreed to by both parties as not excessive; that under pressure of immediate need this claim, with the added wrong of intervening years was sold out by the Local Government in 1901 for a try subsidy of \$30,000, which did not measure one-fifth part of the actual loss. The present claim is from the year 1901 to date. The memorial proceeds to recite at length the interruptions, delays and losses resulting in the winter steamer service, the uncertainty always before the producer and the shipper, the fact that the Province would not have entertained the union proposals, with the surrender of its fiscal independence and the change in its established currents of trade, but for the undertaking by Canada to provide continuous communication, and the further fact that the failure by the Dominion in that regard is to be held responsible for the loss of population, which involves all losses. In this connection it is mentioned that the promised Car Ferry gives hope of terminating this long standing grievance.

THE CLAIM FOR LANDS.

The second claim set forth is in respect of public lands of Canada transferred, or proposed to be transferred to certain Provinces. The memorial sets forth that each Province contributed to the purchase of these lands and to the expenditure for their development, and that any gift of those lands to any Province or Provinces without compensation to the others is so manifestly unjust as to require no argument. The case of the United States in dealing with the Louisiana purchase is cited,

where all the States outside of the purchased territory received liberal compensation. The justice of this claim and this well established precedent make the claim a very strong and important one.

THE RAILWAY CLAIMS.

Claim Number Three in the memorial is in respect of the P. E. Island Railway on which the Province had expended \$3,144,000. before the road was transferred to Canada. It was then estimated that the expenditure of Canada on account of railways and canals would not exceed \$79,000,000 but has since run up to over \$500,000,000 in excess of that estimate. Besides, subsidies are paid to company railways in other Provinces. The Island has contributed to all these, received nothing and gave its own railway to the Dominion. This is elaborated in Claim Number Four. There had been a settlement on this account and additional subsidy of \$20,000 given this Province in 1887, but the greater part of the Dominion outlay for railways and canals has since taken place.

CLAIM NUMBER FIVE

Is based on the increased subsidies granted to the larger Provinces to meet the increased cost of Education, Public works, Asylums Agriculture, Charities, etc., under the readjusted subsidies of 1907. In this connection it is shown that the cost of these services in this Province has increased by \$145,000 a year since 1873 Ontario now receives \$901,644. Quebec \$672,614, and other western Provinces in proportion on account of that settlement while the Island has received an altogether inadequate addition.

CLAIM NUMBER SIX

In brief it is that this Province is entitled to payment of subsidies and representation in Parliament on the basis of an assumed population of at least 180,000. The memorial sets forth at length that Manitoba British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan were given their subsidies and representation on the basis of an assumed population. The claim of Prince Edward Island under this head is shown to be strong because of the decline in population is due to the non-fulfillment of the terms of union the consequent diversion of trade routes, the closing of factory industries, and the fact that the exodus has left the Province to support a trebled number of the insane and poor. It is further pointed out that the Province has paid its full share of Canadian expenditure without sharing in the benefits of Confederation that the National Policy under which Canada generally has developed splendidly, has not extended its benefits to Island industries; that our proportionate contribution to the revenues of Canada in 1911 was \$1,181,052 computed at the average rate, but was really greater, owing to the extinction of our manufacturing industries, and consequent large importations. It is claimed that the Province now pays to Canada three times as much as was required for all its public services at Confederation, and that the Dominion with its bounding revenues can well afford the necessary relief but cannot afford to permit its smallest Province to be crushed under the burden of debt that now lies upon it. The memorial bears date 17th February and is signed by Hon. Messrs. Mathieson, McLean and Arsenault.

SENT TO SUB COMMITTEE

In compliance with the request of the delegates the Federal Government appointed a sub-committee of Council to hold further conferences with them composed of Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. W. T. White Hon. George E. Foster Hon Robert Rogers and Hon.

George H. Perley. This sub-committee met on 23rd Feb. in the Premier's office with the delegates. It was determined that no claims would be there considered except those special to Prince Edward Island. The delegates, who had before presented separately a claim to a share in the Fishery Award submitted memoranda (A and B) of additional subsidy required by the Province under the following heads:

MEMORANDUM A. Table with 2 columns: Deficit, Education, Asylum and Paupers, Roads, Bridge, Salaries, Civil Servants, etc., and Amount.

MEMORANDUM B.

The memorandum set forth the claims upon which additional subsidies could be based, including the failure of continuous communication since 1901, a subsidy on the basis of an assumed population of 180,000, and an increase of subsidy for want of public lands, as in the case of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Each of these is accompanied by notes and explanations. After several consultations between the delegates and the sub-committee it was agreed that the closing up of the negotiations should be left in the hands of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister of Canada and Hon. Mr. Mathieson, with the assurance that substantial aid would be given the Province. Hon. Messrs. McLean and Arsenault then returned home. On February 26 the Minister of Finance requested Premier Mathieson to frame for submission to the Cabinet alternative grounds on which to base an increase of subsidy of \$100,000. He submitted two plans, the first including \$20,000 for failure of winter communication since 1901, a subsidy on the basis of assumed population of 150,000, which would give \$50,000 more on account of the support of Government and Legislature, and \$32,737 on per capita subsidy, making in all \$102,737. Plan Number Two proposed an increase of subsidy for want of public lands from \$45,000 to \$125,000, the increase being \$80,000, and \$20,000 for failure to provide continuous communication. These two sums would make \$100,000.

THE SUBSIDY PROMISED.

On Feb. 28 Mr. Mathieson received the promise of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that \$100,000 of increased subsidy would be granted, either on one of the above plans, or on general account without particularizing, and on the following day he wired his co-delegates the good news in terms which they understood. Premier Mathieson then returned home, and on March 5 mailed to the Finance Minister a draft bill to be submitted to the House of Commons, with a brief in support of it, the bill providing for an increase of \$102,737 as set forth in Plan One above. On March 9 Hon. Mr. White replied, and on March 14 and 15 Premier Mathieson sent him further arguments and statements. On March 18 the Premier wired Mr. White that "though preferring grant on assumed basis of population any satisfied with straight grant without particularizing if more satisfactory to you." On March 19 the Finance Minister wired the Premier here— "Am giving notice of resolution providing for an additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars without particularizing. You may announce accordingly."

This telegram was delivered to the press and appeared in our newspapers at the time. The Premier thought it was since the Hughes imposture was disposed of. He referred to the claim of an allowance for want of public lands. He (the Premier) had brought this matter before the Legislature and the country from time to time for ten years past, only to be told by Mr. Hughes and his colleagues—"Oh, we have heard all that before." It was in the Conservative platform in 1908. Now it is a new discovery! The real claim is that Canada undertook to provide enough money to provide for our local services and had not done it. The Dominion did not take away our lands. One point that made it difficult to secure an increase of subsidy was the large expenditure called for by the promised car ferry. The case was submitted to a sub-committee of the cabinet in the cabinet, and two memoranda were filed, which he read

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

MOORE & McLEOD.

121 Queen Street, - - Charlottetown.



The Great Annual Sale of White Goods IS NOW GOING ON.

The greatest array of Dainty Undermuslins, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towellings, White Cottons, ever shown under this roof, is now awaiting you at our Great Annual White Goods Sale.

You have seen our large ads. in this, and other city papers, you have noticed the wonderfully low prices therein quoted. Will you come today and see that the goods are just as represented and the prices are just as low as we have promised. Sheetings and Pillow Cottons Will be Neatly Hemmed Free.



SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles!

We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories. Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce. The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Prices of soft felts \$1.75 up.

H. H. BROWN'S The Home of Good Hats.

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc. Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

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

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Desriay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | H. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911—7y.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m Aug. 15, 1906—3m



IT IS DANGEROUS

to smoke common tobacco if you are a heavy smoker, because bad tobacco is dear at any price. Moreover, good tobacco costs no more, as you will find, if you ask for our

Hickey Bright Cut, Rival or Master Marine

smoking tobaccos, or our Combination Twist chewing tobacco. Real merit counts first, last and all the time in tobacco, as in everything else

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks
Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up
Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10
Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35
Men's Watches \$4 to \$40
Boy's Watches \$1.75
Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up
A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.125
Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays
Necklets 75c. up
Locketts 50c. to \$20.50
Reading Glasses 25c. up
Telescopes
Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up
Fobs and Chains, \$1 up
Bracelets 75c. to \$8
Hat Pins 25c. up
Ladies' and Gents' Rings
Cuff Links, Collar Studs
Field Glasses. \$3.75 to \$20
Barometers \$4 to \$8
Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5
Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention, Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

and explained. That was on 23rd February, and there only the claims special to this Province were considered. As a suggestion the claim on account of want of public lands was put in as a reason why we needed more subsidy. The Patriot newspaper had denied that this was submitted, a denial of the absolute fact, a denial which was a degradation of journalism. The document was on record, known to the Government of Canada and the delegates, yet denied by Mr. Hughes and the Patriot. He would not boast, nor did his colleagues. They had only done their duty, and had met with a fair measure of success. But it was shameful and degrading that a man who had nothing at all to do in helping forward our cause should set up a claim to the credit wholly due to others. In 1905, when Mr. Hughes was a member of the house, Alberta and Saskatchewan got the grant on account of public lands, and again in 1907 when the subsidies were settled where was Mr. Hughes? He did nothing in 1905 and in 1907 actually voted against Mr. Lefargey's resolution asserting our claim under this head. And the Patriot said, "well done." In 1909 the Patriot came out with a series of articles claiming that the Province was receiving far more than it was entitled to. These calculations and statements were falsified to the extent of \$700,000. The worst enemy of the Province could not have done more to harm us. The time was when the Patriot had an editor in whom the country and both parties had confidence. That was Hon. David Laird, who had taken a deep interest in the recent negotiations. Now the Patriot tells us that Mr. Hughes is to have a banquet in Souris. It should be in Copenhagen where they banqueted Dr. Cook. Mr. Hughes did not make his great discovery till long after the matter of the want of public lands had been laid before the subcommittee of Council by the delegates. Proceeding, the Premier read further from the correspondence, commenting thereon. Hughes, when he did touch the question, bungled it badly, but had nothing to say till weeks after the matter had been settled. The Opposition at Ottawa had done what they could to block the mission of the delegates and would have done more if they could. It was on account of the gathering forces against us that the Finance Minister was led to make the subsidy a payment on account without particularising. This was good generally on his part, but he (the Premier) would have preferred to have had the subsidy to rest on an assured basis of 150,000 population. On 15th March Mr. Hughes, who had evidently in the meantime learned something of what was going on, spoke on the matter of lands in the House. In reply to him Premier Borden stated that the Government of Prince Edward Island had long before not only called attention to the other claims but also to this matter of the want of public lands. This is recorded in Hansard. The delegates received the unremitting opposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and E. M. McDonald, the latter the bosom friend of J. J. Hughes, with whom he had divided the patronage of Prince Edward Island.

Wednesday's sitting of the Legislature was wholly occupied with routine business and the consideration of private bills, of which several were advanced a stage. After routine on Thursday 11th the Premier presented a resolution to repeal the system of collecting and levying taxes on land in this Province. The House resolved itself into committee on the resolution, Mr. Dobie in the chair. In the course of his remarks relative to the resolution, the Premier said that heretofore it was intended that no public money should be wasted at election times, as had been done in years past. At the general election held on January 8th of this year, not one dollar of public money had been expended for political results. It was intended, under the new road act to be introduced, that the school districts should be the road districts, each of them to be attended by an officer to be appointed for that purpose. The resolution was reported agreed to, and the Premier presented a bill, to be known as the "Land Assessment Act, 1912."

The Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, presented the following resolution, and moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole on the following day: Resolved, that the Commissioner of Agriculture with

the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, be empowered to enter into an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, setting forth the terms upon which the subsidy to be granted for the encouragement of Agriculture in this Province should be accepted, and prescribing the conditions under which, and the purposes for which it shall be granted. After a number of private bills had been advanced a stage, the Premier moved the second reading of the "Public Roads Act, 1912." The bill was accordingly read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole, Mr. Dobie in the chair.

In committee, the Premier spoke of the condition of things in connection with the public roads. Our public roads are supposed to be sixty feet in width; but such encroachments had been made upon our roads that, in many places half the original width was not available for traffic. All kinds of encroachments had been permitted. All this would have to cease, and we must, he said, have good roads. It was proposed to give to every man the option of working or paying. The extent of road that a man could properly attend to in the winter season would constitute the bounds over which the road master would officiate. Under the new order of things no waste of public money would be permitted. This was the people's money, and it must not be wasted as in the past.

The committee stage of the road act was continued during the remainder of the afternoon and on Friday afternoon and on Friday evening. The bill is a very long one; but good progress had been made in passing the clauses, when the House adjourned Friday night. Saturday morning session was held, beginning at 10.30. Before the orders of the day were called the Premier rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from an editorial in the Patriot newspaper of the previous day, wherein it was stated that the Lieutenant Governor had in past years been provided by the Government with a free telephone service in Government House; but that the present Government had cut this off. While doing this, the Patriot said, the Premier had free telephone communication with his own house. The Premier said these statements were wholly untrue. The Government had not removed the telephone from Government House; they were simply following the practice under previous Lieutenant Governors who paid for their own telephones. The Premier thought a salary of seven thousand dollars was ample to enable the Governor to pay for his own telephone. The twenty dollars it would cost could well be spent for other worthy purposes. The Premier has no free telephone to his own house; he paid for it himself. The balance of the sitting was passed in considering private bills in committee. The House then adjourned to yesterday.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

The Mammoth Steamship Titanic, of White Star Line, the largest liner afloat and the latest and most up-to-date product of marine architecture in her line, while on her maiden voyage from England to New York, struck an ice berg in the Atlantic, on Sunday night last, and sank. Her passengers and crew numbered 2,300, and it is reported that all but 675 of them went down with the ship. Wireless messages were sent out over the ocean from the doomed ship and immediately several steamers were in touch with her and steaming full speed to her assistance; but it is feared they arrived too late to be of very great assistance.

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

It is announced from Ottawa that Hon. W. T. White, had declined against the collapse of silver dollars for the present at least. The act of the old Government providing for an issue is not to be followed out.

A boat into which the passengers of the British steamer Seang Chun were disembarking capsized on the 14th, and forty persons, mostly women, were drowned. The Seang Chun had just arrived at Amoy from Singapore.

It is reported from Quebec that the federal government intends to convert into a lightship the steamer Arctic which, under Captain Bernier, made many cruises in the far north. The Arctic would be placed at Prince Shoal at the entrance of Saguenay.

Rolling Stock to the value of \$11,200,000 to be obtained by the Federal Government for the I. C. R. Includes nine freight locomotives, five hundred level box cars, two sleepers, two diners and six first class cars. Four new \$150,000 trains will be placed on the Ocean Limited service starting on June 2.

One hundred dollars a square foot was paid in Montreal to the Boxer estate for a lot at the corner of St. Francis Xavier and St. James Street, the total figure at \$208,000 for a block 63 x 100 feet. This is the highest price in the history of Montreal, for real estate. The purchase was made by a syndicate which will erect a big office building.

All over Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, farm work is under way. On the Brandon plain, where the most of the No. 1 hard is growing, seeding has been done for the most part. The season is five weeks advanced. Spring weather is general and all the summer birds have made their appearances. This was written a couple of weeks ago.

The Steamer Minto reached Charlottetown from Pictou, at 9.30 Monday forenoon, leaving Pictou at 6 o'clock. After discharging mails and passengers, she was ordered to leave for the purpose of breaking the ice and opening the harbour. She only got as far as Sea Cow Head, where she encountered a heavy ice barrier, which she could not batter down. She returned to this port about 5.30 p. m.

The C. P. R. passenger train No. 2, which left Vancouver last Saturday evening, was wrecked at 6 o'clock Sunday morning by a rock slide three miles west of Severa, which is a station a short distance west of side of Kamloops. Engineer Walker and fireman Hoskinson, Kamloops, were so badly injured that they died within a short time. No passengers were injured.

The remains of the late George O'Neill, formerly of the Half Way House, Vernon River, arrived here on the 9th inst., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Eliza from Everett Mass, where he died on the 6th. The body was taken to Vernon River where the interment took place in the parochial cemetery beside his wife, who predeceased him by several years. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Morrison, administrator. R. L. P.

The Mississippi was taking to the southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana on the 14th with the force of the greatest tidal wave in the history of the river. Behind it a flood was pouring through two gaps in the levee at Panther Forest in Arkansas and near Booneville it is overflowing the flat lands of Louisiana. At the Arkansas delta it is estimated that one thousand square miles in west Central, the Madison parish, in Louisiana and Chicland, Arkansas were flooded.

On Tuesday last week, Mr. David High Logan, for 48 years keeper of the King's County Jail and Court House at Georgetown, died very suddenly. He was on his way down town, when he fell to the side walk, just opposite the Court House. He was picked up and taken into the Court House, but it was soon discovered that life was extinct. He was about 75 years of age, and was undoubtedly the most familiar figure in the town. He was a genial, companionable man, and will be much missed by his large circle of acquaintances. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters to mourn.

Miss Annie Gingsras, a school teacher, lost her life in Montreal Sunday afternoon, in a fire which peremptorily gutted the interior of a boardinghouse on Metcalfe Street. The firemen entered by a ladder at the back and finding the room locked broke the door open and found Miss Gingsras lying on the bed with her clothing on fire. The extinguished the fire in her clothing and carried her into a rear room where there was but little smoke. She died, however, before the ambulance arrived. It appears that she was warned of the fire but went back to recover some of her belongings and was overcome by smoke.

Two persons were killed, and more than a score of persons injured, several seriously, when the collapse of the floor of the church of Our Lady of Victory precipitated nearly 300 persons into the street last Sunday. The church was only partially completed and the assemblage was there in connection with the formal ceremonies of laying the corner stone. The collapse of the floor came when an addition was being delivered by Father Deland, the pastor of the church. Suddenly the floor was heard to creak and then fell to give way, and there was a scramble to escape, but everyone went down with a crash. Men, women and children were caught in the wreckage and many were badly crushed; nearly a dozen were taken out unconscious and several were crippled with fractures of legs or arms. This happened at Harrington Park, N. J.

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The market was very small yesterday. Better was 38 to 35c per lb., and eggs 20 to 22c a dozen.

In consequence of fog the steamers were detained yesterday. The Earl Grey did not reach her wharf here from Pictou till 6 o'clock p. m., and the Minto scarcely got to Pictou any earlier.

Mrs. D. A. McKinnon, wife of ex-Governor McKinnon, died at her home in this city on Thursday last, after an illness of some weeks. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Charles Owen, Georgetown. She leaves to mourn, besides her husband, two sons and one daughter; also her father and mother, two brothers and two sisters. Her funeral on Saturday was largely attended.

The Late William McLean.

The late William McLean, father of A. A. McLean, Esq., M. P., whose death occurred on the 8th inst., as briefly stated in our last issue, was born at Pictou on February 27th, 1827, so that he was in his 85th year at the time of his death. He maintained his mental and bodily vigor in a remarkable degree for a man of his years. In early life Mr. McLean was a shipbuilder and merchant at Pictou, and in 1866 became an accountant in the Union Bank of P. E. Island, and was afterwards the first manager of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island, a position which he most creditably filled for over 25 years. At the end of that period he retired and resided in the city until recently when he came to the city to live with his son, Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P. Beside his widow, there are left to mourn one daughter; Mrs. John A. Nicholson, Westmount, Montreal, and the following sons: Martin who came home from Seattle; Donald, Merchant at Crapaud, Simon and Charles A. in Spokane, and William in Belmont, Ont., as well as Angus A. M. P. His funeral took place on Friday last, and was very largely attended.

Shocking Domestic Calamity.

One of the most mournful domestic calamities in the history of this Province occurred at St. Mary's Road, King's County, in this Province, during the latter part of last week. Almost a whole family were wiped out by poisoning of some kind. The sad affair happened in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGehe, five of their children dying within about twenty-four hours. The deaths of the children were attributed to ptomaine poisoning, brought about by eating heartily of broiled herring. On Thursday last, Mr. and Mrs. McGehe and five of their six surviving children, had herring for their dinner. All perished of the fish. The father left after dinner for a lobster factory some distance from his home, where he was working. Nothing unusual was noticed among the children until the evening, when some of them began to complain of pains and vomited considerably. Mrs. McGehe also vomited and was slightly ill, but she soon recovered. Mr. McGehe ranged in age from five to fourteen. One boy was absent at his uncle's at the time, and so escaped. The whole family consisted of eight children and two, a boy and a girl, died in January last of diphtheria and pneumonia. Between Thursday night to Saturday morning the five children died. On Friday Mrs. Fraser and Melnyre of Montserrat were at the house; but their ministrations, whatever temporary relief they afforded, were unavailing to prolong the lives of the sufferers. The dead children are: Louis, aged 14; Pansy, his sister, aged 12; George, aged 8; Bridget 6; and Tommy 5.

The two children that died in January were Clara and Mary, aged 3 months and two years respectively. The only surviving child of the family is John, aged 10, who was absent on Thursday, as above stated. On Saturday Provincial Health Officer, Dr. W. J. McMillan of this city, Dr. Alton Coroner of Carleton, and Dr. Fraser of Montserrat, went to the scene of the tragedy when a coroner's inquest was held. After taking a lot of evidence the jury rendered the following verdict: "After viewing the bodies and hearing the evidence of the witnesses examined we believe that death was due to some form of poisoning, and we recommend that a post mortem examination and an analysis of the stomach contents be made in order to determine the cause of said poisoning."

Dr. McMillan and Fraser performed an autopsy on the bodies of Thomas aged 5 and Bridget aged 6. The exact results of these operations will probably not be known for a while.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Maritime Express is the only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces. The Maritime Express is generally admitted by experienced travellers to be the most comfortable train in America. This is especially true in regard to the dining and sleeping car services. The diners of the I. C. R. are roomy and well ventilated and furnished in the best of taste. The most excellent meals are served. Table d'hote at a price away below the a la carte rates prevailing on the company owned lines. The sleeping coaches are up to date in every particular, and the smoothness of the road bed makes the long journey easy and pleasant. Being popular with a class of travellers who are generally found to be the acme of good company, the thorough journey is never found dull, and even during the winter months there is much of scenic interest in the day's ride through the Province of Quebec. Montreal

is reached at the convenient hour at 6.30 p. m. and connections are made at Bonaventure Union Station with the through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other points in Western Canada and the United States. Connecting train for the Maritime leaves Pictou at 14.20—t.

Ocean Limited Early On Route.

SUMMER TIME CHANGE ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY JUNE 2ND.

The summer change of time on the Intercolonial Railway will go into effect on June 2nd when the famous Ocean Limited will be placed on the route between Montreal, St. John, N. B. and Halifax N. S. with connections for and from the Sydney, and Prince Edward Island, in anticipation of an early rush of summer travel. The time schedule is expected to be practically the same as last year which means that the "Limited" will leave Montreal at 7.30 p. m. reaching Lewis at midnight, giving through passengers the opportunity of seeing the famed Matapedia Valley during the earlier hours of the morning and a view of the Restigouche River and the blue waters of the Bas de Chaleur. The beautiful Valley of Wentworth, N. B. will be seen in the more mellowing light of early evening, and the train will reach Toronto at 8.00 o'clock connecting with the through night express for the Sidneys and arriving at Halifax at 10.00 p. m. The Maritime Express under the summer schedule will leave Montreal at 3.15 a. m. and through passengers will have the daylight journey through Quebec, and a view of the majestic St. Lawrence as it widens in its course to the sea, Making connections at Moncton with morning express for St. John the Maritime continuing eastward will reach Halifax at 13.30. The Ocean Limited will leave Halifax on Monday at 8.00 a. m. and the Maritime Express will be usual at 15.10 thus there will be a through week day service by two trains equal to the best on the continent—t.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and addressed "Tenders for Dredging Machine Provisions" will be received until MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912, at 4 p. m., for dredging required at the following places: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Vernon River.

NOVA SCOTIA—Chatham, Margaree Harbour, Sydney Harbour, Yessouie Digby, Musquodivuit, Mill Cove, NEW BRUNSWICK—Fredericton, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work. Dredges and tugs not owned and registered in Canada shall not be employed in the performance of the work contracted for. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

A separate cheque for each place for which a tender is submitted must accompany the tender. This cheque must be equal to five per cent. (5 per cent) of the amount of the tender, based on the approximate quantities set opposite the name of the place, but in no case must the cheque be for a less sum than \$1,500. The cheque must be accepted on a chartered bank, and payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete contract, has will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. G. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 11, 1912. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. April 17, 1912—24

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of the Montague River at the northwest angle of land sold to John McLeod; thence south to the division line of Township Numbers Fifty-one and Fifty-nine; thence west to the east boundary line of land sold to Donald McLeod; thence north to the river; thence along the river to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, and son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader of good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchasable homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior



Memorial to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

To be erected for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

TERMS OF COMPETITION.

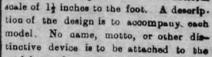
SCULPTURAL COMPETITIVE designs for a monument to be erected at Ottawa, Canada, to His Late Majesty King Edward VII. (1) Competitive designs are invited for a monument to be erected to His Late Majesty King Edward VII. (2) The memorial when completed and in position is not to cost more than \$85,000 (including pedestal from the level of the ground. (3) The competition is open to artists resident in the British Empire who are British subjects and to artists British subjects by birth or naturalization elsewhere. (4) The site of the monument will be at a point on the Government property at Ottawa to be decided upon hereafter. (5) Designs shall be in the form of sketch models in plaster made of a uniform scale of 1/4 inches to the foot. A description of the design is to accompany each model. No name, motto, or other distinctive device is to be attached to the model or description. The competitor must send his name in a sealed envelope without distinctive marks thereon. (6) The author of the best design shall be awarded the commission of the work and the second best shall be awarded a prize of \$1,000.00. (7) All communications regarding this competition, sketch models will after the competition shall be addressed to the Secretary Public Works Department, Ottawa, Canada. All models to be addressed to Mr. Eric Brown, Director of National Art Gallery, Ottawa, Canada. (8) The designs must be delivered before the first day of October, 1912. They will be kept from public view until the award has been made. All expenses of delivering the sketch models and accompanying descriptions shall be paid by the competitors. Sketch models will after the award, and at the expense of the Public Works Department, be returned upon the request of the competitor, but at the risk of the competitor. Notice of the award will be sent to each competitor. The award will only be binding provided the successful competitor is prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence, with security if demanded, that he can execute the work for the sum above mentioned.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Canada, Ottawa, April 2, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from this Department.—24000

April 10, 1912—21



TENDERS

McNally's Bridge, Egmont Bay, Lot 15.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, April 10th, 1912.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon on

Thursday, April 18, 1912

From any person or persons willing to contract for the rebuilding of McNally's Bridge, according to the specifications to be seen at the stores of Arsenal and Gaudet, Wellington, and of S. E. Gallant, Abram's Village, and at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bond for the faithful performance of the Contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for McNally's Bridge."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, April 10th, 1912—21

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of the Montague River at the northwest angle of land sold to John McLeod; thence south to the division line of Township Numbers Fifty-one and Fifty-nine; thence west to the east boundary line of land sold to Donald McLeod; thence north to the river; thence along the river to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of February A. D. 1910, and made between Gordon Reardon, of Montagu, in King's County, aforesaid, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the interest money due thereon. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, McDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated the 5th day of April, A. D. 1912.

WILLIAM HUSTIES, JOHN BYRNE, Trustees under the last will of Charles Moore, deceased. April 10th, 1912—41

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, W. P. A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

The Cure Of St. Michel.

CHAPTER VI (Continued.)

In a seat near the prisoner's bench sat Marie, calm, pale, almost stern. Her father sat near her, and a little further on M. Pelletier. There was a long delay before the Judge arrived. He had overstepped that morning, and his brain having felt tired as the result of his rather jolly evening the night before, he had taken a long drive in the country to refresh himself. Finally with a big bundle and a great deal of pomp he arrived, and Marie's heart sank as she beheld his stern, cynical face, and small leering eyes.

A hush fell from the court. The prisoner was being led forth. How changed he was from the bright, healthy young man of a month before. His hollow, emaciated cheeks, his sallow complexion, his haggard eyes framed in great black circles, all made him look more like an old man than a boy. Marie could scarcely suppress a sob as she first saw him, and in turn, as his eyes rested upon her, he turned a shade paler and caught hold of a railing to steady himself. It was the first meeting of husband and wife in over a month but what a change that month had made in the life of both!

It is needless to detail the circumstantial evidence which was brought to bear against the prisoner. Nearly every one there felt he was innocent, yet no one could explain away the chain of events which had led to his arrest. He had been seen loitering around the house at a late hour, he had been seen running away in the direction of Fairfield's field. He had been captured there and found to have a sum of money on his person for which he could not account and which corresponded very nearly to the loss M. Bourdoin had sustained. Suddenly the court room became as still as death. Paul Thomas had been called as a witness. After talking the oath he was questioned.

"What do you know in regard to the prisoner?" "I am in his father's employ," replied the priest, "and I know that on the night of the theft from M. Bourdoin's home, the prisoner had been entrusted with a sum of money which he was to bring to me, and that the sum corresponded exactly to that found on his person."

"By whom was this sum of money entrusted to him?" "By a certain Jacques Cormot," "Is that all you have to say?" "Yes."

It all seemed so simple, so easy, that many in the room almost laughed from the suddenness of their relief. But an instant later they became quiet. Jacques Cormot, recalled to witness.

With slow, tottering steps the little man approached the stand, his eyes gazing about appealingly at the assembled throng. He was thoroughly frightened, and even that small amount of instinctive cunning which he possessed seemed to have deserted him.

Jacques Cormot, did you, on the night in question, entrust a certain sum of money to Francois Pelletier to carry to M. Thomas?" "Yes, I did," stammered the witness.

"For what purpose did you send this money to Thomas?" "Cormot was at a loss. He tried vainly to think of an excuse, but his mind refused to work, and falteringly he came out with the true reason. Because I wanted Thomas to keep it for me," he said weakly.

"A likely story," sneered the interrogator. Then he added, "If what you say is true and not a story made up so as to try and defeat the law and justice of the land, why have you kept this important evidence till now? Why did you not present it at the first request and prevent this long imprisonment?"

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't digest your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I enjoy life in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nourse, Melbourne, Fla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

against his love for me. He wished to coöperate his money to my care, because he has always done so. But he knew he could not give a good reason for doing so and he did me harm. He was blinded, but at last he had come to reason and last night he told me all. For, gentlemen, he did not wish to betray his priest. I am the Cure, Pere Justinien. You have hunted me long. I place myself in your hands!"

At the utterance of these last words, in a clear, ringing voice, the Judge jumped to his feet in a rage, his face purple with anger.

"Arrest that man!" he shouted. The peasants were aroused in an instant, and with one rush they surrounded the priest, resolved to protect him with the last drop of their blood. But Pere Justinien raised his hands and all were still.

"My children," said he, and his noble voice was choked with suppressed tears, "there must be no bloodshed. Even as our Lord Himself was delivered up to His enemies, so must I be. Fall back; it is my wish."

And mutely, humbly, awed by the supreme courage of the man, the crowd fell back and Pere Justinien saved himself up to death.

At the first disturbance Marie had rushed sobbing into her husband's arms, and there she hung, clinging to him even as to her life, stroking his long hair and looking fervently into the eyes she loved.

"Oh, Francois, you are free now!" she sobbed. "We are together, dear, love, never to be separated again. Oh, yes, my husband, it is terrible, I know, but dear one, comfort me, I have needed you so!"

"Thank God, my heart!" he replied earnestly. "But think, Marie, he has given his life for us! Look, I must go to him and you must come, too."

At that moment a rough hand grasped Francois by the shoulder and a loud voice shouted in his ear, "You are under arrest again for having concealed a priest. Come now, no outcry!"

Marie gave a scream and clung to her husband's side, refusing to move. But rough arms tore her away and she saw through agonized eyes her husband once more led off, this time to certain, dreadful death. At the same instant, in another part of the hall, Jean Pelletier was also arrested, for the same crime, of having aided a priest.

CAUGHT HEAVY COLD.

Left Throat and Lungs Very Sore.

There is no better cure for a cough or cold than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and is a pleasant, safe and effectual medicine that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Mr. S. Monaghan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I certify that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is an excellent medicine for coughs and colds. Last winter I contracted a heavy cold which left my lungs and throat very sore. I had to give up work and stay in the house for two weeks. I used several cough mixtures, but got no relief until a friend advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three bottles entirely cured me, and I can recommend it as the best medicine for coughs."

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

sign the sim, flying figure of a girl suddenly rushed before the muzzle and threw herself upon her husband's breast. She was too late. The three men died instantly, riddled by bullets. A few moments later the pure, spotless spirit of Marie also sped its way to eternal rest, there to be united forever with the husband of her soul. A stray bullet had pierced her loving heart.

From out of the crowd the high, terrifying shriek of a man was heard, and a moment later Jacques Cormot stood gasping down in horror upon the bloody corpse of the saintly Sank. With a second world cry he sank to the ground, but his cry changed to a low, hoarse chuckle which ended in a wild, demoniacal laugh. They led him away a crazy man, a driving idiot!

In the adjacent house of M. Basmex the Judge was awakened by the noise of the gun discharge.

"A curse on them!" he muttered sleepily. "Why does that damned priest make so much noise being killed? He can't even let a gentleman rest in peace!" And he turned over drowsily on his side and was soon dreaming of new glories awaiting him in Paris.—Richard Dana Skinner.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the Best Liniment in use. I got my foot badly injured lately I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

A Sensible Merchant. 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.

Little Mabel Says Tommy, Cook's found the Pole! Little Tommy: Pooh that's nothing! Our cook is a Pole!

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia. Mother: "Don't you dare use such language! I'm ashamed of you!" Bright boy: "Why Kipling uses it and he's a poet!"

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

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing March 28th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Trains Inward, Day, Time, Station, Time, Day.

Table with columns: Mon, Wed, Sat, Time, Station, Time, Day.

Table with columns: Day, Time, Station, Time, Day.

G. A. SHARP, Supt. P. E. I. Railway Railway Offices, March 23, 1912.

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10 Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35 Men's Watches \$4 to \$40 Boy's Watches \$1.75 Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.125 Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays Necklets 75c. up Locketts 50c. to \$20.50 Reading Glasses 25c. up Telescopes Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up Fobs and Chains, \$1 up Bracelets 75c. to \$8 Hat Pins 25c. up Ladies' and Gents' Rings Cuff Links, Collar Studs Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20 Barometers \$4 to \$8 Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5 Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

CARTER'S SEED OATS!

Imported & Island Grown American Banner American Banner Ligorvo (white) Black Tartarian Black Tartarian

Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed. Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag.) Write for samples and prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd. SEEDSMEN - CHARLOTTETOWN

HAD WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

People all over this land toss night after night on a sleepless pillow, and do not close their eyes in the refreshing slumber that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

The ailments come entirely from a derangement of either the heart or nerves, or both, but whatever the cause Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound refreshing slumber. They do this by their invigorating effect on the heart and nerves, and will tone up the whole system to a perfect condition.

Mrs. A. E. Martell, Rockdale, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled for a long time with my heart and weak and dizzy spells, could not sleep, and would have to sit up the greater part of the night, and it was impossible for me to get any rest. At last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good I got another, and after taking I could be on my left side, and sleep as well as before I was taken sick. They are the best medicine I ever heard of for heart or nerve trouble."

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

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We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumption. "Just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12 1907. C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911-if