

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 11

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Hardware

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.

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.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

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

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument " "
Hillsborough Bridge " "	Victoria, Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, " "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, " "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Suri Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, " "	

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

EUREKA TEA.

If you have 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.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Centenary of Birth of Leo XIII.

The centenary of the birth of Pope Leo XIII occurred on Wednesday 2nd inst. The illustrious Pontiff whose death took place fewer than seven years ago, linked in a distinctive way the nineteenth century with the twentieth. His career, one of long preparation, and, as well, of notable length, in the discharge of his high responsibilities, is unique in modern annals, presenting in both development and achievement many notable features.

A typical modern was Leo XIII, in his versatility, his grasp of affairs, widely different in subject, in location and in bearing; and the eager attention that he gave to the kaleidoscopic changes of his world. Combined with these attributes he had a reflective or philosophic quality more characteristic of other times than of ours. This combination enabled him to bring to his spiritual leadership force and poise. His period of training, involving positions of dignity and influence, as singularly adapted to fit him for what destiny held in store. Springing from a noble Italian family, he had from his earliest youth the advantages calculated to give his abilities the freest scope. At the same time, enlarged opportunities were constantly afforded for the display of his natural sympathies with the mass of his fellow-men, to whom throughout his life he showed devotion. He was the son of Count Louis Pesco, and was born March 2, 1810, in Carpieto, a small Italian town in the diocese of Anagni. The boy, whose baptismal name was Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius was sent when eight years old to the Jesuit College of Viterbo, and six years later entered the schools of the Roman College, where he distinguished himself. Before his ordination to the priesthood, March 16, 1837, he had been signally honored by Pope Gregory XVI, and soon after his ordination he was appointed to the governorship of Benevento, with the title of apostolic delegate.

As governor, the young ecclesiastic showed himself a reformer and of the eminently practical type. Temperamentally a scholar, he was no recluse. He mingled with the people, and, first hand, learned of abuses from which they suffered. Despite determined opposition, he effected many desirable changes, notably in the abolition of brigandage. In 1841 he was named governor of Perugia, in which district he pursued the same policy. Two years later, keenly sensible of the talents shown, Gregory decided that the governorship should be exchanged for the diplomatic service of the Holy See. Made Titular Archbishop of Daraictis and receiving episcopal consecration Feb. 19, 1843, he was sent as Papal Nuncio to Belgium in 1846. On a vacancy in the see of Perugia, he was appointed Archbishop by Pope Gregory, the inhabitants having petitioned that this be done. Archbishop remained for thirty years and more, his administration being characterized by large additions and improvements in Church property and a decided advance in educational methods. He was made a Cardinal in 1853, and in 1877 Camerlengo, the Papal finance minister. His election as Pope to succeed Pius IX took place early in 1878, and his coronation was on March 3 of that year. His pontificate, which closed July 20, 1903, was exceeded in length only by that of Pius IX, who reigned thirty-one years and seven months, lacking a few days. Only two Popes lived longer than Leo XIII—St. Agatho, who is said to have died at 107, and Gregory IX, who died at the age of ninety-nine.

Leo XIII proved himself a wise and remarkably efficient administrator. Holding firmly to the policies of his predecessors in various important matters, he took occasion, from time to time, to emphasize his own view in Encyclicals which are noteworthy for definiteness and forcefulness. In particular he was greatly interested in the spread of education. When Leo XIII died, Bishop O'Connor, of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., in a tribute to the Pontiff given to the News, said that the Pope "earnestly exhorted his spiritual children to spare no effort in promoting Christian education. He wished to see them attain eminence in every department of learning, but especially in sacred philosophy and in the knowledge of the Holy Scripture. He insisted upon the duty of Catholics to regain the scepter of science which they had wielded gloriously in past ages. The most important work of this century, he said, will be the building up of schools, colleges and universities, and the uplifting of those already existing to the highest plane of intellectual excellence."

Cardinal Satolli well summed up the achievements of the reign of Leo XIII by saying that the Pope's efforts were directed specifically toward three objects. The first of these, as may be gathered from the quotation above, was the development of studies. The second was the awakening of interest in social science and the third the guaranteeing of peace to Christian countries through the spread of civilization, the teaching of religion and the promotion of concord between Church and State.

In addition to his other qualities, the Pope was an excellent judge of men. He was tactful to a degree, and yet always made himself felt as a factor in any matter engaging his attention. To a remarkable extent he won the love and admiration of Christendom.

Catholic Organization in Austria.

The example of Germany, says Father Bellat, S. J., writing in Etudes (Paris), has not failed to produce its own important effect in Austria. As in Germany gigantic strides have been made within the past few years, and there is no gainsaying it, the success that has attended on the efforts of the leaders of Catholic thought has been due primarily to the magnificent efforts of the Catholic press, seconded by the support of the Catholic population. The first symptoms of the new revival of Catholicity came with the founding some time ago of the famous Pius Club, called in honor of the reigning Sovereign Pontiff.

The Pius Club, or as it is called in Austria, Hungary, the Pius Verein, started a few years ago, on the uphill task of bringing into harmonized action the widely scattered and isolated, or independent elements of the Catholic community. It may be said that its first principle was reserved on the necessity of there being an active and judicious Catholic press which should be able to withstand the sinister influences of the atheistic press, more particularly in Vienna which possessed 107 papers, all with an anti-clerical bias. Of the 1,300 daily and weekly papers appearing all over Austria it is not an exaggeration to say that one thousand of them were opposed to Christian activities of any sort. In Austria, it must be remembered, the press has not the same tremendous vogue among the masses as it has among other countries of Europe. In the dual monarchy it appeals mostly to the people who possess higher educational attainments, and since these set going the popular currents of thought, the task of the Catholic Pius Club was the more arduous. "For," as the Pope when Patriarch of Venice once observed, "the most religious people in the world is liable in less than thirty years to be corrupted by the influence of bad or irreligious papers."

As a result of the poor support given to the Catholic press, and the active support accorded to the atheistic organs, there were, declared the Vaterland a Catholic organ, between 1895 and 1903, nearly 8,000 copies of papers from the faith, over 7,000 of these going to Protestantism, and over 500 into the Jewish fold! Under the leadership of Father Kolb, S. J., who began an active propaganda both by word and letter, the Austro-Hungarian Catholic population soon began to see that their only hope of salvation against the inroads of atheism and anti-Christian Jews lay in combination and harmonious action. He was the real founder of the Pius Club, and to him is owing the fact that Austria has not followed France in disestablishing her national or concordatory relations with the Holy See.

The Club is non-political and its object is twofold, namely: to fight the worthless or anti-clerical press; to help materially with the spread of a Catholic press, and to subscribe to the support of the existing Catholic organs. The Club itself owns the possibility of its existence to its members who pay each month into the treasury a little over a cent apiece; to its clergymen proper who pay sixty cents per annum; to its founders who pay two hundred dollars, and to benefactors who pay fifty dollars, finally to its donors who pay five hundred dollars. Each central locality sends a deputy to the annual or half-yearly meeting which is held in Vienna and the whole Catholic community of the great Central Germanic State is represented down to the lowest hamlet by the chief-deputies, forty in number, who convene as occasion requires at headquarters. As a result of the support by Catholics of their own press, there are now in and around Vienna alone some nine hundred Catholic organs instead of two

some of them having circulations of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand a week. And in order that the service of Catholic newspapers shall be properly executed, a central press bureau has been created which obtains its instructions mainly from Rome. The function of this bureau corresponds to that of the famous Volksverein bureau at Bamern; it deals mainly with questions of social, political, educational, economy, religious problems and ethics. Among its members are some best known journalists in Austria and Hungary, and they have recently succeeded in founding an assurance fund for Catholic newspaper men which shall provide against illness and old age.

Pius X on Preaching and the Catechism.

According to custom the Holy Father received in a general audience on Shrove Tuesday the preachers appointed to deliver the Lenten discourses in the various churches of Rome. At the same audience were present the pastors of the different parishes of the city. To both the Lenten preachers and the parochial clergy his Holiness gave some excellent advice as to the matter of their sermons: "I recommend in a special manner the preachers in the principal churches," said the Pope, "to instruct their hearers in the great truths of faith. It is sad to find how very often many even of those who assist at sermons are deficient in religious knowledge. This is a reason why you should bestow particular attention on instruction. Do not waste your time in eloquent or elaborate dissertations; remember that your duty is that which was pointed out by Our Lord when He said: 'Teach.' It is only in this manner your preaching will produce the fruits that we expect from it."

The Pope urged on the preachers to religious communities to recommend the observance of the Rules, Charity, and mutual support. Then addressing the parish priests, his Holiness insisted on the necessity of catechetical instruction. "My dear co-workers," he said, "consider how serious is your duty to impart religious instruction. I give you this recommendation so that neither you nor I may one day be found unable to account to the Eternal Judge on this important point of our ministry. I know it is not always easy to get together all the children, but this difficulty does not dispense us from trying by every means to minimize this evil. Let nothing prevent you from seeking the children and preparing them for the fit reception of the sacraments. A pastor can never be too zealous in the preparation of his catechetical lessons, in superintending them, in inviting others to aid him in the holy work. The other priests," added his Holiness, "even those who have not the charge of souls, that they are always obliged to exercise the holy ministry, and above all to instruct the young and prepare them to receive the sacraments with the requisite dispositions." After having given some practical advice regarding the approaching First Communion functions at Rome, the Pope imparted the Apostolic Benediction to all present at the audience.

The Red Man Dying-out.

One reason that the Indians appear, from government statistical statements, to be increasing," says Fr. Ketobam in a letter to the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen (Vol. XL, No. 1) "is that a more careful census of the Indian population is taken now than formerly. Of the 300,000 Indians now claimed by the United States, a very large percentage do not have a drop of Indian blood in their veins and are accounted as Indians solely on the ground that they have tribal rights which have been acquired by adoption or intermarriage; in reality they are of white or negro blood. . . . Disease, whisky, and the vices of the white man have done much to exterminate the Indian. The remnant must rapidly disappear because of the ever-increasing custom of inter-marriage with whites. . . . It is safe to say, generally speaking, that the full blood Indians are decreasing in number, and that the mixed bloods are increasing; that the Indian race, in all probability, a century hence, will have few if any representatives in the United States."—The Catholic Fortnight Review.

MEN AND WOMEN, GOOD PASTY sopping and checking advertising material at home; spare time.—No canvassing. Send stamp. Simplex Mfg. Co. London, Ont.

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Himself.

Mrs. Arch. Schmare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, containing no opiates or other injurious ingredients. They are a permanent relief, without any harmful effects. A weak back, rheumatism, sciatica, headache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease. Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering specify "Doan's."

First Politician—"I see Mr. Meadows has got in for Mid-Mudshirer Mrs. Jones. He's a friend of mine, though he is so strong on the other side."

Second Politician—"Oh! I dear, dear Miss, to think how people do get led away!" First Politician—"Well, I suppose, after all, that's just what they would say of us." Second Politician—"I dare say they would, miss, but then you see we are led away in the right direction."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

George—"Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling?" Darling—"No, George, but you're too good for any other girl."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

Penelope—"I hear it's all off between you and Victor. What was the trouble? Mehitabel—His absent-mindedness. The other might be forgot that I had already accepted him, and he proposed again."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"Everybody," thundered the orator "is asking why the cost of living is so high." "That must be the reason, then," interrupted the fussy old person in the front row of seats, "why we don't get any satisfactory answers."

"You say you have quit smoking?" "Yep, never going to smoke again." "Then why don't you throw away those cigars?" "Never. I threw away a box of good cigars the last time I quit smoking and it taught me a lesson."

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

Kind Lady—"And you are going to Nicaragua and become a soldier of fortune? Why not go in search of the North Pole?"

Gritty George—"Because, mum, I think I could thrive better on a diet of bananas den I could on a diet of snow balls."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for it is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation." Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or send direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Beyond advancing several private bills along different stages, not very much progress was made in the business of the Legislative session last week. The House did not sit on Thursday, an adjournment being taken to enable the members to attend the seed fair at Summerside.

During question time on Tuesday the 8th. Mr. Dobie asked the Premier a question concerning the Meats and Canned Foods Act. Hon. Mr. Haszard said that he would prepare an answer. In reply to Mr. Prowse, Hon. Mr. Cummiskey said he intended to ask the Government for an increased grant for the roads this year, and would repair all that needed attention, to as great an extent as possible.

After these routine proceedings, the Leader of the Government moved the House into committee to further consider the bill empowering the Government to guarantee the bonds of the Island Cold Storage Company. In answer to the request of the Leader of the Opposition, made on the previous Saturday, the Premier laid on the table a copy of the minute of the Executive Council bearing on this matter. The minute was passed on the 19th day July 1909, and is as follows:

"The Council in Committee have had under consideration a proposition from Messrs Davis & Fraser, Pork Packers, Halifax, dated 31st May, 1909, with regard to the establishment of a general Cold Storage Warehouse in Charlottetown equipped with the most modern plant to be operated in connection with their establishment here, it being the intention of the Firm to incorporate their Island business into a limited liability Company and purchase the plant of the Dominion Packing Company, repair and equip the same, and continue and extend the packing and provision business in Prince Edward Island in every way, as more fully set forth in said proposition, on condition that the Government agree to guarantee 4 per cent bonds of the Company towards the cost of said Cold Storage and equipment to the amount of \$25,000, the Government taking the plant as security and also agreeing to guarantee at least one-half of any shortage in operating expenses for the first five years, the same not to exceed \$2,000 in any one year. The Government also to co-operate with the Company in securing the subsidy available from the Dominion Government for Cold Storage plants. The Council agree to recommend to the Legislature during the next Session the passing of an Act to guarantee the Companies' 20 or 25 years, 4 per cent bonds to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 on condition that a first mortgage security be given to the Government by said Company of all their Real Estate and plant and on the understanding that a Sinking Fund be provided for the purpose of redeeming said bonds—for which a sum sufficient shall be set apart and deposited by said Company with the Provincial Government every year, said amount to be allowed to remain and accumulate in the Provincial Treasury

and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; also on the understanding that said Cold Storage shall have a capacity sufficient to cool from 150,000 to 160,000 cubic feet at different temperatures; but the Council decline to recommend the Legislature to guarantee any deficit or shortage arising from the operation of the said Cold Storage."

Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government why the security for this guarantee by the Government was to be secured through a guarantee company. The Premier said this was now the usual way of taking such security.

After the minute of council had been read, by the Premier, Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the request for this guarantee was made to the Government by Davis & Fraser, while in the bill before the House the Island Cold Storage Company were the parties asking for the guarantee. He went on to show that these two parties were altogether different. All the security the Government are to have according to the bill under consideration, is the plant and property of the Island Cold Storage Company; but we have no lien on the resources of Davis & Fraser. That makes a great difference. Davis & Fraser are a reputable firm with a good business rating. The Dominion Government bonus to the cold storage business gives them thirty per cent on the investment. That with the guarantee this Government are giving them would enable them to establish a plant worth \$35,000, without putting one dollar of their own money in to the enterprise. The former company, that had this pork-packing establishment placed a value of \$104,000 on the plant. Yet this company wretchedly failed, and all the property brought in the open market after 8 years was \$13,500. Even this amount would not have been paid by Davis & Fraser were it not that our Government were willing to guarantee the \$25,000 of bonds. The Dominion Government evidently consider their bonus of 30 per cent should be sufficient to ensure a successful business, provided the operations are regarded as quite suitable. Suppose we have cold storage established at Charlottetown; what would that avail us? Where we should have cold storage, above all other places, is at Georgetown, for the purpose of saving our fresh fish. It might be asked why our Government so far favored this Company, rather than some other; or why this particular place should have been preferred to all other points.

The Leader of the Government said the initiative in this matter had been taken by the Government, rather than by Davis & Fraser. The proposition came up at the instance of the Government and this was the inducement to Davis & Fraser to purchase the pork-packing establishment.

Mr. Mathieson said that the Premier's sneering remarks to two-penny half-penny opposition, did not tend to advance this question. So far as he was concerned, Davis & Fraser were quite acceptable to him. But the question was that we should not enter into a bargain, in any way subject to the slightest scintilla of doubt. In this arrangement we have no control as to rates, expenditure, distribution etc. We have no control; in a few years, the Dominion Government would lose its control. The result would be that in the course of some years, this

company might step out and leave the Government in the lurch. If this is a good proposition, why do not Davis & Fraser themselves stand behind it? By putting these people in funds, by this transaction, they are preferred above all others. When \$50,000 had been advanced to the Dominion Packing Co. did not the lenders think it was a good investment? Yet these lenders after waiting eight years were glad to sell out for \$13,500. When \$150,000 of a guarantee was asked from the Government by the Dominion Packing Company, the value of their plant was placed at \$104,000. At that time we were told the guarantee would be the greatest thing that ever happened for the good of this Province. It was to make all the farmers rich, and was to revolutionize the whole business of the Province. Now, we are asked to guarantee the bonds of \$25,000; but the value of the plant is placed at \$13,500. The proportion between the value of the plant and the amount of the guarantee is less advantageous in this case than in the case of the \$150,000. Davis & Fraser may have little or no pecuniary interest in the Island Cold Storage Company. All these things considered, what is the manner of our security?

Mr. Arsenault, said it looked as if we would be obliged to take a good deal of what was said about this matter on faith. If this were a purely cold storage proposition, it might be worthy of consideration or it might not. Cold storage in Charlottetown would be of little benefit to the Province generally. This proposition was preferring this company to all others. This bill was not dealing with Davis & Fraser, but with the Island Cold Storage Company. Our joint stock companies act requires the subscribing of one half the capital. This is a cold storage and pork-packing company. In that way we were prejudicing other pork-packers. Nothing in this act could prevent this company from going into liquidation in a few years. Where would the Government be then?

Mr. McLean said he had been doing business with Davis & Fraser for years, and he found them first class. But he was shocked when he found the company under consideration was not Davis & Fraser at all. Mr. Fraser told him they would rather own the brick in the building they purchased, than the building itself. The members were not in the Legislature to legislate for Davis & Fraser or anybody else; but to protect the interests of the people of P. E. Island. The people of Souris put \$2,200, into the Souris bait freezer, and the Dominion Government paid \$1,000. It was a failure and any one could now buy the building for \$300. The proposition should be hedged round by all possible safe-guards; so that the public would be safe beyond cavil. We have no control; the Dominion Government control it. There is no specification as to what space any particular person may occupy in the cold storage establishment.

Mr. McLean, in response to the Leader of the Government, pointed out that whenever a limited liability company go to a bank for money the bank invariably asks the members of such a company to put up as security their own real estate and other resources. Were Davis & Fraser so liable in this instance he would not hesitate for a moment.

Mr. Mathieson emphasized the contention of Mr. McLean, that no provision was embodied in the bill for the accommodation of the public in the cold storage plant. Should any one be refused accommodation for cold storage, there is no remedy only to apply to the Dominion Government, a very uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. In consideration of what this Government is willing to do, we should have some control. The Dominion Government, pays a bonus of 30 per cent provided the company fulfills certain conditions; but our Local Government is willing to guarantee \$25,000 and ask for no conditions whatever so long as the company supply from 150,000 to 160,000 cubic feet of cold-storage space. Whenever the company supplies this space, their obligations are discharged. They give the space to whom they will, and charge whatever they like for it.

Mr. Dobie criticised the bill along the lines already attacked by other members. Mr. McKinnon read from correspondence incorporated in the agricultural report, regarding the conditions in which cheese arrived in market from time to time. He showed that any injury to the cheese in question, was not in consequence of the want of cold storage. The order in council regarding the contract entered into by the Government with the company, was passed in July last; but the public never knew anything about it until now. Had the people known what had been done the Government might have a very good idea of what was thought of this project by the tax-payers.

During the evening sitting, committee on the cold storage bill was resumed. Mr. McKinnon continued his remarks. He said the Premier was endeavoring to give us cold storage wrong and foremost. To benefit by cold storage we should have it in connection with transportation. Alluding to Mr. Crosby's remarks as to the benefit this is to the farmers, McKinnon thought if that were so—why was this matter not discussed in the by-election in which Crosby was returned, in July last? Another election was held in the Bedouque district in October. Why was not this matter of such great benefit to the farmers, submitted the electors by the Premier on that occasion?

Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the Commissioner of Agriculture would have no more control over the company, if this bill should pass than any other man. In principle this proposition is on all fours with that of the Dominion Packing Company. Curiously enough, the Dominion Packing Company first called itself the British American Packing Company. In the present case in the beginning of negotiations we were dealing with Davis & Fraser; but now we are asked to guarantee the bonds of the Island Cold Storage Company. He read from an account of a meeting held at Marshfield at the time the Dominion Packing Company proposition had been condemned by the people. Mr. H. J. Palmer was among those who at that meeting condemned the guaranteeing of bonds to the exclusion of competitors. He would oppose the guarantee even if the security were in gold. These arguments were applicable to the present question. Does Mr. Palmer hold these views now? If so, he must vote against this guarantee. Mr. Palmer's argument in 1902 was decidedly sound; such argument is sound now. Mr. Fraser, of the firm of Davis and Fraser, was present at that meeting, and opposed the guarantee then asked for. He said he believed the greater part of the company's working capital was secured in consequence of the Government's proposed guarantee. Mr. Fraser considered it decidedly wrong to guarantee a company so they might drive all others out of the business. That is true in this case, and this same Mr. Fraser is the one whom the Government desire to enable to drive out all competition. Have any meetings been held in the country asking for this guarantee? Nothing of the kind has taken place. The proposition of Davis and Fraser was made to the Government in May last. Two elections were held since then, but the Premier never opened his mouth about this matter. He knew better than to say a word about it. Premier Haszard had declared himself in opposition to guarantee the bonds of the Dominion Packing Company. Why does he now undertake to guarantee similar bonds? He considered it wrong

to give one company an advantage over all others then. Why is it not wrong now? The Cardigan district condemned the proposition of that day. Let the Government go to Cardigan now and conduct an election on this proposition. This company is responsible for no losses, but are prepared to reap all profits to be acquired. We already have a heavy Provincial debt and cannot sell our four per cent bonds at par. Therefore we should not assume this financial burden.

Mr. Prowse said this was a most important proposition. In the first place, the Government had not consulted the people on this matter, although two elections had been held since they agreed to the proposition to guarantee these bonds. No guarantee is given that the people will have any particular space allotted them under this bill. This company is not for cold storage alone; it is also to pack meat, can fruit, etc. In view of the Government's record, it was a pretty bold stroke to undertake this. Their whole record was one of political rascality and deception.

Mr. Murdoch Kennedy considered this was like a dying man grasping at straws. The Premier should understand that once he puts a proposition of this kind through the House he takes a step that will run the business of this Province. He had consulted a number of people about this matter, and in every case he found there was no demand for it throughout the Province. He gave many examples regarding the working out of cold storage in the past. After this company has been established, its members with the gift of \$25,000 from the Government will go to the Federal Government for their bonus of 30 per cent. Between these two subventions, this company makes about \$22,000 on the deal. He asked the farmer members on the other side to stand on their dignity and give this bill the six months' hoist.

Mr. James Kennedy opposed the measure on the same grounds as previous speakers. Nothing in the bill showed that there was any regulation for the convenience of the public. He would like to ask the Premier what he had ever done to facilitate the trade of the "two-penny half-penny" dealers he likes to talk so much about. What has the Commissioner of Agriculture done for the advancement of trade? He has done just as little as the Premier. The difference between the prices Davis and Fraser paid and what they should have paid amounted to \$50,000. That was the loss the farmers of the Province suffered in consequence of the conduct of Davis and Fraser. He showed how useless this cold storage would be to the fishermen or for cheese and products of that kind. No dealer outside of Charlottetown would use this cold storage. The expenses would be so great that a loss would be sustained. It is ridiculous to speak of putting meats in cold storage for a while and then taking them out for shipment. Mr. Kennedy said he had no knowledge that the inspectors of pork had been on the Island until he had gone to Quebec in November, although the Commissioner of Agriculture says they had arrived here in September. Why did the Commissioner not notify the dealers that the inspectors were here?

Mr. McLean wanted to know why Davis and Fraser, first mentioned in the negotiations, have stepped aside and been replaced by a limited liability company. Is it for the cold storage? The Government are guaranteeing? The Government are giving this company money at a rate two per cent less than they could get it at any bank. Why should the business the Government are willing to guarantee be wholly subject to the regulations of the Dominion Government? Why should not the control be in the hands of the local Commissioner of Agriculture? This is in only a skeleton company, not requiring one dollar of paid up capital.

Mr. Arsenault said that all the speakers on the Government side shielded clear of the pork-packing phase of the question. This company, it is said, intends to pack not only pork, but other meats, to can fruits, and start many other branches of industry. The Government then desire to guarantee the bonds of a company that may go into various industries in the

same building as they have their cold storage, and to enable them to more than equally compete with all competitors. This company is not in any particular different from the Dominion Packing Company. The first objection was that this company, getting capital at four per cent came into competition with all rivals and can put them out of business. Nothing in the bill requires the company to subscribe one share of stock before starting business. This company is irresponsible and therefore may withdraw at any time and the Government have no redress. It is against the principles of justice to single out any company in this way.

During question time on Wednesday, Mr. Prowse, asked the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer to table a statement showing: (1) The amount of interest on loans due Sep. 30th, 1909 and unpaid. (2) The amount of interest accrued and not due on loans to Sept. 30th, 1909 and unpaid. (3) The amount of interest accrued, due and not due on debentures and unpaid, Sept. 30th, 1909. Hon. Mr. Richards, said that the information would be prepared.

After some other business of a routine character, the Leader of the Government moved the House into committee on the bill for the protection of neglected and dependent children. The bill, quite a lengthy one, deals with the treatment of juvenile offenders and delinquents. It is adapted to our conditions, from the Ontario Act, and is intended to enable the Children's Aid Society, recently formed here, to carry on its work under the authority of the Dominion Juvenile Delinquent Act. Under the Dominion Act respecting juvenile offenders a House of Detention or Reformatory is to be provided before it can be brought into effect in any community. To establish such an institution here is deemed too expensive, the Premier said, and he had been in correspondence with the authorities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec in the hope that the few offenders from this Province who cannot be otherwise dealt with here, may be sent to reformatory institutions there. The most suitable of such institutions, for Catholic and Protestant children alike, had, he believed, been found in Quebec. But it is proposed to obtain for neglected and dependent children, and for those found guilty of merely venial offences, foster homes in this Province into which they may be adopted and where they may be trained up morally and religiously as well as practically to become useful citizens.

On Friday, Mr. Arsenault presented a petition from the Mayor and Town Council of Summerside, asking for certain amendments to the Summerside Incorporation Act. A bill founded thereon was referred to the committee on private bills. A petition from various rate payers of the Province asking for reform in the present educational system, which does not make sufficiently prominent the chief industry of this Province, agriculture, and requesting that provision be made for the better training of teachers and that more attention be given towards the teaching of agricultural subjects in the public schools, was presented. Mr. Mathieson wanted to know if any correspondence in regard to the petition had been received. The Premier replied that with the exception of a couple of letters he had got since the receiving of the petition, from people who said they had signed the petition under a misapprehension, no correspondence had been received. Mr. J. A. MacDonald asked the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works how certain money expended by W. W. Lavers in C. B. Clay's Inspectorial District had been disposed of during the year ended Sept. 30th, 1909. Mr. Cummiskey replied that the information had been brought down in a return last year. This was not satisfactory to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Cummiskey said the information would be forthcoming later. Mr. Kennedy wanted to know the time the inspectors of pork had arrived here. Mr. Richards replied that they had come about Oct. 15th but had not been called to do work till a month later.

When questions were in order on Saturday forenoon Mr. Dobie, asked the Commissioner of Public Works, if it is the intention of the Government to give to the public an up-to-date Ferry Service on the Grand or Ellis River between Lots 14 and 16? If so, when will the improved service be put into operation? He also asked if the Commissioner was aware that the Ferry Road, Lot 16 is in a bad condition. Is it the intention of the Government to have said road repaired? If so when? Mr. Cummiskey made the usual stereotyped answer to these questions. In reply to Mr. Arsenault, the Leader of the Government said that the answer would be prepared by his question telephone line from Wellington Station to Mount Carmel. The bill respecting Immigrant Children was passed through the committee stage.

On motion of the Leader of the Government, the House went into committee on (Continued on third page.)

You can distinguish
MacLellan-Made
Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance—and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit.
MacLellan Bros.
THE EXPERT TAILORS."

Lime.
We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.
C. Lyons & Co.
April 28—4i
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Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
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J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
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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, 1909—2m.
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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
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MARITIME EXPRESS
—VIA—
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—IS—
THE
TRAIN BETWEEN
Halifax
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Montreal.
Meal Table d'hot
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Direct connection at Bonaventure Union Depot with Grand Trunk trains for the West.
A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon
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Snappy Styles
—OF—
Solid Footwear
Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.
A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We would like to remind subscribers several years in arrears, that we are endeavoring to make a living by conducting a legitimate business, and not publishing a paper merely for amusement. They ignore all reasonable requests for payment of the small amounts of the annual subscriptions. There is a limit, and if they find themselves obliged to pay something more than the face of their subscription bills they have themselves to blame.

(Continued from second page.)

the controverted election amendment act. This act was intended, he said, to bring our local act more in line with the Dominion Controverted Elections Act. It provides for the trial of an election petition by one judge instead of two.

The Leader of the Opposition approved of as close approximation as possible to the Dominion standard of procedure with regard to corrupt practices. He thought this was an opportune time to introduce voting by ballot. The act of 1901, amending the controverted election act was vitious in principle. It was evidently framed for the purpose of placing obstacles in the way of publishing wrongdoing, by requiring that \$500 cash should be put up as security instead of bonds, as was the case previously. It was intended to confine in their seats certain members who had got there by very questionable means, and was made to apply to all cases then before the court. All the cases were withdrawn except one. In that case a Government supporter was driven out of his seat, which was awarded to Mr. McKinnon. He had held this seat ever since. In answer to the contention of the Leader of the Opposition, that the question of ballot voting did not belong to this act, but to the election law, Mr. Matheson argued that this act should be so framed as to fit in with ballot voting, then the election law should be changed so as to have the ballot instead of open voting now obsolete in every other part of the British Empire.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.22 to 0.24
Batter (sub).....	0.21 to 0.23
Calf skins.....	0.10 to 0.14
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.22 to 0.24
Fowls.....	0.60 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....	0.75 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt).....	0.00 to 0.08
Hides (per lb).....	0.05 to 0.09
Lay, per 100 lbs.....	0.75 to 0.80
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.7 to 0.82
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.40 to 0.48
Potatoes.....	0.30 to 0.35
Fork.....	0.11 to 0.12
Sheep pelts.....	0.75 to 0.90
Turkeys.....	0.11 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.18 to 0.20
Geese.....	1.00 to 1.25
Hk oats.....	0.43 to 0.45
Pressed hay.....	10.50 to 11.00
Straw.....	0.30 to 0.35

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders will be received up till noon

Monday, March 28, 1910,

For the erection of a building to serve as a

Roman Catholic Orphanage

Near St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty.

Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Mr. C. B. Chappel, Architect, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Joseph L. McCullough, Summerside. All materials to be supplied by contractor.

Tenders should be marked "For Roman Catholic Orphanage," and addressed to Reverend Laughlin J. MacDonald, City Hospital, Charlottetown.

The committee in charge does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
Feb. 14, 1910. Feb. 16, '11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Justiciary of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General, deceased, I have taken and sold all the estate, right, title and interest of which the said Owen McKearney was seized or possessed in his lifetime, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Lot or Township Number Thirty-seven, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the north shore of the Hillsboro River, in the eastern boundary of Lawrence Barrett's farm; thence running north two degrees west along the said eastern boundary for the distance of one hundred and thirty-one chains and forty links, or to the southern boundary of Elisha Anderson's farm; thence along said mentioned boundary east two degrees north the distance of seven chains and thirty links; thence by a line running south two degrees east and parallel with said Lawrence Barrett's eastern boundary to the shore of Hillsboro River aforesaid; thence along the shore north-westerly to the place of commencement, making and including one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

And I hereby give public notice that I will on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, set up and sell at public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said Writ, being the sum of two hundred and five dollars and ninety-seven cents, together with interest from February 14th, A. D. 1910, on one hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of six per cent per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, February 16th, A. D. 1910. William E. Bentley, Plaintiff's Attorney. Feb. 23, 1910—41

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

A sharp earthquake, the most severe shock since the big one in 1906 has recently been experienced throughout the central part of California. The vibrations were loud and undulatory but slow. The duration was from one to four seconds. No damage reported.

Two girls, twelve and fourteen, were arrested, at Halifax charged with stealing sachets from worshippers in the Cathedral. They were removing the articles as the women went to pray. This shows the necessity to watch as well as pray.

Dr. Connell, Dean of the Toronto University Medical Faculty declares that the municipal laws are driving students to rob grave yards. Bodies are difficult to obtain for dissection and it is better not to enquire too closely into the methods of obtaining them.

It is reported from Halifax that the Beazley dredging plant that city may be taken to Hamilton, Bermuda, to remove a ledge of Coral which interferes with the docking of ships at the wharf. Mr. Beazley has just returned from Bermuda.

George Murray, prominently identified for half a century with the literary life of Montreal and for thirty years Literary Editor of the Star has passed away in his eightieth year. He was a son of Dr. James Murray, former Colonial Editor of the London Times.

Dr. Robert McGill, Professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie, Halifax has been appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan Chairman of the Commission to investigate the Grain Elevator Problem of that Province. The Commission will consist of three members.

The death of two Passamunquoy Indians, Joseph Mitchell and Horace Pelt, of Maine, belonging to a tribe near Lawrence St., is reported at St. Stephen N. B. Mystery surrounds the deaths and the cause being investigated by the authorities of Charlottetown.

In their efforts to demonstrate the strength of organized labor and make stronger sympathy for the strike the Central Labor Union in Philadelphia Monday directed all the Milkmen, Bakers, grocers, clerks, and other dispensers of the necessities of life to remain from their usual vocations until the grievances of the striking car men are adjusted.

The Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment in the case of Lovitt against the Province of New Brunswick. Judgment was against the Province with costs and was that New Brunswick could not under the succession duties act, collect duties on monies on deposit in a bank within the Province belonging to the estate of a non-resident of the Province.

The schooner Flora, which has arrived at Halifax from New York with coal had a hard voyage since leaving on Feb. 15, and when off Seal Island lost her sails. All hands got into a row boat and Capt. Carl, steering boatman, was with a bottle, falling him and striking him in the face with a broken neck so that he may die. The Captain was arrested and is still in jail. Carl's face was cut in ribbons.

A statement has been issued from the headquarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific showing that of the 7,795 miles authorized 4,900, or sixty per cent, are now either completed, being built or under contract. On the main line there are 3,500 from Moncton to Prince Rupert, and a total of 3,000 miles has been placed under construction. On this there have been laid 1,795 miles of track, connecting the Government section in the East and the G. T. P. section proper, in the West.

A snow slide took place at Glacier, B. C., on the 11th. It was more than 1,000 feet long, and thirty feet deep, and was so mixed with rocks and trees that its removal was difficult. General Manager Barry's special train was somewhere in the mountains entirely cut off by slides. The main line was completely blocked and all trains went by Crow's Nest. At Rogers Pass, forty-five bodies were recovered. Among these was one clutching a plug of tobacco, and held an open knife, showing the suddenness of the avalanche.

The Minto arrived at Georgetown from Pictou at 9:45 Saturday morning bringing 39 passengers and 30 tons of mail. She left Georgetown at 11 o'clock for the Magdalen Islands with mails and two passengers from Pictou. She arrived at the Magdalen Islands about six o'clock Sunday evening and left on return Monday morning, and reached Georgetown at 9 p. m. A special with mails and passengers left Charlottetown for Georgetown at 9 p. m. connecting with the Minto which went to Pictou yesterday morning.

Another sad drowning accident occurred at Murray River on Tuesday night of last week. The victims are Mr. L. R. McLaren of Moncton the well known traveller for the Canadian Drug Co., and Dr. Ernest Martin, of Murray River, a teamster. They left Mr. Hogg's house at Murray River about ten o'clock last Tuesday night with the intention of driving to Montague. Mr. McLaren engaging Mr. Martin to drive him to his destination. It is said that they started before starting that they would not go on the foot. It is said there was heard of them till about ten o'clock Wednesday morning when the horse and sled were found half submerged in a hole, in the ice about half a mile from Murray River Bridge by Messrs. John A. Mann and James Darby. The hole in the ice was found to be on the regular track, the warm sun of Tuesday having rotted the ice almost through where it had been quite strong in the early part of the day. Mr. McLaren was a man about 45 years of age and leaves a family in Moncton. Mr. Martin also leaves a family consisting of a wife and six children. He was about 55 years of age. His body was found shortly before noon. The body of Mr. McLaren has not yet been found.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

In a fire which destroyed a tenement house at Gloucester, Mass, three children aged thirteen years, named Wagner, perished. The fire was caused by an exploding oil heater.

It is reported from Seattle that the avalanche at Wellington the scene of the Great Northern disaster in which more than 100 lives were lost, two weeks ago, has buried a rotary snowplow and two engines with the crew.

An arsenal of sixty altimeter and forty revolvers were accumulated in Montreal by Chief McArdell of the Provincial detective service in a round up of the c. r. Italians to relieve them of their weapons.

Commander Peary announces authoritatively that he is bringing proofs of his polar achievements with him to London and will make them public at a meeting at Albert Hall under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entertained a number of members of the Legislature and others to dinner at Government House last evening. The second Legislative Dinner takes place next Thursday evening.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Dominion Government have decided to loan the Montreal Harbor Commission \$6,000,000 to enable the Commission to construct facilities, which have been planned to make Montreal one of the leading ports of the Continent.

The feast of St. Joseph was celebrated at the Convention of that name in Charlottetown yesterday, in anticipation of the feast day. His Aeronauts carried the date of the feast by means of Masses were celebrated in the morning and in the evening there was a sermon followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

All-Canadian aviation records were broken by Mr. McCurdy, at Ba deock the previous day. His Aeronaut carried the operator and a passenger and was under perfect control. It remained in flight seven minutes. Later Mr. McCurdy went up alone, remaining up exactly half an hour, and landing was signalled.

The London Times views seriously Canada's commercial agreements with France and the possibility of one's with the United States and urges the immediate necessity for Imperial preference. It says that although Constitutional questions must be to the forefront in the next election the Unionists must leave no stone unturned on the subject of tariff reform.

The Navy estimates for 1910 issued by the British Admiralty provide for expenditure of \$203,016,500, an increase of \$25,805,000 over last year. The increase is almost wholly taken up by shipbuilding armaments authorized by Parliament before dissolution.

The striking miners at Springhill, N.S. who are fighting the Company for recognition are causing the police considerable trouble. Assaults on the company's officers are of almost daily occurrence. On Saturday night Officer Sheehan was waylaid by the strikers and brutally assaulted. He was knocked down by a blow on the head and while he lay unconscious, his pockets were rifled. Sheehan is at the Hospital.

In a news article on Saturday the Chicago Tribune says: "An inquiry into alleged grafting operations in connection with the equipment and repairing of cars has been carried on by the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the last two weeks. The amount involved in the alleged grafting has been variously figured from \$100,000 up to \$5,000,000. The latter figure was reported from St. Louis as the probable figure as indicated from discoveries made by Comptroller M. P. Biauvelt."

The Lenten Sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last, was preached by Rev. Pius McDonald. His theme was Sacrifice and his text was from the 6th verse of the VI chapter of Matthew: "What shall I offer to the Lord that is worthy? Wherewith shall I kneel before the high God?" The Rev. preacher in earnest language explained the nature, history and efficacy of Sacrifice, as the greatest act of divine worship. Sacrifice formed an important phase of worship among the Jews, among other peoples of antiquity who acknowledged a supreme being. All the sacrifices offered under the Jewish dispensation were but so many types or figures of the tremendous sacrifice of the new law, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Rev. preacher earnestly exhorted his hearers to be particular about attending at this the greatest and most sublime act of divine worship. The Sacrifice of the Mass and the Sacrifice of Calvary are the same although different as to the manner of offering. Through this divine Sacrifice we can obtain spiritual riches for time and eternity.

Eulogy For The Grand Trunk.
In the London "Times" of February 4th, an article appears from one of their travelling correspondents descriptive of a tour through America, in which the following appears: "By far the finest travelling I have done so far in America was over the Grand Trunk line from Montreal to Toronto. The Grand Trunk have admitted a perfect road. We ran about fifty miles per hour on the 'International Limited'—the best of the English Railways could beat it for steadiness."

This eulogy from one who is a world wide traveller is very gratifying to Canadian Railways.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa March 10.—The proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the Lomsden charges, have, as was predicted, speedily degenerated into a farce. As a protest against the obvious intentions of the Government majority on the Committee the three Conservatives, Messrs. Barker, Lennox and Crothers, washed their hands of all responsibility, and refused to serve any longer, with the result that the investigation is being carried on by the four Liberals, Messrs. Macdonald, Geoffrin Clark and Wilson. Every move made by these partisans so far has had the effect of weakening public confidence in the proceedings, and it is safe to assume that this will not be in any way strengthened by the determination of the partisan majority to override the rights of the minority. But that was aver the way of Laurierism. The situation in a nutshell is this: On the one hand are the four Liberal members of the Committee who are naturally anxious to prove that Mr. Lomsden charges are not based on any good foundation and that the government which is building the eastern section of the defence of Transmontana, is the only one that is safe to assume to the proceedings, and it is safe to assume that this will not be in any way strengthened by the determination of the partisan majority to override the rights of the minority. But that was aver the way of Laurierism. 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Calendar for March, 1910.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and specific dates for the quarter moon.

Pains in the Back

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

The Fieldsmarshal's Rosary

In the year 1848 Count Radezky, the Austrian fieldmarshal, at the head of a brave army, inflicted a series of defeats on the Piedmontese.

Children

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm.

Scott's Emulsion

is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them, but also regulates their digestion.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Minard's Liniment

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; OHAS. E. SHARP.

Sprained Arm

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."

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.

An African Martyr

In the ancient country of Monomotapa (Rhodesia) which was the scene of the martyrdom of Father Gonzalo-Silveria in 1560 a movement has been commenced, in which Protestants enthusiastically join, to erect some permanent monument to the memory of the protomartyr of Southern Africa.

"Bronchitis"

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

JAMES KELLY & CO.

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

DROP IN AND INSPECT.

June 28, 1909-3m

School Books

AND School Supplies

All the authorized School and College Books

In Stock and Sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES.

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

Cash Discount to all WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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

June 28, 1909-3m

ROBERT PALMER & CO.

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

Our Specialties

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

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF. CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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Fennel and Chandler

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For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

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

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June 28, 1909-3m

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

G. Lyons & Co.

Feb. 10th, 1909-2i

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

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

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Pri.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads