

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911

Vol. XL., No. 13

## BUSINESS MEN

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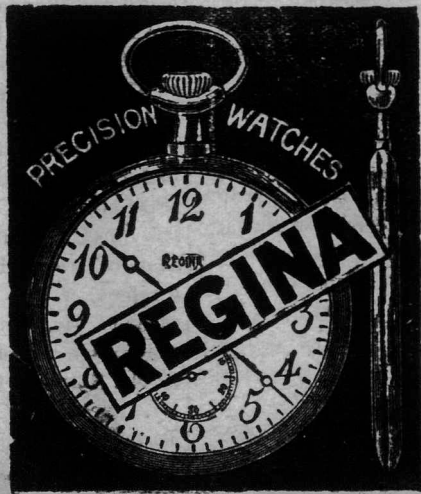
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### Spanish Politicians with the Church.

The careful student of the present politico-religious situation in Spain will not fail to observe that Spaniards are divided into two opposing camps. In one of these camps are found all those who aim at severing every bond of union with the country's national past, and therefore with the Church and with the Holy See, thus reproducing in Spain the France of Combes and Waldeck-Rousseau. In the other camp are found all those who are struggling to maintain the religious traditions of their fatherland. In the first camp are now grouped the Liberals, the Republicans and the Socialists; in the second the Carlists, the Integrists, the Alfonsists and the Conservatives, though not all these are present with the same degree of earnestness and determination.

We shall begin a brief survey of the nature and aims of each of these factions in our political field, for without it a proper understanding of our politico-religious situation is quite impossible. Let us begin with the Church party.

The Carlists.—They are the truest representation of Spain's religious and political traditions. They consider themselves the modern crusaders, the defenders of the Church against her oppressors and enemies. They are the absolute negation of all Liberalism, and in the history of the nineteenth century they see nothing but a progressive apostasy and a shameful departure from the true national life. For them the prescribed dynasty of Don Carlos, now represented by his son, Don Jaime, is not only the incarnation of lawfulness and right, but also of religion in all its vitalizing party. They are more commonly called Traditionalists, a more generic name less openly antagonistic to the existing order of things.

The Carlists, or Traditionalists, reject the constitutional system and parliamentary supremacy; they detest the so-called "conquests of democracy," such as the jury system, universal suffrage, freedom of worship and of the press, etc. Instead of a constitutional monarchy in which the king reigns but does not rule, they want a monarchy with no limitation but the law of God, the authority of the Church, and the honors or privileges of each province. Instead of a parliament, they want a Cortes, as in the olden time, where the delegates of the cities granted to the king or withheld from him the tribute that he asked for the nation. Instead of manhood suffrage, they want the people organized as municipalities, towns or guilds, to select and send representatives, as in the United States Congress the Senators represent different States, and not mere fractions of the population of the whole country. Instead of an all-embracing and dominating centralism, they want autonomy and economic and administrative independence for the provinces and municipalities. And, finally, instead of a National Church subject to the State through the annual State allowance for the support of the clergy, they want a Church free from government control in financial matters, and free from the fetters that the present arrangement by Concordat brings with it. For this arrangement gives to the government the power to nominate to bishoprics and other ecclesiastical dignities, thus reducing the clergy to the condition of servants of the government, just because the government pays and supports them.

The Pope, say the Carlists, conferred the patronage, or the privilege of presenting candidates for ecclesiastical positions, upon Catholic monarchs, like Philip II, and they did so in the confident expectation that the power would always be exercised for the good of the Church and country. But, they added, as soon as the power of presentation passed into the hands of the Liberals, who have been almost always hostile to religion, it has been exercised to reward political services and to win supporters, and has, therefore, lost all right to exist, for it is harmful to religion. If one asks the Carlists how the Church could get on and how the clergy could live if the separation of Church and State in financial matters were brought about, they answer that if the government but restores to the Church in Spain all that it has violently seized, religion will be well supported.

Such, in a general way, is the Carlist or Traditionalist party in its aims and aspirations. The program, as it is put, contains two salient features: (1) the cause of a certain determined political party; (2) a spirit of bold and rash criticism of the actions of the bishops. We may add that the Carlists constitute a strong, numerous and well-organized party; their history

during the past hundred years is a history of loyalty to conscience and of generous sacrifice; their greatest strength and strongest foothold is among the common people, especially in the Basque provinces and Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia; wherever they are they retain their old fighting spirit, and in spite of all vicissitudes and reverses of fortune, they keep their banner flying and are set on seeing Don Jaime on the throne of Spain.

It cannot be gainsaid, however, that this hope of seeing Don Jaime recognized as king is much stronger in the rank and file of the party than in its leaders. The idea of a third civil war for the realization of their hopes seems to have been completely abandoned. Their very leaders have affirmed most positively, when questioned on the subject, that the Carlists will seize arms only in case of some terrific outbreak of anarchy, when the nation calls upon them to preserve the existence of their country as a nation. There was a moment when there was some prospect that the Carlists might have risen successfully against the reigning house. That moment followed the war with the United States and the loss of the colonies; but either none saw the chance or none cared to seize it, for the moment passed and all became tranquil.

The Integrists.—They are a branch torn from the Carlists, from whom they separated in 1891, in the persuasion that the Carlists exalted the dynastic question above religion. Their first leader was Don Ramon Nocedal, a brilliant man with a caustic tongue, a great parliamentary power, an orator of the first order, who, with no weapon but a witty remark or a sarcastic phrase, often parried the thrusts of his opponents or even put them to ignominious flight.

The Integrists are at one with the Carlists in their opposition to Liberalism, radical or moderate, religious, politico-philosophical, or doctrinal; but they differ from them on the question of government, for while the Carlists are for Don Jaime first, last and all the time, the Integrists are perfectly indifferent as to the form of government or the name of the ruler. For them Alfonso and Jaime, a monarchy and a republic, are equally good, provided the integral (that is, entire) body of Catholic belief and practice be treated as of paramount importance. Their doctrinal religion is extreme, and at times passes into fanaticism. They urge of their subservience to the Pope and to the bishops; but the truth is that the bishops have often been obliged to admonish them for the harshness with which they have censured their fellow Catholics, whom they ironically dub "Liberals," for not sharing their very pronounced views. Aside from this, the Integrists have never been a popular and influential party in Spanish politics. Their membership is largely confined to the clergy, diocesan and regular, who are more commendable for their religious zeal and austere morals than for their prudence and knowledge of the stern realities of life. Nocedal, who died in 1897, was succeeded by a national committee for the management of the affairs of the party. It has two deputies in parliament and keeps up a daily paper in Madrid, *El Siglo Futuro*, which is its official organ. Three or four newspapers in the provinces support the same cause.

The Alfonsists.—This party is composed of those Catholics who, respecting and obeying the instructions of Pope Leo XIII. on recognizing the constituted authorities, whenever they might be, recognizing the dynasty of King Alfonso, and propose to work within legal limits to introduce into the national life and into the laws a spirit less hostile to religion and more favorable to Catholic interests. We hasten to say that the hierarchy, with an exception here and there, are favorable to this purpose, which is equally and consistently defended by El Universo, of Madrid, the official organ of the Alfonsists.

The Conservatives.—For many years the Conservatives have taken their stand with the Liberals in forming Spanish cabinets. They have not made oppressive laws against the Church, nor have they introduced modern innovations against the principles of the Church; but if such happened to be on the statute books when the Conservatives came into power, they have left them there, not doing anything to modify or repeal them. They call their party the "Liberal Conservatives," avowing that their liberalism is not religious, but exclusively political, and that they recognize and respect the authority of the Pope and the Church. Since the death of Combes, and especially since Maura became the recognized chief of the Conservatives, it cannot be denied that the religious and Catholic feature of the party has become more marked; however, this has always been attended by due

regard for the Constitution, which, in Article XI, expressly recognizes and tolerates heterodox religious systems. Two of Maura's formally and publicly stated principles will throw additional light upon the Liberal-Conservative policy: "Political right is neither orthodox nor heterodox;" "Thought does not transgress the law."

The Conservatives bend all their energies towards maintaining public order, proper respect for the law and due regard for rights, and towards combating every high-handed infringement of right, public or private. They attack not principles, but their consequences; not doctrine, but deeds. Thus, they let Ferrer's modern school at Barcelona go on, though it was a hotbed of anarchism, and they did nothing until he had been convicted of complicity in the outrages of the "tragic week" of July, 1909.

Two traits characterize the Conservatives. One of these is the high moral tone of their administration when they are in power; and the other is their earnest effort to improve the condition of the working classes. A similar legislation for the protection of children, for the inspection of the factories and workshops, for enforcing Sunday rest, for arbitration in case of strikes, for safeguarding the working woman, and for other similar sociological ends are to be credited to the Conservatives. It would be a manifest injustice to deny them this honor. In conclusion, Senor Maura and all, or nearly all, the other prominent men of the Party are practical Catholics, earnest, upright, able men, respectful children of the Church and champions of order, right and justice.—America.

NORBERTO TORCAL,  
Editor of El Noticiero, Saragossa, Spain.

### An Interesting Indian Race.

In April, 1910, the "Western Catholic" furnished its readers with an interesting historical survey of the S. Eugene Mission from the permanent founding of the Mission there in 1874 by the Rev. Father Piquet, O. M. I., and the late Brother Bures, O. M. I., to our own days when, under Father Beck, O. M. I., the Indians continue to command the admiration of the public for their sobriety, honesty, thriftiness and genuine piety. That sketch was contributed by the Rev. Father L. Choinel, O. M. I., at that time stationed at Cranbrook, B. C., but since transferred to Greenwood. But although the oblate missionaries were the first to settle permanently among the Kootenay Indians, they had not in reality been pioneers in the work of evangelizing the tribe, as Father De Smet, S. J., had visited the tribe as early as 1845, and often Jesuits had paid them occasional visits from that time until 1883, baptizing, hearing confessions, giving Holy Communion and performing the other offices of the sacred ministry. It is of interest to know that even during the time of the St. visits of the Jesuits the Kootenays far outstripped all the all the mountain tribes in point of simplicity of manner and honesty in their dealings. The following beautiful tribute is paid them by Father De Smet in one of his letters:

"It is much to be regretted that no more can be done for these good Indians, for of all the mountain tribes, they are at once the best disposed and the most necessitous. The beautiful character of the Indians is accentuated by contact with the whites is found among them. The gross vices which dishonor the red men on the frontiers are utterly unknown among them. They are honest to scrupulousness. The Hudson's Bay Company, during the forty years it has been trading in furs with them, has never been able to perceive that the smallest object had been stolen from them. The agent of the company takes his furs down to Colville every spring, and does not return before autumn. During his absence the store is confided to the care of an Indian who trades in the name of the company, and on the return of the agent renders him a most exact account of his trust. The store often remains without anyone and unguarded, and the goods are never stolen."

The Kootenay Indians are indeed, an interesting study and readers of the "Western Catholic" will be gratified for the further details concerning them found elsewhere in this issue. This information contains in reports of the Rev. Father De Smet written in 1859 and 1861 and to be found in a book entitled "New Indian Sketches." These reports have been transcribed for the "Western Catholic" by Rev. L. Choinel, O. M. I., who intended them as supplements to the Historical Review of the Kootenay Indians already contributed by him to this paper.—Western Catholic.

### Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women lose night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Mrs. John Gray, Lima, Pa., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Might is right."  
"All right Give me (biff) your purse" (biff)  
"Biff! Biff! You ought to be sure of one thing before you do that." (biff)  
"What's that?"  
"That might is mighty enough to be right."

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."

He who reigns within himself and rules prejudices, desires and fears is more than a king.  
"Your sister is, I believe, an old maid?"  
"Beg pardon, a bachelor girl."  
"What is the difference?"  
"Oh, a couple of thousand a year."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"My father doesn't spend much money."  
"Maybe he has none."  
"Oh, yes, he has a lot of it."  
"What does he do with it?"  
"I spend it for him so he won't have to bother."

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"Does he take to higher education?"  
"Well, he wanted to throw his books over the moon."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.  
"He seems to admire that picture."  
"He is lost in admiration."  
"Think he will find himself again?"  
"Sure! The dinner bell will ring presently."

A Sensible Merchant.  
Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"I have had a run of good luck."  
"So have I."  
"You don't look very cheerful over it."  
"But it ran so fast that it got away."

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

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal. Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fort Erie, Mass., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

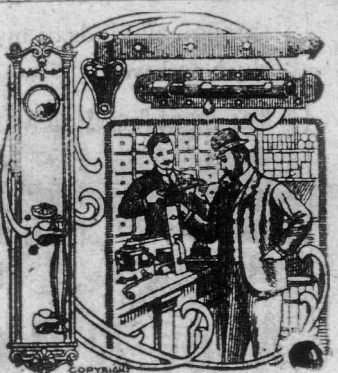
Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911

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Valuable Time Wasted.

Now that the Dominion Government is engaged in the occupation of attempting to drive its reciprocity agreement through parliament by holding out the threat of an immediate dissolution and an appeal to the people it is well to analyse the situation and see which side of the House of Commons is responsible for the present condition of affairs. With the end of the fiscal year the government finds itself with very little supply voted, and the sole reason of this is that no serious attempt has been made by the powers that be to obtain the passage of estimates for the coming twelve months. One day on an average a week since the Christmas recess was devoted to supply, and it was within jurisdiction of Mr. Fielding if he seriously wished to get the money to carry out the undertaking of the various departments to move the House into committee of supply every day in the week. But Fielding saw otherwise. For seven weeks now the reciprocity agreement has blocked the wheels of progress. Precipitated into the arena of party politics without as Mr. Sifton says due consideration or study the agreement has become a veritable octopus which has strangled the life out of the session's march to prorogation and has placed the government in the unenviable position of trying to force on parliament and the people a measure concerning the full meaning of which they are still totally in the dark and for which no mandate exists.

So when the Government complains that the opposition is blocking supply it is shutting its eyes to the obvious fact that it is impossible for the opposition or any other group of men to block something which is not put before it for consideration. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding have after the past seven weeks learned the bitter lesson that in attempting to force the agreement down the throat of parliament they were attempting a task too great even for their daring disregard of what is right and proper in the interests of the public of Canada. All the opposition has done is to consider from every viewpoint the meaning of this much wanted "bargain" brought home from Washington by the Laurier missionaries.

The opposition has nothing to fear if Sir Wilfrid Laurier carries out his bluff, and summons up sufficient courage to take the plunge. Not only will the fight be waged on the reciprocity issue but the record of the administration with its long series of scandals will be placed squarely before the people. What will the business men of Canada think of the record of the National Transcontinental railway which was to have originally cost \$50,000,000 according to the expert calculations of the government advisers but has already eaten up \$150,000,000 with more yet to come? What of the Quebec bridge lying a tangled mass of steel at the bottom of the St. Lawrence encumbered by the whitening bones of the 60 workmen employed on the undertaking at the time of the collapse? This is a blot on the page of Laurierism which will take years to erase. There is the Intercolonial with its incubus of patronage, which remains a burden upon the pockets of the Canadian people. If Canada is a dearer country to live in today than the United States it is due to the customs and excise taxation. Inefficiency and worse on the part of the administration stare the people in the face. The grotesque attempts to cover up wrong-doings and burke enquiry would be language were their import not so serious. In the Department of Marine and Fisheries hundreds and thousands of dollars were squandered and few of the offenders brought to adequate justice. At every step Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have fought the demand of the opposition that full and free enquiry should be made into the administration of the great spending departments and the lid has been kept screwed tightly on. Only a few days ago the legitimate request that a royal commission probe into the affairs surrounding the Farmers Bank and the issue by Mr. Fielding of the certificate which gave this institution the right to rob depositors and shareholders was refused and the government also voted down a resolution for an enquiry into the open scandal of the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian reserve where 40,000 acres of land were siphoned from these wards of the people by bribery and fraud, and sold at \$5 an acre to political dealers and friends of the administration—lands among the best in Manitoba worth \$25 an acre.

These are some of the things—and instances could be multiplied—which brand the regime of Laurierism as the most corrupt and venal which has ever had the destinies of Canada in its keeping. Is it any wonder that the opposition is ready to place the issues before the people when the moment comes? The Laurier record is strewn with failure, with wrong-doing and incapacity. The last dying efforts to gain a certain amount of favor in the west by trucking to Uncle Sam has already proved to be a misjudged one. With such a record to carry the Government enters the fray seriously handicapped. Its wrong-doing is known its cynical disregard for the people's rights unblushingly avowed and surely when the opportunity is given them the voters of the Dominion will express their views unmistakably thereon.

The Government's Financial Showing.

Following is the statement of the Province's receipts and expenditure for the year ended Sept. 30, 1910 as shown in the Provincial Auditor's report on the public accounts:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dominion Subsidy, Provincial Secretary's Fees, Provincial Auditor's Fees, Registrar of Deeds, County Court Fees, etc.

Receipts for year ended 30th September, 1910.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dominion Subsidy, Provincial Secretary's Fees, Provincial Auditor's Fees, Registrar of Deeds, County Court Fees, etc.

Expenditure for the year ended 30th Sept., 1910. Administration of Justice, Boards of Health, Coroners' Inquests, Department of Agriculture, Executive Council, Education, Election, Exhibitions, Hospital for Insane, Interest, Legislation, Library and Stenographer's Office, Miscellaneous, Paupers, Postage, Public Lands, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer's Department, Provincial Auditor's Department, Provincial Building, Registry Office, etc.

Sessional Notes.

The House met on Tuesday 21st. at 3.45. After questions and other matters of routine, Mr. Speaker called for "Orders of the Day," but Mr. Wyatt rose and enquired about the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. He wanted to know why this vacancy was so long continued. He went on to show the eminence to which Mr. Justice Hodgson had attained both at the bar and on the bench. It was much to be regretted that he had been obliged to resign. But the vacancy having taken place, why was it not filled before now? The two Judges have for a long time been doing the business of the courts; but there were many disadvantages connected with this condition of things. This was particularly unfortunate in the court of appeal, where the decision of a trial judge is under consideration. The trial judge is one of the court of appeal and has with him only one other judge. If the trial judge holds his original decision the matter remains as in the first case. In the Court of Chancery, the same or even greater inconveniences steadily prevail. As a matter of fact, under the present condition of things, we have no court of appeal in equity. There is no court to try a number of cases pending. This is an unfortunate condition of things. He enumerated several cases involving very large amounts of money, which were hung up in this court for want of a quorum on the Bench. The parties to all these cases were sufferers on this account. He recited the dates of the appointments of Judges when vacancies occurred in our Supreme Court since 1876, and showed that, in no case, did a vacancy exist longer than ten days. He showed that the same expedition applied in the appointment of County Court Judges, the vacancies existed only for a few days, or at most a month or so. Why then was such delay allowed to exist in the present case? Mr. Wyatt concluded his speech by moving the following resolution: "Resolved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General in Council praying that his Excellency may without further delay make an appointment to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery caused by the resignation of the Honorable Mr. Justice Hodgson."

Hon. G. E. Hughes undertook to defend to Government's position in the matter. He concluded his brief remarks by moving an amendment to Mr. Wyatt's motion.

The Leader of the Opposition considered that this was a question, sufficiently important to receive the serious attention of the House, and the House had a right to hear from the Premier on the matter. In addition to the cases enumerated by Mr. Wyatt, he cited several others involving thousands and thousands of dollars, that have been hung up in the Court of Chancery to the loss and inconvenience of the parties thereto. There is an advantage, he said, that Justice delayed is Justice refused? In the face of all these wrongs and inconveniences the Government organ says the Dominion Government will make the appointment, "when they are good and ready," and the Hon. member for Charlottetown, Mr. Hughes, advises the Federal authorities to make the appointment "with all convenient despatch." There is an opinion current that the delay is in consequence of political reasons, if

the department of Justice involves itself in political tangles it is little less than disgraceful. If the delay is not for political reasons, what is the reason? This appointment should not be made a matter of political convenience. It is a matter of duty, a matter of the greatest importance. The object of the amendment moved by Mr. Hughes is to kill the resolution. He is quite an adept at this kind of work in the House. The influence of the members from this Province, in the House of Commons should be brought to bear on the authorities in this matter, but the voices of three out of four of these are stifled, and we have to suffer in consequence. We are entitled to a full Bench. In any case before the courts we are entitled to have the full staff of all the members of any branch of the legal machinery. Eleven jurymen cannot render a legal verdict where twelve are required. Delay may mean the death of witnesses and many other misfortunes to parties to cases hung up in the Courts. These are some of the many reasons why this vacancy should not continue longer.

The Leader of the Government tried to shield himself and his friends from the onslaught of the opposition, and to slur over the exceedingly improper condition of things allowed to continue in this important matter. He set up the plea that the appointment of Judges pertains to the Federal authorities. He defended the amendment.

Mr. Arsenault asked the Leader of the Government if he would deny that he had for a considerable time, been a candidate for the position of Judge to fill the vacancy in question? Was it not true that the Leader of the Government and another man in political life were jockeying for position in the case? Let the Premier answer these questions. It was disgraceful to this House if it has not yet made any representations in this matter. When we have a grievance, should we not have a mouthpiece, and who should act in this capacity if not the Legislature where in our representatives occupy their positions to act for the people?

Mr. Palmer continued the discussion on behalf of the Government. He, of course, opposed the original resolution, and favored the amendment.

Mr. McLean thought Mr. Palmer could not show that any appointment to the Bench, in this Province had been submitted to the Bar Society, as he would like to indicate was the proper association to take it up. He pointed out that a litigant who had an appeal taken against him always suffered by delay. The longer the delay the worse became his chances. He moved an amendment to the amendment that the word "convenient" be struck out of the amendment.

Mr. Wyatt referring to Mr. Cox's remarks, that the whole object of the opposition in pushing for an appointment of a Judge was to create a vacancy by the appointment of the Premier, so that the Government would be beaten at a General Election, said that, no doubt the member from Morell felt frightened on that point. No doubt, he said, Mr. Cox was right, an appeal to the people would place the Government in a minority. Mr. Cox showed most conclusively that the position was kept vacant in consequence of political expediency.

The discussion was continued by Hon. L. McDonald, Mr. Dobie, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wyatt, the Leader of the Government and the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Mathieson said that the Premier's statement that this was probably the first intimation the Governor General would have regarding this matter was surely a most extraordinary statement. He felt sure the matter had been brought to the notice of the Governor General. If it had not it should have been. If it had not the Government of this Province had been derelict in their duty. They should have lost no time in bringing this matter before the proper authorities. It certainly was extraordinary to hear that he should not be in such a rush after the vacancy has existed for nearly a year and litigants are severely suffering. It being six o'clock the House adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon the House met at 3.40. A good deal of time was spent in the asking, answering and explaining of questions.

When the orders of the day were reached, the debate on Mr. Wyatt's resolution relative to the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court was resumed by the Leader of the Opposition. He pointed out that the court of appeal in Equity has never sat since 1883 unless with three Judges. As a consequence this court cannot now sit because there are only two Judges. As a result of the foregoing numerous cases appealed to this court are tied up. It was, therefore, all nonsense to say that two Judges were enough, as the Premier stated. He considered that Mr. Cox had, on the previous day inadvertently expressed the mind of the Government; when he blamed the Opposition for being anxious to have the Leader of the Government appointed to the Bench. Then a general election would be necessary and the Government would be beaten. The whole thing was a matter of political expediency; certainly a scandalous position.

The matter was further sharply discussed by the Leader of the Government, Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Arsenault. The vote was then taken on Mr. McLean's amendment to the amendment. The vote stood 14 to 14. The speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the Government against Mr. McLean's motion. The question was then taken on the amendment and passed without division. The main motion as amended then passed without division.

The House next went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Prince County Publishing Company with Mr. McKinnon in the chair. The bill was reported from committee agreed to with a slight amendment.

The House then went into committee on a bill amending the Charlottetown incorporation act. Progress was reported when the speaker took the chair at six o'clock. The House then adjourned at 8 o'clock same evening.

The House resumed the sitting at 8.30 in the evening, and immediately went into committee to further consider the bill amending the vital statistics act. Discussion was participated in by Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Arsenault, the Leader of the Government the Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Wyatt, Dr. Warburton and Mr. Dobie. Progress was reported at 10.30. The House then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

House met at 3.45, on Thursday 23rd. A great number of questions were asked by members of opposition many of them repeated from previous days. Some were answered, but in the majority of cases the stereotyped answer was returned that "the information would be prepared."

The House went into further committee on the bill amending the Charlottetown incorporation act. The bill was reported with some slight amendments.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill incorporating the Canada Dextrine Company was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House, with Mr. McKinnon in the chair. The bill was reported without amendment. Several bills were reported from the private bills

committee. The House then went into Committee on a bill promoted by Mr. Mathieson, to change the Sir name of Frederick Duncan Burke to the name "Berkeley." The bill was reported without amendment.

On a motion of Mr. Cumiskey commissioner of Public Works, for the House to go into committee to make one change in the rules of the House Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition pointed out that this was irregular and out of order, inasmuch as there was a standing committee on rules and order of which the commissioner was chairman. Any action in this matter could not regularly come before the House except on a report of this Standing Committee. He, therefore, considered the motion out of order and asked Mr. Speaker to so declare it. Mr. Cumiskey thereupon withdrew his motion, and the matter dropped.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Richards, the House went into committee on a resolution to provide for a Farmers' Central Institute and for the expenditure in connection therewith. The resolution was reported agreed to without amendment and a bill in accordance therewith was introduced and read a first time. The House then adjourned to Friday at 3 o'clock.

The House met on Friday at 3.50. After petitions and questions, the Leader of the Opposition called the Premier's attention to the fact that certain questions relative to boring for coal and expenditure in connection therewith had not been fully answered. The Leader of the Government in reply gave explanations purporting to cover all sections of the question.

A bill amending the Charlottetown incorporation act was then read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill introduces the ballot for civic elections.

Hon. Mr. Hughes moved an amendment regarding a property qualification only for candidates for Councillors. The Leader of the Government and Hon. L. McDonald expressed their disapproval of the introduction of ballot voting. The Leader of the Government said that he would not interpose his personal objection to the introduction of the ballot, as it had been here asked for by the Mayor and City Councillors.

The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that, contrary to the declaration of the Premier, the ballot was the real issue in the civic elections last year. Mr. Lyons pronounced in favor of it in his election card, then Mr. Rogers, the other majority candidate followed suit. By endeavoring to have ballot voting, the City of Charlottetown was only placing itself on a level with Summerside, Souris and all civilized Communities.

The amendment of Hon. Mr. Hughes, to remove the rental qualifications for Councillor and make the qualification real estate worth \$1,000 gave rise to some discussion. The Leader of the Opposition considered it rather extraordinary for the Hon. member for Charlottetown to require a property qualification for Councillors when candidates for the Legislature or for the House of Commons require no such qualifications. The amendment was put to vote and the chairman declared it carried on a vote of 14 to 12; but Mr. Mathieson pointed out that two members on the Government side were not in their places when the question was put and should not be counted. Thereupon the chairman declared the motion carried on his casting vote. The House then adjourned.

House met on Saturday at 11.15. After the usual routine committee was resumed on the bill amending the Charlottetown incorporation Act Mr. Mathieson again took strong exception to the amendment proposed by Hon. Mr. Hughes, providing for wiping out the rental qualification for Councillors. He was followed by Mr. McLean who severely animadverted upon the injustice involved in this amendment. Both speakers pointed out that many of those conducting the largest business establishments in Charlottetown were not owners of real estate but were carrying on their business in rented premises. They demanded that Mr.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE ST., A. D. 1911.

In re estate of John Murnaghan, late of Peake's Station, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, do. &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or Illerns person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition, on file, of Lottie Murnaghan, of Peake's Station, aforesaid, Administratrix of the said estate praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Monday, the third day of April next coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said estate should not be passed and the estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James A. McLean, Esq., Proctor for said petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, and in front of the School-house situated at Peake's Station and Mount Stewart respectively, so that all persons interested in the said estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate, Judge of Probate March 1, 1911-41



Price \$250.

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

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

Alley & Co.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Saturday April 22nd, 1911 at 12 o'clock noon. All that tract of land being part of Common Lots Numbers Nineteen and Twenty in Charlottetown Common bounded and described as follows, that is to say—A line commencing on the Western side of the Malpeque Road in the South East angle of the said lot and running thence along the said Road Southerly Seventy-three Links or to the Northwest angle of a plot of land sold by Francis Xavier Links to Owen Connolly; thence along the Northern boundary line thereof, Westerly Three Chains and Thirty-two Links; thence North Seventy-three Links or to the South West angle of a piece of land in possession of Andrew McQuade; thence Easterly on the Southern boundary of the said Andrew McQuade's land Three Chains and Thirty-two Links to a place of Commencement.

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Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, March 15.

The arguments submitted by Mr. R. L. Borden in support of his motion that in view of the failure of the United States Congress to approve the reciprocity agreement...

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 hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs...

"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 that 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 Latta, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

fortune to differ from Sir William Van Horne. There have been occasions when we have had to differ from him in the past; I shall regret if we have to differ from him in the future, but if this matter shall take such a shape that on the one side we have Sir William Van Horne and various other estimable men, and on the other the toiling masses of the people of Canada...

It is any wonder that Mr. Foster promptly characterized this as an appeal unworthy of even the Minister of Finance? It shows the smallness of the mind of the man who delegates to himself a better knowledge of business conditions than men like Sir William Van Horne who have built up Canada's transportation routes and aided her progress.

What Your Husband Doesn't Tell you.

You are a wife. Are you also your husband's friend? You are the mother of his children—are you mother to his thoughts, dreams and aspirations as well? If not, then your married life falls in being the perfect relationship it might otherwise be.

The woman who begins by insisting that she shall remain on a pedestal to her husband—who teaches him to think of her womanhood as something too fine and rare to be bothered with every day doings of masculinity—invariably ends by finding herself on a footstool instead, somewhere below her husband's range of vision.

Neither a pedestal or a footstool is a comfortable place to occupy, however, and a chair by either side of the hearth will stand for a better and nobler state of things. The husband and wife who go arm in arm make the ideal marriage.

The only really happy marriages are those where the husband and the wife are completely absorbed in each other's interests and personalities, where their relationship is of such a close nature that they can think aloud with each other, as Balzac puts it:

It is the first few months of life together which determine the happiness of the married pair. Both the man and the woman are most impressionable then; habits are formed in those days which cling through life. This is the period above all others where forbearance, tenderness and intelligence are most needed. In such days the young husband will open his heart and mind to his wife if she cares to see into them; equally at this period will be most easily repulsed, and the doors of speech once shut will never swing so wide again. It depends on these days that your husband will, and will not, tell you all through life.

How many things there are which your husband doesn't tell you! Indeed, so far as his life is concerned, you are in almost utter ignorance. You see him in the evenings or on Sundays, half concealed behind the screen of a newspaper, or in some public place of amusement where confidence are out of the question. You know that very often he comes home tired and irritable, and that it takes all your will-power to avert a quarrel over trifles. You shrug your shoulders, conclude you have married the prize Disagreeable Man, and refuse to be drawn into a disagreement. This is not to be despised, for there is a great deal in keeping one's temper under trying circumstances, but you can do much more. Perhaps if you knew why he came home night after night in such a nervous state you could chase that frown away from his brow and make home happier for all concerned. Do you take the trouble to ask him about his problems, or do you just carelessly set his irritability down to his innately unpleasant nature and never seek to fathom its cause?

You think that you have it very hard at home with so much household work to do or with unwilling and incompetent servants to manage, with the children to watch over nearly every moment, and the thousand and one wheels of the household machinery to keep oiled. But does your husband tell you anything of the strain of his own life? Few men talk of their struggles except now and then, but it is this priceless now and then which counts materially.

I am a woman—and one who believes to a certain extent in the so-called "Rights of Women," but I also believe in doing simple justice to the other sex. The women who have gone out into a man's world and performed a man's work know that the strain of working in the world of business—where competition, trickery, and the lack of capital are frightful deterrents—is something well nigh heart-breaking.

Now the husband, as the breadwinner for the family, has to combat such forces at every hand, day in and day out, and if he slips back the wife and kiddies will suffer. To me the noblest thing that men do is this shouldering the responsibility for a family, though it may be selfish in a way. There is something almost pathetic in the way men go to work day after day to find bread and butter, or trifles and honey, according to the standards of their living. I am not belittling the woman's share in the scheme of things. In its own way it is not less important.

Does your husband tell you, little Mrs. Jenny Wren, that the world sometimes bears down upon him so heavily that it almost seems unbearable? Does he lay his head on your breast, as little Dorothy might when something in her childish world has gone wrong, and confess to you all his worries and perplexities? Do you help him to unloosen his pack and rest his shoulders for a time? If he does not come to you in this way, then you have lost some of the sweetest moments of your life, for it is at such times that the bonds between a husband and wife tighten for eternity.

Does your husband tell you that the promotion he has worked for years for has been secured by another man with more "pull," and that because of it the summer vacation he had planned in his heart for you has all "gone up in smoke"? Or, if he is a farmer, does he confide in you that the late spring is going to make his work twice as hard and his crops uncertain? You may know some of these things without being told, but it is the actual telling that will help both yourself and your husband. On the other hand, perhaps you have discouraged his confidences so often by lack of interest or time to listen to them that he no longer thinks of telling his worries to you. You have led him to believe that your domestic troubles are of much more importance than his business ones, and so night after night he comes home with sealed lips, not only as to the day's failures, but as to its triumphs as well. Man is a sociable creature and if he cannot confide in his wife their married happiness is in great danger. He can very easily find women who will lend an attentive ear, and whether he does or not depends on the strength or weakness of the man.

There is another large and important class of things which your husband doesn't tell you, things which affect you directly as well as your life together. Perhaps this one is a more difficult problem to handle, for it usually comes at the most critical period of your married life—the "mid-channel" period—when you are both rather on each other's nerves, no matter how deep or true your love may be in reality. If you have not had the opportunity of seeing Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's great play called "Mid-Channel," get the book and read it, for it is one of the few staged stories of married life which can really help one. Most plays of the sort are foolish, hysterical things, woven about absurd problems and portraying impossible men and women. In this play the inevitable masculine friend of the family—who goes about waving an olive branch between the husband and wife—tells the married pair that midway between Folkestone and Bologna—mid-channel—there is a famous shoal. There is broken water over this shoal and passengers feel a little uncomfortable until it is passed. "So also, he explains, there is a ridge or shoal in marriage, mid-channel. The first illusions have worn away; familiarity has bred something not very different from contempt; a sense of boredom has sprung up, more than a little difficult to endure. The husband has ceased to be a lover; the wife has become less of an idol and has not yet attained the complete security of becoming a friend. The things your husband doesn't tell you! What libraries they would fill—and it seems to me that they would be consulting books of all lawyers in cases of divorce. Whether you are just passing out of dock with the still lodged in the ribbons of your hat, whether you are "mid-channel" with the treacherous waters under you, or whether you are nearly through with your "crossing," you will find that the things your husband does not tell you are the most important of all. Try to lessen their number by your own efforts. It will be worth your while.—The Delineator.

"You seem to have a grouch." "Notice it, do you?" "You bet. What do you do for it?" "Try to give it pleasant company. Good day."

Summer School for Teaching Sisters.

The Catholic University of Washington has completed arrangements for the Summer School which will be conducted under its auspices during the months of July and August for the benefit of the members of the different teaching Sisterhoods as well as for lay women teachers who may desire to take advantage of the opportunity it affords for special studies.

Some time ago the trustees of the University authorized the establishment of a Normal Institute for Teaching Sisters in the immediate vicinity of the University and under its direction. This Summer School is, in reality, the first step towards the realization of this project. Work done at the Summer School will count for the degrees which will be granted later on by the Normal Institute. This recognition will be given on the basis of one full course at the Summer School equalling two hours a week for half a year at the Institute.

It is the intention of those in charge of the Summer School to place the halls on the University Campus in the hands of competent women who will conduct them as homes for those in attendance at the sessions of the school. A graduate of Trinity College will act as Dean and will be intrusted with all arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the Sisters who follow the classes. Special rates are offered to all, and these may be learned by application to the University authorities.

The sessions of the Summer School will continue from July 1 to August 7. The course of instruction comprises lectures on Philosophy, Education, Language, History, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Mathematics, Art, Music and Library Science. The classes will be conducted by the Professors of the University and special lectures from different institutions.

This announcement marks an epoch in the history of Catholic education in America. The teaching sisters of the country, fully abreast of the times, have attended, whenever possible, the summer schools conducted by secular universities. Now the Catholic University of America, easily the peer of any other American university in its teaching capacity, opens its doors to the Catholic teachers with a fully organized pedagogical school which will insure the most congenial surroundings, the truest proportions of curriculum and inspiring atmosphere of Catholic scholarship to those teachers whose life is one long act of devotion to the Faith. The good results to be expected from this department are incalculable. Every Catholic should do all in his power to make this first session of the Summer School popular, so that the developments to follow, the foundation of the Normal Institute and the permanent service of the University to women teachers of America, can be made sure for all time.

During these months the Apostolic Mission House will conduct a Summer School for Catholics as an auxiliary but not an adjunct of the University Summer School.—Catholic Bulletin.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Sir, — I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE, Dartmouth.

"I borrowed \$50 from a perfect stranger today." "Never saw him before?" "Nor he me." "You must have winning ways." "No; I had security. He was a loan shark."

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"I had an argument with a man over politics today." "Did you convince him?" "Sure." "What did you say?" "I hit him with a brick."

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MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost. Let Us Make Your Suit! Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us? The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here--Moderately Priced. NEW SWELL SHIRTS. PRETTY NECKWEAR. MACLELLAN BROS.

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Flying Machines. A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, nor was Scott's Emulsion. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.