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Reciprocity Agreement.

Yesterday was the day agreed upon between the Government and Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, for the continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on the reciprocity arrangement recently made at Washington by representatives of the Canadian and United States Governments.

Reciprocity is somewhat of a catching expression which, thirty-five or forty years ago, had a deeper significance to the people of Canada generally and of Prince Edward Island in particular, than at the present day.

Thirty-five or forty years ago a renewal of the old reciprocity, abrogated by the United States in 1866, seemed to offer the best and indeed the only chance for us to improve our trade in natural products.

This conduct on the part of our neighbors forced Canada to look elsewhere for new avenues of trade, and compelled her statesmen to solve the problem of inaugurating improved fiscal arrangements and instituting such tariff regulations as would insure stability to our new trade conditions.

To meet the contingencies presenting themselves, Sir John McDonald inaugurated the National Policy, which gave a new impetus to our trade and under which our industries grew and prospered.

Our neighbors to the south are not blind to these facts, and all at once they have manifested the keenest desire to arrange with us what, on its face, would appear to be a not unreasonable reciprocal trade arrangement.

by reason of that and other pledges which have long since been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things once the object for which they were promulgated was attained. Now in the year 1911 Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he will be very willing to receive any suggestions which will have a tendency to make the Senate a more efficient legislative body.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa February 2. Now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has called upon his followers to vote down the very motion forced upon parliament in 1891 by Sir Richard Cartwright, aided and abetted by the present premier himself, setting forth that the acceptance of gifts by ministers of the crown from contractors and others of that ilk is entirely opposed to the principles of good government, it is well to look at the present situation in respect to the gift of \$120,000 to Mr. Fielding, and applying those principles of the Liberal party of 1891 to the case see how thoroughly that party has turned its back upon its formerly professed allegiance to that policy.

In 1891 Sir Richard Cartwright then in the zenith of his vituperative powers moved his resolution which was aimed at Sir John McDonald then barely cold in his grave, and at Sir Hector Langevin, the minister of public works. The then leader of the opposition, now Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that if Sir Hector Langevin did not know who were the subscribers to that testimonial it was because he chose to remain ignorant of the names because if he looked at the list he knew he would find there persons giving contributions, whom his moral sense would tell him should not have been permitted to contribute.

That was the Laurier view in 1891 when the Liberal party, hungry for office, was struggling to grasp the first rung of the ladder of power. What is the situation to day? Mr. Fielding accepted a testimonial which represented a fortune the organizers stipulating that the names of the men who contributed to the amount should be kept from the eyes not only of the public but from Mr. Fielding as well. Can it be possible that Mr. Fielding accepted this extraordinary condition because that "moral sense" of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier prated so eloquently would tell him that many of the contributors were the recipients of favors from this government and from the very department of which the Finance Minister is the head?

Mr. Fielding has done a great injustice to himself in not demanding, with the opposition, that the list be made public. As for Sir Wilfrid he has again demonstrated that he is without doubt the greatest political sword-swallower of his day and generation. Surely if that list of subscribers was a clean list why is it necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to keep the cupboard closed? What of that moral sense? How are the conditions different to day than they were in 1891? And to Mr. Fielding is left the heavy load to carry of the public suspicion that all is not right with the \$120,000 for the simple reason that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that the light of day shall not be permitted to shine in on every thing connected with the transaction.

One of the planks of the Liberal platform passed at the Ottawa Convention of 1893 was reform of the Senate. The Government was successful in obtaining power in 1896

From Lewis to Montreal, the rate was \$150 return. The distance traversed was 326 miles, so that the Liberal electors travelled on their political mission for less than half a cent a mile. Mr. Graham said that if the leader of the Opposition would hold a meeting of a similar description, the Intercolonial would grant a similar rate. "Thanks awfully," said John Stanfield in effect. "How about that Truro meeting held by Mr. Borden last autumn? The Intercolonial refused to grant any special rate at all to electors who wished to attend the Borden meeting. But there was a circus in Truro that day and the railway granted a special rate to the circus. But before it would grant a reduced rate ticket to an elector, it made him buy a circus ticket, as a guarantee of good faith." "I'll investigate," said Mr. Graham lamely.

The conference which Premier Roblin and Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding on the 3rd, regarding the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, ended without an agreement having been reached. When the conference was over Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked if he had any statement to make. "We're negotiating," was his reply. Premier Roblin was more communicative. He said Sir Wilfrid had promised to make a formal proposal to the province within thirty days. He added that the Federal representatives had refused to consider any proposal by which Manitoba would get the same financial treatment as Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Ottawa ministers also refused to come to any agreement which would allow Manitoba to have the control of all the lands within its boundaries, and so place it on an equality with Ontario, Quebec and other provinces. "From what we saw today," said Mr. Roblin, "it is a million dollars to one cent that we shall not be able to come to an agreement with the present administration at Ottawa."

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The Dalhousie dredging case, was before the public accounts committee again this morning. This was the case where a telegram sent by the Public Works department authorizing work at "Bathurst" read "Dalhousie," where it was received, and the contractors, A. & R. Loggie, continued the previous season's work. This cost the sum of \$30,000, Geoffrey Stead, district engineer of the department, was examined by Mr. Crockett. He said on May 25, he received instructions from the Public Works Department to appoint Louis Alain an inspector for the work at Dalhousie early in July. He learned that the work was to be gone on with and only on August 2 did he discover that the work at Dalhousie had not been authorized. On August 4 he was instructed to inform Andre Loggie that the work was not authorized and that there was no appropriation for it. He did so. Two reports of the work which he received during August he sent to the department. On Sept. 25 he was ordered to forward the accounts and the work continued until Nov. 2.

An Altercation here arose between F. B. Carvell and Mr. Crockett. The former objected to some questions which the witnesses had been asked. Mr. Crockett suggested that Stead had "got a tip" as to how to answer. Hon. Pugsley claimed that the witness had been insulted. Mr. Crockett resented this construction upon his examination. Mr. Carvell said he would not allow the witness to be bullied as last year. W. H. Smythe, sitting behind Mr. Carvell warned him that he was the biggest bully around and that they intended to have no more of his tactics. All the committee wanted was the truth. Mr. Crockett asked Mr. Stead if he took the letter Sept. 24th as authority after the telegram of Aug. 4th and so the work went on until the end of the season. In reply to further questions, Mr. Stead said Louis Alain, inspector, who had been appointed by order of Hon. Mr. Pugsley could not write and had to have his reports made out by some one else.

Most of the day on the 3rd, in the Commons was spent in supply. John Stanfield put Mr. Graham in a hole. First Mr. Parley brought up the railway rates granted by the Intercolonial in connection with the Laurier meeting at Montreal, last autumn.

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on going slowly and whistling at intervals, while he knew he must be near the mouth of the new ship thoroughfare. Once in a while he could hear a ship's bell going, but in the dense blackness no light came into the view. The young women spent their time between the pilot house and the deck, mostly on the latter, walking up and down and peering ahead and to port and to starboard. The ship's cook made black coffee for them at intervals and the night wore on. When daylight broke this morning the young women were still on watch. It was not until what seemed hours later that a great black shape suddenly loomed up out of the fog.

"There's your ship," called the captain from the pilot house, and then the white superstructure and yellow funnels flashed out, and there was the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm groping its way along towards quarantine. The liner immediately dropped anchor, and as soon as it had come to a stop a ladder was put up and the young women clambered up.

The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm did not reach the pier until early in the afternoon, and there a private ambulance was waiting, which took Mrs. McCurdy to the New York hospital.

The Misses McCurdy, when seen this afternoon, did not seem any the worse for their harrowing experience.

"It was exciting," said Miss Helen, "and of course, we were not used to being out on a small vessel in a fog. Yes, we were quite worked up. These doctors say that while mother's condition is serious, she has a good chance of recovery, so that we are feeling a lot better."

History Will Repeat Itself. After reciprocity between Canada and the United States was agreed to in 1854, the exports in one year through the port of Quebec fell away from \$10,047,088 to \$6,284,808, and the imports from \$7,017,816 to \$2,930,229. The net going shipping numbered 1,558 in 1854, and in the following year only 877 vessels left that port. The port of Montreal showed similar decreases, due to the fact that the reciprocity treaty diverted trade to the United States ports. In 1866, the last year of the reciprocity treaty, the exports from Montreal were \$6,831,000, while in 1887 they were \$3,104,000. The imports for the same year at Montreal showed an increase from \$24,241,000 in 1866 to \$28,139,000 in 1887.

What happened to the ports of Quebec and Montreal in 1854 will occur again under similar circumstances in 1911, and the winter port of St. John cannot fail to be affected. The Times seeks to prove that because United States products are exported through St. John, exports of Canadian products through the Winter port will not suffer under the proposed agreement. This red herring across the trail, however, will not deceive anyone acquainted with the advantages of the shorter haul from Western Canada to the States. Mr. William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, and Sir William McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern and other railway authorities who, perhaps, know more than the Times about transportation matters, are agreed that reciprocity would change the course of Western trade entirely. Should this treaty become law, St. John will get the small end of what is now a constantly growing and remunerative business.

The devotion of Mr. Pugsley to the welfare of St. John, his single hearted desire that nothing shall stay the wheels of progress, and, last, but not least, the evidence of his devotion in the large sums of public money he has secured for designing our harbor—all these things have become an article of faith among his followers. The future development and prosperity of St. John are unquestionably threatened by this agreement of reciprocity. What is Mr. Pugsley going to do about it?—St. John Standard.

Mr. Stewart first got hold of Dr. Doty at quarantine and he agreed to send a physician with the Chancellor provided Collector Loeb furnished the permission. This was arranged also.

In charge of the vessel was Capt. S. A. Hayford, a veteran who would tackle any job in any weather. A start was made a little after ten o'clock.

Although Capt. Hayford knew the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm's exact location, it was a different matter for him to find it in the fog and gloom. He shaped his course down the channel and kept

the British public on the 4th through the morning London newspapers made its first acquaintance with the full text of the United States-Canadian reciprocity agreement. It was communicated to the colonial office at the end of the previous week by the Governor-General of Canada and made available to the board of trade, but for some unexplained reason it was not communicated to the press until the 4th. The unexpectedly wide scope and sweeping character of the agreement causes surprise and renews the perturbation of the Unionist newspapers. These organs exhort the Unionists to drop all differences and realize the gravity of a situation that calls for the greatest energy. The Morning Post says: "Let the Unionists drop all their schemes for the reform of the House of Lords, and fight to the death for Imperial and national union."

The Daily Telegraph looks to Arthur J. Balfour as the only man of the party able to deal with the difficult situation. "Mr. Balfour," the Daily Telegraph says, "is greatest with his back to the wall, and he knows the height and breadth of this crisis." All hopes that the agreement will not be ratified appears to have vanished from the minds of the political writers there whose utterances are now confined to the means of dealing with the new situation.

The Liberals take a contented view of the situation regarding the agreement as having dealt the death blow to the protectionist government. Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol on the 4th said that he was rejoiced to see free trade principles conquering all over the world. He contended that Canada was perfectly free to make the best bargain she could. "Our business," he added, "is to wish her well in her enterprise." Thos. Skinner, the English director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview confessed that he views the agreement with mixed feelings. If ratified, he said, the agreement would have a disturbing effect on the Canadian transcontinental railways, but the growth and development of the north-western provinces of Canada were so great and rapid that he had no misgiving that this would more than meet the leakage arising from the agreement. "The principal United States transcontinental railways," Mr. Skinner added, "such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in which a good deal of British capital is invested, must benefit considerably. Indeed the agreement is practically the realization of Jas. J. Hill's persistent agitation." On the whole Mr. Skinner thought the agreement advantageous to Canada, and though politically somewhat dangerous, he was perfectly confident of Canada's loyalty to the Mother Country.

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A letter received by former Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Detroit on the 31st birthday, reveals a curious accident in the career of the statesman, in which he practically lost his life. He was 75 years old. The Senator, at 64 years of age, proceeded to wage \$150,000 with several companies—for no company would take the entire amount alone—that he would live more than 11 years. The wager took the form of an income policy. For the amount the Senator deposited, he received an income of \$25,000 a year for life, whether he lived one year or 100. The Senator has drawn \$212,500 on the bet.

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Caught a Cold

Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Be aware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine cones the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1911, at the house of the undersigned, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1891, and made between Henry R. Moorey, Plaintiff, and Lot or Township Number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Ann Moorey, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part: All that tract, parcel or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight aforesaid in King's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southeast angle of the Cardigan Road at the southeast angle of land formerly in the possession of Maurice Kenefick (and hereinafter described) being some fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links thence north seventy-five chains thence east seventy-one chains and ten links thence north fifty-five degrees east to the Cardigan Road, aforesaid and thence along the north-northwestly line of said chains to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township number thirty-eight aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Brothers' Road, at the northeast angle of land now or formerly in the possession of Philip Meuser, thence running north-south, thence east to the division line dividing Lots or Townships, number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence running north along the said division line to land now or formerly in possession of Miss Kelly, thence east along the southern boundary of the said Miss Kelly's land to the Brothers' Road, aforesaid and thence southwestwardly along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, the two above described tracts, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, and being for many years past in possession of the said Mortgagee.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township, number thirty-eight, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south-west side of the Cardigan Road, at the north boundary line of land now or formerly owned by Henry R. Moorey, thence north fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links, thence west ninety-six chains to the division line between Townships, number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence north, thence east, thence north and seventy-five links, thence east twenty-two chains, thence north along the Road, five chains to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, and being for many years past in possession of the said Mortgagee.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township, number thirty-eight, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south-west side of the Cardigan Road, at the north boundary line of land now or formerly owned by Henry R. Moorey, thence north fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links, thence west ninety-six chains to the division line between Townships, number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence north, thence east, thence north and seventy-five links, thence east twenty-two chains, thence north along the Road, five chains to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, and being for many years past in possession of the said Mortgagee.

Saving and excepting therefrom and therefrom a tract of land released from the above mortgage by the said Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian by Indenture bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D. 1903, and sold by the said Mortgagee to one Hugh Currie.

Also saving and excepting from this Mortgage Sale a plot of one quarter of an acre of land fronting 80 feet on the Cardigan Road, and extending back 160 feet by parallel lines and being the Lot sold by the said Henry R. Moorey to Hugh Currie by Indenture of 27th August, 1888; and excepting from the said sale the school-house Lot at Peake's Station.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathew McKeown, Solicitor, Richmond St., Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1910.

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian Mortgagee

Jan. 11, 1911—41.

A. A. Molan, K. C. Donald McKeown

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

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

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

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 30 DAYS

25 to 50 per cent discount

No Reserve

BIG BARGAINS

Simon Joseph & Co.

February 8th, 1911—41

A New Broom Sweeps Clean

We are New Brooms in Business, but we mean to sweep away any doubt that you cannot buy DRY GOODS as well and cheap on P. E. Island as elsewhere.

A large stock of FURS and some good things still left in Clothing at half price.

DRESS GOODS 1-3 Off Regular Prices.

STAPLE DRY GOODS less one-third.

SILK VELVETS less one-half.

As well as a nice range of fancy Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Corsets, etc., at a generous reduction. "The proof of the pudding is the eating," and we are always glad to see you, whether you purchase or not.

Chandler & Reddin.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

We Pity You Mr. Smoker!

If you never tried **OUR TOBACCO.**

Thousands are smoking it today and want no other.

Are you one of them?

Try it. You'll be pleased.

HICKRY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

General Fleet Cronje, the noted Boer general, who was captured by the Canadian regiment at Paardeberg in 1900 died on Sunday.

The Thunderer, the 17th British Dreadnought, and the fourth vessel of the Super-Dreadnought type, was successfully launched from the yards of the Thames Iron Works Co., at Cannon Row on the 2nd.

Word has been received at Berlin that the plague had appeared along the Shang Tung railroad, the German line, which extends from Tsin Tu, west to Tain Fu, traffic between these places has been suspended.

A despatch of the 3rd. from Constantinople to London says that two Arab tribes, true to the Turks have been massacred by Yemen rebels. All the adults were killed, and the children's legs were cut off.

In a disastrous explosion Monday ten men met instant death at the plant of the Flute Power Co., on the outskirts of Iphigene, Michi. One man, also, was injured. The bodies were blown to atoms.

The Jamaica chamber of commerce is considering a proposal to recommend to the Government the holding of a big exhibition in this city in 1912, coincident with the formal opening of the Panama Canal.

On the historic Plains of Abraham Quebec a statue is to be erected to the memory of King Edward. Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Commissioner of Public Works has given notice of intention of the Provincial Government in that respect.

Twenty thousand dollars are provided in the supplementary estimates of the Province of Ontario for the evening industrial classes. This is the first step of the Government in the direction of providing technical education for Ontario.

Miss Della Hamilton, a Montreal nurse has been awarded \$5,168 by the Exchequer Court in a suit against the Intercolonial. The young woman had both legs crushed at St. Flavie, by the train starting while she was slighting.

Trapped like rats, twelve workmen, all negroes, were suffocated to death in a caisson in the Passaic River, New Jersey. The victims were engaged in the work preparatory to the reconstruction of a bridge between Newark and Harrison.

At the International Skating race at Christians, Stranlykn was the 5,000 metre (about 3.10 miles) in eight minutes 37 1-5 seconds. This is a new world's record, the previous record of minutes 37 3-5 seconds was made by Edon at Hamar, Norway in 1908.

Five persons were injured, three probably fatally, when the Holland express which left Montreal on the morning of the 1st, tore through a defective switch at Lacadie, Quebec, cut the track, care car in two and overran the locomotive.

Nine persons were seriously injured and several others slightly hurt when the west bound Canadian Pacific train was derailed near Gleichen, fifty-five miles east of Calgary. The train which was travelling fast, struck a broken rail.

Overgenerated and defeated with more than 100-soldiers killed the Mexican forces of General Luque are divided and cooped up in the towns of Oxtiz and Cuchillo Parado. The Interstate tonnage occupy every road leading into both towns, and will not permit provisions to be carried in.

Eight passengers, whose combined weight totalled 1,112 pounds, flew in a four seated Bleriot monoplane over the Pau, France, Aerodrome. The monoplane was piloted by Lemaitre, who established a new record for the number of persons carried in a heavier than air machine.

The storms of last week were exceedingly severe along the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Snow-banks of enormous dimensions blocked traffic along the line. Many trains were stalled in the vicinity of St. Flavie. No worse snow storms have been experienced in thirty years.

Although we are in the grip of zero weather in these regions these days, all sections of the Dominion are not in the same plight. Advice from the south-west indicates that at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on the 3rd., the thermometer registered 94 degrees, and at Dallas, Texas, on the same date the mercury ran up to 85 degrees.

Wind of the maximum velocity of 48 miles an hour struck Boston and vicinity on the 1st, and made much trouble. The wind caused one death. Fredk. Chandler was killed by a wall that was blown over. Signs, chimneys, trees, telephones and telegraph wires and men and women went down before the blasts.

The Dominion Government has called for tenders for the construction of the ten new vessels of the Canadian navy, contemplated in the initial building programme, via four Bristol and six destroyers of the latest improved type. Plans and specifications are based on plans received from the Admiralty last fall, and embrace the very latest advances in naval science.

A cargo of dynamite, in transit from a freight car to a lighter moored at Communipaw (N. J.), exploded 150 yards South of Jersey City Terminal on the 2nd. Inst. and in the widespread ruins that followed, seven men are known to have been killed. Seven more are missing and hundreds were wounded. Thirty seems to be a conservative estimate of the dead, and the property damage will hardly fall below \$750,000.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

With one dead, two dying and seventy-three other persons in hospitals as the result of injuries received in falls, the blizzard which struck New York City Monday at noon was still raging yesterday.

A report reached Regina on the 1st. that seven homesteaders in Kindersley district met death in a stack by suffocation. Six of the men went to pay a visit to a neighboring homesteader. A blizzard came up and they had to stay all night and next day all were found dead.

Twenty-two men were badly hurt yesterday when a can of hydrocarbon exploded, enveloping them in flames while they were engaged in thawing out the third rail of the Long Island Railroad, New York. Five of them are in a serious condition from burns.

Forty bodies have been washed ashore on the coast of Spain from the wrecks of ships which went to pieces in the recent storm which swept the coasts for three days. Coast patrols have reported that a score of vessels were wrecked in the gale and probably more than 100 have perished.

The Post Office Department Ottawa has arranged with the Marine Department for the winter despatch of mails to the Magdalen Islands. The Government steamer Stanley was to leave for North Sydney on Monday last, where the mails were to be taken on board for the Magdalen Islands.

The Governor of Ispahan, Mutezimid Khan, and his nephew were shot at Teheran, Persia, by the ex-Chief of Police, who is a Russian subject. The condition of both is critical. The assassin is at large in the Persian Empire, and the Russian authorities have decided not to surrender him to the Persians.

Mrs. George Marlow, Montreal went to a moving picture show leaving her two children, Donald and Anne, six and seven years in a flat. Boys noticed smoke pouring from the window and summoned the firemen. A few dashes of water extinguished the blaze. The children had taken refuge in a cupboard and were both dead when the firemen managed to gain access.

Five lives were lost and one man was seriously injured in a head-on collision on the Buffalo-Goderich branch of the G. T. R., when a train running from Buffalo to Goderich met a light engine running east three miles northwest of Paris, Ont. The victims were members of the crew of the passenger train. The baggage car was piled on top of the wrecked engine and the mail car was broken in two. The wreckage caught fire and was entirely consumed.

The eruption of Mount Taal was renewed with terrific fury on the 3rd and waves of lava and mud are scattered over the surrounding country for twenty miles. Many natives fleeing from the devastated section were overwhelmed and suffocated or burned to death. The eruption was accompanied by violent earthquakes which were felt as far as Manila although no damage was done in the city. The latest reports of investigators indicate that fully 2,500 persons have been killed.

Sir Edward Grey's brother, George, had a thrilling escape from death on Sunday before last. He was with a party staking lions near the Athi River British East Africa, when he rashly galloped forward and fired. A large lion sprang at him and, seizing the hunter, worried him like a rat. Grey's friends came to his rescue, which was effected with difficulty. He was found to be badly managed. The nobleman has since died from the effects of his injuries. He was a cousin of his Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.

The machinery of the National Grange Organization, claiming a membership of 1,000,000 farmers in thirty States has been started to defeat the motion by Congress of the Canadian Reciprocity agreement. A Legislative committee of the National Grange at a special meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the enactment of a Reciprocity Bill and called upon its membership to exert pressure upon Congressmen from their districts to vote against the measure, and decided to go to Washington to map out a campaign there.

The annual statement of St. Dunstan's Cathedral building fund for 1910 read to the congregation on Sunday last, is as follows: The total amount collected during the year was \$3,195.56, made up in this way: Private subscriptions \$1,646.10; Sunday collections \$3,567.16; Special subscriptions \$100.00; bequests \$1,500; Country parishes \$1,203.30. The expenditure, including interest \$154.87; rent to roof \$90.16 and sidewalk \$94.24; amounted to \$1,727.97. This left a net balance in the fund of \$6,378.54. This balance was applied to the reduction of the debt of \$37,816.68. The debt balance remaining on the first day of this year is \$31,437.99.

King George's speech at the opening of Parliament Monday was a brief one, referring to the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and the Duke of Connaught's inauguration of the Parliament of South Africa and outlining a Legislative programme which will include the Veto Bill, and measures for dealing with the workmen's insurance, plural voting, payment of members of the House of Commons, and an amendment to the Alien Act as the outcome of the Reichstag affair. The Government's immediate policy for dealing with the Lords is embodied in the Parliament Bill, commonly known as the "Veto Bill". It practically wipes out the power of the Upper House to kill legislation from the Commons by providing that any bill shall pass, which the Commons passed to Lords for three successive sessions, and which has been three times rejected, or not disposed of.



Price \$2.50
Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75
Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00
Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35
Children " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

COAL!

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.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

IN THE PROBATE COURT 1st. GEORGE V., A. D. 1911.

In Re Estate of Lucius Owen Beagan late of Johnston's River in Queens County in the said Province Farmer, deceased. Testate

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, do, do, do.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens County or any Constable or Heratate person, within said County

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of James A. Callaghan and James Duffy Executors of the last will and testament of Lucius Owen Beagan, the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to do all persons interested in said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of February next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of A. A. McLeod, Esquire K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in any newspaper published in Charlottetown in the said Province once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks and at or near Lower Cemetery in Charlottetown so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court the sixteenth day of (Seal) January A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate, Judge of Probate. A. A. McLEOD, Proctor. Jan. 18, 1911—41

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.

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

Montague

Dental Parlors

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

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

A. Mathison, K. C., E. A. Macdonald

Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathison, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. Q. Building, Georgetown

Fraser & McQuaid,

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

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1906—2m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910—1f

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

260 Miles in 52 days.

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

True Blue

We are adopting the Cash system in order to sell cheaper, and are marking in

Blue Ink

our goods, and the newest things as they arrive at the lowest price we can afford to sell at for cash, which we call

True Blue Prices.

By this method those who live at a distance, can insure, that they buy as cheap as those who personally select their goods.

Any orders you favor us with shall have our prompt and strict attention.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers.

A FINE STOCK OF SILVER GOODS.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

A BIG TEN DAYS'

SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Veilour-Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN,

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line

of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

A Missionary in the Klondike.

(Reminiscences of Father Judge, S.J.)

One of Father Judge's friends, now a prominent citizen of Dawson, gives us the following graphic account of his first visit to the hospital:

I landed with 40,000 other men in the middle of June, 1898. Dawson was a city of tents—and sickness. The first familiar face I saw was that of an acquaintance of many years before. He had been in the Klondike a year, and was accounted rich.

Have you been to see H—?

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Exema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure.

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

I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since. Mrs. I. E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all eruptions.

before, and had never been out of bed. In the ward with him were fifteen other scabby patients. After a hearty exchange of greetings, H— proceeded to introduce me to every man in the room, after which I sat down on the edge of his bed and talked.

I don't suppose you've brought any potatoes? he queried, as soon as the confusion consequent upon my arrival had ceased.

Only the evaporated, I replied. You all want what Father Judge said to me, that potatoes are medicine to you fellows.

A sure cure, spoke up everyone at once. Then H— broke in: "So you've seen Father Judge?"

Everyone in the room looked up, as if a well-worn and interesting theme of conversation had been brought up.

Oh, I replied, diffidently, "I really haven't seen anything of him much. B— was telling me down town that he is sort of popular about here."

Popular? echoed H—, in protest. "Don't use the word 'popular' here. He's the finest man that God ever put a soul into. Where'd we all have been this winter without him, I'd like to know. He's just killing himself trying to take care of everybody."

Then with a confident smile, as knowing the inevitable answer, "What d'ye think of him?"

"I'm sure he's a good man," I replied sympathetically, for all had joined in silent but friendly hearty approval of my friend H—, I continued:

"You're not a Catholic, H—?"

Oh, that doesn't cut any figure here, Why, God bless me, here's a bunch of sixteen of us here now in the room, and not a blessed Catholic in the lot—unless it's Jack, over there. But Father Judge is making Catholics fast. Never preaches or talks doctrine or forms of faith, you know, unless you ask him or show him your mind is uneasy on that score. Not he just does all a mortal man can do for you, and evidently wishes he could do more. Then he jollies you and goes to church, and you feel you'd give one of your two useless legs if you could follow him. What! here he comes."

As Father Judge entered the room with a brisk step and serious mien, every patient that could, raised himself up in bed, while all heads were lifted. Oddly enough there was a smile on every sick face—only the priest looked dull and old. He passed at once to the centre bed, containing the man I had heard named as "Jack." Jack had a rather uncomely, stolid face. He tried to raise as the priest approached, reached out and took one of the priest's hands tenderly in his own. H— and everyone else had stopped all conversation. All looked on. H— whispered softly to me:

"Jack's going to die. The scabby's got up into his spleen and he's all swelled up. They all die when it gets there. Two died last week that way."

I was sitting near Jack's bed. I watched the priest's solemn face slowly light up as from a glow within. The ago disappeared. Patient and priest looked earnestly into each other's eyes for a full half minute. Then in the softest tones ever heard from a man's lips, Father Judge said:

"I've been praying for you, Jack. If it is the good Lord's will, you're going to get well. The medicine is beginning to come down the river. Nurse will be here in a minute with what you need. Your good old mother is going to see you again if prayers and medicine can avail. Say your prayers, my boy. I'm going down to chapel again, and I'll leave your case in good hands."

The priest smiled back the sick man's hair from his forehead, and then I saw the man was crying. As the Father turned away, Jack raised the hand he held to his lips and kissed it fervently, then buried his face in his pillow.

The nurse came in, and the Father personally administered the new medicine, with thoughtful care. He turned his attention to the rest of the sick men.

There'll be some coming in pretty soon, I suppose, but I expect they will be five or six dollars a pound, and I'm broke. Well! with sudden resolution and briskness: "I'll get them if I have to pray for them. Now, whom might you be wanting to see?"

I told him, and received the proper directions. And as I mounted the stairs, he said:

"You want to cheer him up till I can get some medicine or potatoes for him. We must keep them alive on hope, you know."

I found H— He was sitting up in bed, smoking. He had been carried to the hospital six months

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Exema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure.

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Now, Mr. H—, those pillows don't look comfortable. I've got a better one down stairs. Just got it from a man who is going out. I'll send it up. Harry! What are you doing with your feet out of bed?"

"Let me make you comfortable, Williams—suiting the action to the words, and rearranging bedclothes. Then taking a position in the very centre of the room:

"I've got good news for you all! He looked around with a happy smile. "There's a whole new load of potatoes just landed! What d'ye think of that! Now, I do hope the good Lord will not require me to steal them."

The idea of Father Judge stealing potatoes caused a breach of the silence in a moment. The laughter was infectious. Breezyon laughed, Jack had wiped away his tears and spoke up behind the priest's back:

"No, don't you steal 'em, Father, I'll steal 'em for you," at which there was another laugh.

"No, my boy, answered the priest, 'we won't have to steal them. We'll just pray.' Then as a merry afterthought, 'it's quicker.'"

Then suddenly becoming serious again and speaking softly:

"I wanted you to know that the chapel downstairs is finished and there will be services morning and evening. We cannot give too many thanks for what He has done for us this winter."

He passed quietly around the room taking temperatures where the cases were most serious, with a cheerful word to all and a merry quip for every convalescent, petting the big fellows like great children, and every one of them looking the most profound gratitude.

When a nurse called him away, he hesitated just long enough to assume the most delicious Irish twang:

"Now, don't ye all be after getting d'wo-bearded. The boats do be coming in by hundreds, and I'm going out now to have them send ye down what's good for ye. Good-by. His departure was the signal for the letting loose of a perfect flood of talk. The knowledge that the Father would be presently among the host of new arrivals, purchasing, bargaining, and when his money ran out, begging for his dearly beloved sick, was almost too much for the many burning hearts present. I have never in all my eventful life listened to such a stream of admiration for a living man. Incidents of the winter were related, in which Father Judge had always figured in absolute self-forgetfulness. His never waning faith that the Lord would provide for him and the sick was dwelt upon at length. At one time he had accepted charge of twenty more patients than were beds in the institution, or bedding for. Before dark, three bales of blankets were brought on an unknown sleigh, dumped at the door, and the drivers hurried off. At another time, he had to put his rapidly increasing patients in an upper, unfinished room, with only the ceiling overhead, and no roof to ward of the summer's storms, so plentiful in the Yukon. And, as if in answer to prayer, the storms raged and it was fine for three weeks, or until the last board of the roof was in place. Much earlier in the dead of winter, he had been unable to get a hole dug in the cemetery for the reception of one of the dead, and had himself worked with pick and shovel, until he was about to give up in despair, when in the semi-darkness, two burly men came in from the creeks with the story that 'it had been borne upon them that they were wanted at the hospital, and there they were to complete the grave and cover in the coffin."

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

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Professor—"Why did you come to college anyway? You are not studying."

Willie Babrah—"Well, mother says it is to fit me for the presidency, Uncle Bill to sow my wild oats; Sis to get a chum for her to marry; and Pa to bankrupt the family."

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.

"What would you think, daddy, if Algeron Nocsch should suggest becoming your son-in-law?"

"Withdraw, my dear, while I think aloud."

Maud—"Why don't you prefer Harry to Will? Harry is capable of big deeds."

Gladys—"Yes, but Will owns some."

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

wanted to believe was when he was with Father Judge, and he thought if he could have seen more of him he would have turned to the Church eventually.

"During this portion of Father Judge's life in the Yukon he said Mass in a tent. The church had been burned down shortly before, they having had work to save the hospital. The tent was built on the side of the hill, which left a large open space underneath. I have seen the attendance at Mass so great that the tent could not accommodate the crowd, and the space underneath would be filled also. Neither fire nor his hard work at the hospital discouraged Father.

"It was well known in the Yukon that it was only necessary to let Father Judge know you were in need, and anything he had was at your disposal. The only time I heard of his wrapping himself up well, was once when he gave an undergarment to a man, and he was hastening home without it.

"He once placed part of his own cache at the disposal of my father and myself when we did not have a place to store our goods.

"It is hard to describe the influence Father Judge had over people who came in contact with him. I always felt as if I were with one who was goodness itself one who could see right into my heart. He always left with me the feeling that I wanted to go off all by myself and pray. He rarely smiled, and yet his face was radiant—beaming with an indescribable light.

"I returned from Dawson to the claim, and had been there only a few days when word was passed along that Father Judge was ill. We had hardly become used to the thought when word was passed along that he was dead. Our claim was about forty miles from Dawson, and we had the news the day after his death. It was wonderful how rapidly the news spread. It travelled faster than a man could, for by the time the man who started with the news had taken his first meal on the road and rested, the news had passed beyond him being passed along by the claim owners. This will give you a faint idea of the love and respect the men had for him, Catholics and non-Catholics. It was a terrible shock—we could hardly realize that the church in Dawson could get along without him.

"I started for the town the next morning hoping to be in time for the funeral, but was a few hours late, notwithstanding the fact that I met a dog team and went through in one day. On my arrival I found the stores all closed as a tribute of respect, and all draped in black, with black festoons on the houses as well. The whole town was in mourning. The church all in mourning looked very sombre with the pillars entwined with black. I feel sure there was not a person in Yukon that knew him, who did not feel sorry for himself, but glad for the Father whose hard work was over and who had been called to his rest.

Nothing else was talked of. Of course we being Catholics felt it the worst, if the whole town had slipped down into the river it would not have been more of a shock.

"I was told that the Sunday before he died, while apparently in good health, he told the Sisters at the hospital that his work here was ended, and that he felt that God would call him before the week was over. Father Judge's name will go down in the history of the Yukon as one of its heroes, and I feel sure he will never be forgotten by any who knew him."

—New York Freeman's Journal.

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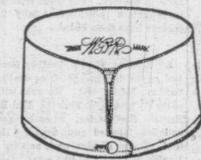
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