

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912

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Please send in your Subscriptions.

The Civic Elections

Much interest was manifested in the civic elections held in this city on Wednesday last, and the contests for the various offices and in the different wards waxed fairly warm all day. It was the first time that the civic elections were run on a ballot vote, and no inconsiderable speculation as to the outcome was indulged in before hand; but the results show a fairly healthy and independent public sentiment. The number of spoiled ballots was comparatively small and all are now, or should be, satisfied that the ballot vote is the proper vote.

For the office of Mayor there were three candidates in the field: Mr. Charles Lyons; ex-Mayor Paton and Mr. S. A. McDonald. Possibly this three cornered fight threw an element of more or less uncertainty into the contest; but Mr. Lyons felt sure of success, and the result showed that his hopes were well founded. He won with a splendid majority. The vote for Mayor stood: Lyons 1126; Paton 739; McDonald 450. Lyons' majority over Paton was 387; Lyons' majority over McDonald was 676, and Paton's majority over McDonald was 289.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Mayor Lyons on his splendid success. Mayor Lyons deserves the honor. He rendered excellent service in the City Council for many years; he is a successful and enterprising business man, the soul of honor and rectitude in all his transactions, and he is a most estimable citizen, enjoying the esteem and respect of all classes of the community. We bespeak for Mayor Lyons a successful term as Chief Magistrate of our city.

Messrs. S. W. Crabbe, Charles McGregor and James McDonald were elected Water Commissioners. Mr. McDonald is a new Commissioner; Mr. Crabbe has been Commissioner before, but not during the last term, and Mr. McGregor is one of the old board, continuously reelected since he first entered the field. Mr. F. P. McCarron was a member of the old board, but the candidature of Mr. P. A. Smith split up a great many of the votes that would naturally go to Mr. McCarron, and the result was the defeat of both of them.

The Council elections were contested in every ward; so that this part of the election was quite lively. In ward one, Mr. John McKenna, the old councillor, was again elected; Mr. Riley, old councillor for ward two, was also re-elected; so was Mr. Campbell for ward three. Ward four elects two councillors, and Mr. James D. Taylor, an old councillor, was returned along with Dr. McLaughlin, a new man. Ward five elects three councillors, and there were six candidates in the field. The successful ones were Messrs. Archibald McLean, John McNeven and Wallace W. Walker, all new men. Success to the winners.

Mayor Lyons was sworn in by the Chief Justice on Thursday, and on the following day the water Commissioners and Councillors were sworn in before his Worship the Mayor.

Minnard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Graft and Inefficiency.

A discussion in the House of Commons, Ottawa, last week, threw a strong sidelight on the late Laurier Government's methods of scandalously neglecting Canada's interests in the administration of their public trust. It is one of the numerous instances in which graft and inefficiency were allowed to run riot, where the conservation and preservation of Canada's resources should have been the actuating principle. The following comment from the Ottawa Citizen places the case pretty plainly before the public: Perhaps the worst of it is that if the late Laurier government had not run its head into the reciprocity noose a majority of the people of Canada would still have been busily voting for it. The exposure of the condition of public affairs under the late government has not really commenced, though Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Hon. Mr. Pugsley are already viewing with alarm the personality of the departmental investigating commission. But from time to time matters are already being brought up, as the Conservative members interested in various sections of the country apply to the new members for prompt remedy of intolerable departmental maladministration; or when the ministers have to hold up everything, like putting an emergency brake on a run away train, so as to save money for the country by stopping ruthless extravagance and waste. Most of the matters that are cropping up extemporaneously have nothing to do with the long list of odiferous cases, like the Chinese million dollar scandal in Vancouver, for instance. They are entirely new, or if a matter of notoriety in one province, had not attained national reputation for the simple reason that it was no use trying to do anything so long as the late unscrupulous government held the reins of office.

Unscrupulous is not a nice word, and under ordinary circumstances should not be applied to hon. ministers of the crown without more than ordinary good reason. We will take the matter of the plundering and waste of British Columbia's coast fisheries, as brought forward by Mr. Clements, supported by Mr. Barnard, Mr. Stevens, and other Conservative members from that province. In the first place it may be pointed out that the British Columbia fisheries last year produced \$10,000,000, and the allegation is made that if these fisheries had been properly administered by the late government they would be worth \$20,000,000 a year, or two thirds of the total value of the fisheries of Canada. The late government did practically nothing to preserve these fisheries from American poachers. It would be an entire misnomer to call them poachers, because these American vessels were numbered by the hundreds. So numerous were they that it is said that in one harbor their lights at night resembled the illumination of the streets of a city. Moreover, so completely unrestrained and bold had these plunderers of the British Columbia fisheries become that, not content with unrestrained defiance of our enforced regulations, these American boats actually drove our fishermen away from their own salmon traps and stole the fish out of them. Said Mr. Barnard of Victoria (and his statement was not contradicted in the house): "So far as I can ascertain, there have been no efforts on the part of the government of Canada to protect the Pacific coast fisheries." The late government maintained two antiquated official cruisers, with a speed

of about seven or eight knots an hour, whereas the American poachers employed vessels of double the speed, and so lucrative was the trade that they maintained a system of wireless telegraphy so as to warn the boats of the apparently very infrequent visits of our two old tubs, one of which had to be scraped last year. In the past six or seven years only three or four seizures were made, one of which was a vessel called the Levi Woodbury, which was seized and condemned to be sold but was subsequently released by the late government on payment of a fine of fifty dollars, because the vessel was reported to be owned by a friend of the then administration. To such an extent were these American poachers encouraged by the late government that between 200 and 300 American boats leave Puget Sound constantly to catch our fish in our own waters, whereas our own fishing fleet has dwindled down to six or seven. As Mr. Stevens of Vancouver put it: "We might almost as well have our fisheries under the control of our American friends in Puget Sound."

This was bad enough in all conscience, but in the matter of issuing fishing licenses to Canadian fishermen the late government restricted the number so as to make them as valuable as possible, and then handed them out to political heelers and grafters. The first cost of the license was \$25, but on account of the restricted number their actual value ran as high as \$1,500 to \$2,000. These \$25 licenses were farmed out to clerks and shopkeepers, and anybody who had sufficient pull to get a share of the graft; then the lucky owners either bled the Canadian fishermen for a big price, or else farmed them out to the Japanese and took shares in the catch.

Hon. Mr. Hazen stated that so far as he had been able to investigate the condition of the British Columbia fisheries since he took charge of the department he was able to state that the representations of the various Conservative members were in no degree exaggerated, and that as preliminary steps two official cruisers were to be at once secured, and that in the meantime the issue of all licenses would be held up until he had an opportunity to investigate the matter further.

Taking the above as an example of the way the late government attended to the business of the country, it is not surprising that the opposition should view with considerable apprehension the prospect of an investigation of the department by a commission appointed by the new government. Nor is it surprising that some of the gentlemen who expect to be investigated should seize upon the earliest opportunity to endeavor to impugn the impartiality and personal qualifications of the gentlemen who compose the investigating commission. On Friday Hon. Mr. Pugsley seized upon the flimsiest pretext possible. He had seen in some newspapers a statement of the conditions under which the tenders had been let and work carried on in connection with the Temiskaming storage dam on the Upper Ottawa. He blamed the investigating commission for giving out the information to the press, and on this supposition proceeded to declaim against the injustice and partiality displayed by the commissioners, according to his allegation. When enthroned in power there was no minister who was more jocosely impervious to newspaper comment than the late minister of public works, but now he almost tearfully condemned the circulation of such reports in the press.

From the Federal Capital

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—It is understood that Hon. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, has decided to introduce some very important amendments to the Pure Food Act this session. The amendments will be particularly directed towards the sale of patent medicines. At the present time the Canadian law is not nearly as stringent as the American. As a result many patent medicines which are now debarred in the United States are being widely advertised and sold in Canada. It is understood the registry of preparations will be more strictly enforced. At the present \$1 is supposed to be paid the Department for every preparation registered. Many firms, it is stated, have been in the habit of paying \$1 to cover all preparations. It is said that the new Minister has discovered one firm which paid only \$1 for 1,200 preparations. There are some 60,000 preparations on the market.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and an important discussion on the question of fruit inspection and its sale, with suggestions for the amendment of the existing inspection and sales act, marked the proceedings of the Dominion Fruit Conference in St. Patrick's Hall here this afternoon. The Duke arrived toward the opening of the afternoon proceedings, and was introduced to the fruit growers by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who was presiding officer for the session. "I believe that the advancement made in the fruit trade of Canada within the last ten years has been something almost remarkable," declared his Royal Highness. "I had fruit trees at home, and a great deal of trouble and disappointment they used to give me. With care, knowledge and perseverance I am led to think that you ought to succeed with the fruit industry in this fine climate of the Dominion of Canada. There has been a remarkable increase of late years, not only in the amount of fruit growing, but more than corresponding in the amount of fruit eating. No one could deny the statement that there are no better apples than those of Canada. I feel convinced that you have a great future before you in an agricultural product that is so much appreciated." At the close of his address, the Duke sat down and listened to a large part of the discussion, which centred chiefly around the question of fruit inspection. The Ontario shippers' association proposed, through a resolution, that the fruit marks act should be extended that apples should be inspected at point of shipment, and that a sufficient number of qualified inspectors should be appointed in order that said inspection might be done promptly and efficiently. Hon. Martin Burrell, speaking of this resolution, explained that its adoption by the Government would mean a very drastic reform, and very considerable expense. Enough fruit inspectors would have to be appointed to attend to all fruit inspection throughout all the fruit districts during the shipping season. This, he thought, would be making the Government responsible for an inspection that was in a large measure the duty of the fruit growers. This resolution was referred to a committee for consideration. Another resolution from Nova Scotia, similarly dealt with, asked that the Dominion Government be requested to raise the duty on apples and pears coming into Canada, to equal that levied on Canadian apples and pears going into the United States.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The regulations for Lent in this diocese are the same as last year.

This being Ash Wednesday, the blessing and distribution of the ashes, followed by High Mass took place in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 9 o'clock. Rev. J. B. McIntyre was celebrant.

Arthur Rice found guilty of impersonating at the municipal election in Montreal, was sentenced Monday morning to six months in jail with hard labor and a fine of \$400 or in default of payment six months more imprisonment.

Half a million gallons of lubricating oil was destroyed by fire Sunday, in the works of the Atlantic Refining Co. Philadelphia. The still house, receiving works and pump house together with numerous buildings and larger tanks, were destroyed. The loss is \$80,000.

Five murderers were hanged in the county jail Chicago, on Friday last, four of whom were executed while counsel were vainly trying to obtain a stay order on the ground that their clients were insane, and one after habeas corpus proceedings in the federal court had been denied.

Importing Foodstuffs.

(Moncton Times.)

While the Liberal senators at Ottawa are asking that an inquiry be held as to the loss Canada has sustained in rejecting reciprocity, the trade returns show that this country is importing foodstuffs that could be and should be produced by our own farmers, to many times the value of what we export. In the Ottawa Citizen of Tuesday, we note that dealers in that city are importing eggs from Chicago, butter from New Zealand, and potatoes from Ireland. The Citizen says: "The supply of butter in the city, the Citizen found on inquiry was very limited, and local merchants were depending upon Montreal merchants to keep them stocked. The Canadian supply is practically exhausted, and shipments are being brought from New Zealand. A shipment is expected today, and local merchants have been advised of the arrival."

Potatoes, too, are very scarce, and the price has taken another advance. Today grocers were asking \$2.40 a bag for 'Murphies.' It is not likely, however, that the price will remain long at this figure, as large shipments are coming from Ireland. J. Motner Ltd. have five carloads coming from the old sod. When they arrive it is probable that the price will be slightly reduced.

It is remarkable that potatoes shipped from Ireland and butter from New Zealand can be sold at a lower price on the local market than the local produce can. The Irish potatoes will be at least 10 cents a bag cheaper than potatoes that have been shipped from New Brunswick, and the butter which is shipped from New Zealand is cheaper than local butter, although in both cases the quality is as good as the local product.

In the morning's market the Citizen made a careful search and found a man with 14 eggs. He totalled the amount of butter and estimated there was about 65 pounds in all. The eggs sold for 50c a dozen, and the butter ranged from 35c, a pound to 38c a pound. Not a potato could be found. Many of the farmers are compelled to buy their potatoes in the city.

The farmers who produce anything worth while can find a ready home market, and the fact that this country is importing so largely is convincing evidence that prices obtainable are at least equal to those that prevail in the best of foreign markets. Only for wheat and fruit, of all Canadian products of the soil, is it necessary to seek a foreign market. Canada produces the best apples in the world and the supply is in no near danger of overtaking the demand, while the price of wheat is regulated at Liverpool, and would not likely be affected one way or the other by reciprocity with the United States. If the Liberals are wise they will give up this foolish talk about reciprocity, and fall in with the Borden Government in taking measures to advance our home agricultural and manufacturing interests, and by improving the highways, making rural life more profitable.

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.



Overcoats Going At Less Than Cost

There's a lot of men's and boys' overcoats left over from our recent money raising sale, and we do not want to carry them in stock over this month. These coats are in College, Convento, Chesterfield and Senator styles, in all the most fashionable designs in fancy stripes and plain tweeds. They are now worth every cent of their former price, but we are going to clear them out at cost and less.

BROWN The Young Men's Man

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

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



WHY HESITATE?

Our reputation and business standing is sufficient guarantee that we would not make a poor brand of tobacco. Ask our customers. If in doubt just try a package of our newest makes, either:

Rival or Master Marine

and we are sure you will get in line with our old patrons.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

PAIS.
(Concluded.)

Nothing stops here before 9.30. I am awfully sorry, but you understand.

'Yes, of course.' She wondered if he had caught the hurt note in her voice. Evidently not for his reply rang cheerily along the wire.

'Good girl. See you by eleven, God-by.'

She leaned across the desk, her hands clasped, her gaze fixed on space. It had come, her long delayed hour of victory, and she must live it alone. The fruits of ten years' unremitting concentration and toil were turning to dust and ashes in her hands—because—

She flung up her head proudly. After all, it was merely a business deal, a part of the day's work. Jack had not appreciated what it meant to her. He had just been thoughtless. She returned to his room and mechanically started to lay away his class linen. But why should a husband be thoughtless? She could make allowances for men and their ways as she knew them in business, but a husband in his home was different. Why had he gone out of town when she might need him sorely? Why had he failed to make the 5-10 home? Why—

She found herself starting straight into a pair of rough faces, smiling at her from a large photograph. And beneath them, in childish handwriting, ran the legend:

'To the best playfellow in the world from Coestance and Ruth.'

With trembling hands she reached for the answer to the vexing questions. Behind those two children stood their mother. Because of her Jack had rushed away to settle a strike which any capable superintendent should have been able to avert. Because Mrs. Mayfield would ask him to dine at the quaint, rambling old house, perched on a hill overlooking the works, he had had not hurried to make the 5-10.

To be sure, Mrs. Mayfield was one of her husband's best clients, and yet—

Still staring at the photograph she recalled a hundred significant words and actions, dovetailing them until they formed a picture which set her her jealousy aflame. The average family lawyer was not called upon to select a new motor car, to pass judgment on plans for pergolas and terraces, to decide upon the merits of private schools and governesses (or small increases of modern furniture). He was always buying the Mayfield children toys or taking them on billiard and day jaunts, and only a few months back he had gone down the bay on a revenue cutter to welcome them back from Europe.

How often she had heard him pity Gertrude Mayfield for the burden of responsibility her wid' wood involved. Just as if he were not hearing the most of the burden for her! Yes that was the sort of women men liked, and could understand. And Jack had fallen in love with this slim, girlish woman whose eyes were big, wide and appealing, who reached out for help and support as a delicate tendrill away towards a strong, sure branch, because—

She tried to arraign this other woman who had come into her life and Jack's but with a bitter cry, she flung aside the photograph and faced the truth. The pitiless logic of the woman, who knew life and men through long years of business experience, flashed through her soul, a blinding light that would not be denied. Jack had fallen in love with this tender, womanly creature because his wife had sacrificed him for her own success.

Their ten years of married life unfolded before her eyes like the flickering film of a moving picture—their early struggles, Jack's little successes and his alternating, overlapping, the first big case he had won and his immediate demand that now she should resign her position. She had really meant to do it, to go home—hating and to free both of them from the bondage of boarding-house life, but Brown & Lovatt had offered her a substantial raise in salary to remain. She had said to Jack into letting her work another year, with the promise that their joint savings should buy a suburban home. But then she had discovered him to let her invest her savings in a desirable option. And she had been buying options ever since, turning her money and Jack's until they were well-to-do. Today's deal would make them rich. A record, yes; but at what cost? Her husband's love.

She had done everything to hold him, nothing to hold her husband. When had she done anything for her husband? When had she given him inspiration, sympathy in his work? With strange insistence she repeated the question. When had she kissed him? If only she could remember!

A sense of fidelity, a hideous calm settled upon her. The loss of his love was the inevitable punishment which she, a woman who knew life and men, deserved. And after this calm came a suffocating desire to see her husband in the atmosphere for which he had yearned, with the

Pains in the Back
Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely important to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and somnolence by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

'I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better. I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured her.' Mrs. THOMAS IRWIN, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

women whose simple, gentle femininity had won him from the wife who had made no effort to fill his life.

As if drawn by invisible cords, she crossed to the telephone and rang up the Mayfield home. When her husband came to the telephone, her voice was clear and even.

'It is such a perfect night, Jack. Wouldn't you like for me to come after you in the car?'

'Splendid idea! I was the quick response. Then he added: 'But it will be a lonely ride out for you?'

'Oh, I won't mind that. I have so much to think about. Wait for me.'

She telephoned to the garage for the car used by her firm in its realistic operations. And all the way on that wonderful moonlight drive, she thought and planned. She was convinced that no matter how her husband and Mrs. Mayfield might disagree, the truth could not be hidden from her. Now she cared the clarity of vision and the relaxed logic which were hers. Now she envied women who did not know life as she did, who bugged their illusions and were happy in their ignorance. Then her duty loomed up as clear as her visioning. She must step aside for the woman who could make up to Jack for all that she had denied him.

The picture framed in the open door way of the Mayfield home made her catch her breath. Mrs. Mayfield, slim, girlish, and clad in clinging white, leaned back in a great arm-chair applauding Jack who, with Coestance and Ruth clinging to his arms, came pirouetting down the hall. At the bank of the horn they all hurried forward together; but once she was with him in the softly lighted reception hall, the joyousness seemed to die. The children sat demurely on a high settee. Jack inquired in commonplace tones how the car had worked coming out, and in what condition had she found the roads. Mrs. Mayfield was conventionally hospitable. Had she died? Would she have a biscuit and a glass of wine? Or a cup of tea?

In this harmonious little circle she struck a discordant note. From an in a paradise as this she had barred herself forever: Suddenly her superb strength, her spirit of self-sacrifice, deserted her. She knew only that she was wretched; faint. The conversational ball rolled round her and passed her; but she did not offer to pick it up.

She never remembered just how it happened; but after what seemed to her like hours, she found herself upstairs in a dainty blue-and-white bedroom shared by the two little girls. She stood in the doorway while they hung over the balustrade and flung kisses to her husband on the floor below. She looked up suddenly to find Mrs. Mayfield regarding her with sympathy not unmingled with anxiety.

'Mrs. Reed is so kind to my feteless girlish. I often fear that they will tire or bore him.'

'O, no! He adores children and they rest him after the day's strain in his office. I like to see him romping with them.'

'Try as she would, she could not keep the wistful note out of her voice.'

'It makes him young and boyish once more, doesn't it?'

The eyes of the two women met. Then Mrs. Mayfield spoke slowly, as if picking her words with infinite care.

'I am so glad that you understand. For a time I feared you might think—'

'Then, with a burst of sincere admiration, she concluded: 'But of course you would understand. You are so clever!'

'Clever!'

Helen pressed her hand against her throat as if the word hurt.

'I don't want to be clever, I want to be happy. I want to rest in a home like this!'

The children swept their mother into the bedroom. Helen went down slowly to join her husband. He glanced at her sharply.

'You look a bit fagged, old girl. I wish you'd stop putting,

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 effective 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.'

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but 'Dr. Wood's' as there are many imitations of this sterling remedy on the market.

'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.

are used extensively by native fishermen. No good roads exist, and as a consequence jungle tracks have to be built and maintained by the mining companies. Extending as they do through swampy country, these roads are for six months of the year almost impassable, and all the time require constant attention.

(To be Continued.)

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(To be Continued.)

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing Jan. 5th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward				STATIONS				Trains Inward				
Read Down	Mon	Tue	Dly	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	
P.M. P.M. Noon A.M.				Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 10 11 30	1 40	5 15	Lv Miramichi	Ar 8 57	10 35	12 34	4 07
4 07 2 54 12 57	8 35			Lv Emerald Juno	Ar 8 10	10 07	11 55	8 33				
3 47 1 58 9 43				Lv Kensington	Ar	9 43	11 27	2 49				
4 10 2 20 10 15				Lv Summerside	Ar	9 20	11 00	2 20				
4 26 3 00 A.M.				Lv Port Hill	Ar	9 00	10 35	P.M.				
5 23 4 23				Lv O'Leary	Ar	8 01	9 06					
6 12 5 39				Lv Digby	Ar	7 12	7 53					
7 25 7 35				Lv	Ar	6 00	6 00					
4 55 3 25				Lv Emerald Juno	Ar	8 05	9 25					
4 45 4 15				Lv Cape Traverse	Ar	7 15	8 05					
				Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	10 55						
				Lv St. Stewart	Ar 8 55	9 30						
5 15 5 14				Lv St. Peter's	Ar 8 05	8 21						
7 10 6 20				Lv Souris	Ar 7 00	7 00						
5 54 5 34				Lv Cardigan	Ar 7 38	8 14						
6 23 6 03				Lv Montague	Ar 7 10	7 45						
7 10 6 50				Lv Georgetown	Ar 6 25	7 00						
Sat Daily ex Sat & Sun				Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 35	9 25						
3 10 3 10				Lv Vernon	Ar 8 25	8 33						
4 03 4 26				Lv Murray Harbor	Ar 6 00	6 40						
5 55 7 00				Lv	Ar 6 00	6 40						
P.M. P.M.												

G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

To Merchants
And business men generally, you will need to start 1912 with some new **Office Supplies.**

We are well stocked with Blank Books (all kinds), Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Journals, Index Books Record Books, Price Books, Files, Inks, Account Papers, Envelopes, Foolscap, etc., etc.

Binding Cases
Are you using our "Success" Binding Cases? for Letters and Invoices. Every business man should have them. Only \$2.50 in in one dozen lots. Our goods are bought right and sold right.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!
Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Fennel and Chandler

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

G. Lynos & Co.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30 1910.

Morson & Duffy
Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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

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

JOHN MACRACHERN
AGENT.
Telephone No. 382.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

Combined Assets \$100,000,000
Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.



Home-Made Preserves!
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.

TRY OUR
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