

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1912

Vol. XLII, No. 15

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

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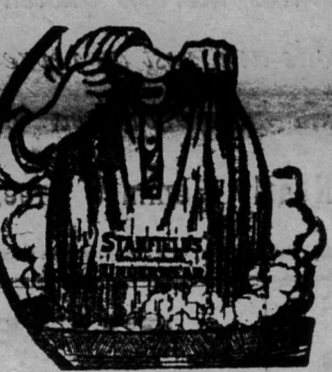
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Ch'town, July, 1911—8m



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Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D.

Aug. 15 1906—3m

## ROME LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, March 17th, 1912.

Perhaps it is true to say that few weeks of a more stirring character have passed in Rome for some years. By the attempt upon the life of Victor Emmanuel the whole city was thrown into a state of commotion for a whole day. From a little after 8 a. m., when D'Alba, the stone-mason of twenty-one, fired at the King, until midnight, intense excitement reigned throughout the city. The business houses closed at noon; the tramway service ceased; the school children were disbanded; thousands crowded to the Quirinal to cheer the King and Queen, who had together shared in the danger of death; and indignation was written on every face against the young Roman anarchist.

As those who have visited Rome are aware, the Corso is the principal street in Rome; however as the King and Queen left the Quirinal for Mars in the Pantheon for the soul of King Humbert at an hour before the work of the day began, the would-be assassin had free play. But with all this it is curious that the thoroughfare of the royal route should have been left unguarded when we consider that plots against King Victor were in the air, and information had been conveyed to the Italian police of the monarch's danger.

None felt more satisfaction than his Holiness at the failure of the attempt upon the King. 'Let us thank God for it,' murmured Pius the Tenth on being informed that no harm had befallen either of the sovereigns; and on several occasions during the day he asked for the latest information on the affair.

Curiously enough Freemasonry of late years allows no occasion of public importance to pass by without elbowing in its unwelcome form in some way or other. And on Friday, while the Prime Minister Giorli, during his address to the Chamber of Deputies, said they had to thank Providence for the King's escape, that morning Masonry passed an order of the day protesting against the attack, and expressing its pleasure that the LATER had preserved his life.

In almost every part of the Eternal City sprigs of shamrock might be seen on the Feast of the Apostle of Ireland; for of late years St. Patrick's Day has come to be regarded as quite a feature in Roman life. The Irish colony has grown in numbers and influence, though its members did not suffice to fill the new Church of St. Patrick. At the Basilica of S. Agatha of the Gotha, which belongs to the Irish College, and the Irish Franciscan Church of S. Isadore, where High Mass was celebrated in each at 10 a. m., there was a concourse of Catholic visitors from London, various cities of Canada and the United States who did not forget their ancestors had come from the land of St. Patrick. That sturdy patriot Bishop, Dr. O'Donnell of Raphoe, made St. Patrick's ring with burning eloquence as he told the story of the National Apostle. In S. Isadore's, one of the leading preachers of the Dominican Order, Dr. Keane, O. P., Tallaght, Dublin, an old friend of Father Tom Burke's, occupied the pulpit. Nor were members of the Sacred College absent. Cardinal Biletti, Cardinal Martinelli and Cardinal Falconio presided in S. Agatha's, S. Patrick's and S. Isadore's respectively at one or other of the different functions held in honor of the Saint. The following list comprises the more important of the guests who were present at St. Patrick's Day banquet at the Irish College:—Their Excellencies Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinal Biletti, the Most Rev. Archbishop Sbarretti, the Secretary of the Congregation of Religious, Archbishop Robert Seton (late of Newark, U. S. A.); Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; Right Rev. Bishop Glick, Bishop of the English College; Right Rev. Bishop Kennedy, Bishop of the American College; Mgr. Fraser, Rector of the Scotch College; Right Rev. Mgr. Riggi, Pontifical Master of Ceremonies; Mgr. Verde, Defender of the Faith; Mgr. Luasio, Professor, Apollinare College; Very Rev. David Fleming, O. P. M., Councillor of the Holy Office; Very Rev. Dr. Bassi, O. P.; Very Rev. J. Dolan, P. S. M.; Very Rev. J. Crocchi, O. P.; Very Rev. J. Coughlan, O. C.; Very Rev. J. McGonnis, O. O.; Very Rev. P. Perrini, Rector of Canadian College; Rev. Professor Lepicieri, O. S. M.; Right Rev. Mgr. Borgogni; Mgr. Rella, Vice-Director of Sistine Choir; Mgr. Tizi, Rev. Canon Sinibaldi, Roman Vicar; His Honor Judge Heydon, Colonel Vaughan, Commentatore Leonori, Chevalier Cortesi, Associated Press; Chevalier P. L. O'Connell, Captain Barle Teelling, Mr.

J. P. Lyons, Cork; Mr. J. Crocin, Cork, etc., etc.

To one who likes the glorious beauty of Italy, the cool breezing air of March, and at the same time takes an interest in the objects and places of interest so closely connected with the struggles of the primitive Christians, the precincts of Rome are now especially attractive both to visitors and residents in the 'City of the Pope and Martyr.' Among these the ground covered by the Appian Way as far beyond the walls as the Catacombs of Pope S. Callistus, is richer in sacred memories than any other part, and therefore a quick walk on the 'Queen of Roads' will be fraught with profit and pleasure. How much history, pagan and Christian, is associated with this truly royal way! Every stone has drunk blood; every yard of it has its own dark or bright story. But there is one spot on the Appian Way, two miles from the city walls, which one always loves to visit, for there stands a little chapel where Christ is said to have appeared to St. Peter. The story is graphically told by Mrs. Jameson: 'After the burning of Rome, Nero threw upon the Christians the accusation of having fired the city. This was the origin of their persecution, in which many perished by terrible and hitherto unheard of deaths. The Christian converts brought Peter not to expose his life. As he fled along the Appian Way about two miles from the gates, he was met by a vision of our Saviour travelling towards the city. Struck with amazement, he exclaimed, 'Lord, whither goest thou?' To which, the Saviour, looking upon him with mild sadness, replied, 'I go to Rome to be sacrificed a second time, and vanished. Peter, taking this as a sign that he was to submit himself to the sufferings prepared for him, immediately turned back to the city. (This story is told by S. Ambrose.) Michelangelo's famous statue, now in the Church of S. Maria Sopra Minerva, is supposed to represent Christ as He appeared to St. Peter on this occasion. A cast or copy of it is in the little church of 'Domine Quo Vadis.'

Ever since the late Consistory, special attention has been paid by the secular press of the United States to things Catholic. So solicitous has it been for the future of the Church that it has been kind enough to choose as next Pope one of the three American Cardinals, and over the odds it has shaken its solemn head. This has provoked laughter. But the secular journals have gone on a different track, by proclaiming the Church as dying slowly in Europe, and must depend on America for the future. 'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.' If this belief suits sectarians, why, of course, let them nurse it. However, it is just as well that I should take as an example one country to show that not only is Catholicity holding its ground, but it is growing numerically stronger. Take the German Empire, which Luther snatched from the unity of the Church. What magnificent progress is being made there! Today Germany counts no less than forty-one busy Bishops, 23,511 priests, and 23,038,176 fervent and militant Catholics when necessity arises. How many of either had you there a century ago? Take Holland, England, Scotland, Denmark, Switzerland—all Protestant countries—and you find a similar increase in favor of the old Faith.

Though both Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli had expressed a desire that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church might pass away unobserved, the date has become one of surprise for both, especially for him whom so many expected to occupy today the Chair of St. Peter. From various countries messages of congratulation reached the two princes on the 14th inst., for it was at the Consistory of March 14th, 1887, that Leo XIII created these Cardinals. The Chapter of St. Peter's embraced the occasion of honoring its Archpriest by conferring medals in gold, silver and bronze in memory of Cardinal Rampolla's Cardinalatial Jubilee. These it has distributed to the Holy Father and the College of Cardinals. Seeing that the Sicilian Cardinal has already donated 100,000 lire towards the renovation of the marble pavement of St. Peter's, and that he has decided to bear the expense of covering the great pillars of the Basilica with the same kind of stone, an appropriate gift of a mosaic representing the interior of the 'Cathedral of Christendom' has been offered to him by the Chapter. Though Cardinal Rampolla is only 68, he continues to live in great retirement since the death of Leo XIII. by reason of his health. The long tireless years spent by him as Secretary of State has told upon his constitution so that, though he still

labors in the Roman Congregation, he is far from being the powerful individual one might have seen striding before his carriage and pair on the roads outside Rome a dozen years ago. Though his more travelled brother Prince will be seventy-six next December, he looks almost as young as Cardinal Rampolla. Years deal lightly with the tall willowy form of the giant born at Genazzano on the Sabine range; for Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli is as straight and strong as he was a score of years ago.

## Articles From the Catholic Encyclopedia.

### "SALVE REGINA."

The development of Christian devotion in postional forms peculiarly its own occupied fifteen centuries of European history. All or nearly all of this magnificent heritage of hymns and spiritual canticles Protestantism would have swept up and consigned to the rubbish heap, for the preposterous 'reformers' of the sixteenth century, if they were the accumulated dust of the Middle Ages and beyond that, either worthless or worse. The 'Salve Regina' stirred Martin Luther to the use of 'Some very sharp language'—whatever that may have sounded like. Of course 'Lauda Sion' and 'Pange Lingua' like 'Verbum Supernum' had to be black-listed: they were flagrant expressions of what one of the most notorious of the 'Thirty-nine Articles' calls 'blasphemous and a dangerous deceit.' It is to be feared that the brutality of the Protestant Reformers has had its effect also, indirectly, upon Catholic habits of thought. Catholics of these days are probably not so familiar with the old Latin hymns as Catholics of the thirteenth century, when it seemed quite natural that little St. Hugh of Lincoln should sing 'Alma Redemptoris Mater' to himself as he walked home from school every afternoon. This is one of the benefits which we may expect to derive from The Catholic Encyclopedia—a benefit of which very few outside the small circle of the editors and their advisers every thought as the earliest it has reminded Catholics, and now Catholics too of the Church's half-forgotten wealth of liturgical resources and perhaps the most obviously beautiful portions of our Latin Liturgy are these hymns.

The thirteenth volume of The Encyclopedia, like the twelfth, happens to be particularly rich in this hymnology article, owing to its alphabetical position—'Rv. to Sin.' It contains a very interesting and certainly very interesting group of articles, by Prof. Henry of Oronsbrook Seminary, on hymns beginning with 'Salve' and other words of frequent recurrence. Prof. Henry displays an intimate knowledge of the history as well as the structure of these venerable and beautiful compositions, and it is incidentally, matter of congratulation that one of our leading institutions of Catholic learning should feel the influence of so accomplished an ecclesiologist.

### CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

An illuminating article on the great prelate and statesman Cardinal Richelieu, appears in the thirteenth volume of The Catholic Encyclopedia and is written by the French historian and critic Georges Goyau. Consecrated a Bishop just after attaining the age of manhood, Richelieu enjoyed one of the most remarkable and picturesque careers in history, becoming indeed the power behind the throne and dominating France. According to M. Goyau, Richelieu's political policy can be reduced to two principal ideas: the domestic unification of France, and opposition to the House of Austria. At home he had to contend with constant conspiracies. That Richelieu was possessed of religious sentiments, M. Goyau asserts, cannot be overestimated. It was he who in February, 1638, prompted the declaration by which Louis XIII consecrated the Kingdom of France to the Virgin Mary; in the ministry he surrounded himself with priests and religious. He had a high idea of the sacerdotal dignity, was continually protesting against the encroachments of the parlements on the jurisdiction of the Church, and advised the king to choose as bishops only those who shall have passed after their studies a considerable time in the seminaries, the places established for the study of the ecclesiastical functions. Besides the extraordinary amount of work that he performed for Church and State, Richelieu found time to interest himself in literature, of which he was a patron, and to him is due the honor of founding the French Academy.

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It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cure it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Costine, White Head, Que., writes:—'I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and was sent to Montreal to the Hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second one I found a big change; now to-day I am cured.'

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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.

## Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the glands of your children. Give them De-Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

The Teacher—But all these do not bear fruit. In what way are the others useful? Papist—Theirs good to climb.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Brown—I am going home now doctor and I'm tired and worn out. What ought I to take? Dr. Woodberry Mason—Take a car.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The Lady—I thought you said you were looking for work. The Hobo—Well, I am, mum, but I don't want to get it right now. I'm after class today.

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

Driver—Waiter, this chop is very small. Waiter (a raw hand)—Yes sir; but you'll find it will take a good while to eat it.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Hubbard (chivering)—It's bitterly cold. Why don't you button up your jacket? W.F.—The ideal Why, if I did that, no one would know it is lined with fur.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1912

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Please send in your Subscriptions.

Our Provincial Finances.

As briefly stated in our issue of last week, the Provincial Auditor's report on the Public Accounts of the Province, for the year ended September 30, 1911, shows the total receipts for the twelve months to have been \$384,797.82, and the total expenditure \$416,631.08. This would leave a deficit on the year's financial transactions of \$31,833.26. But this does not show the difference between revenue and expenditure, for in the total receipts calculated above, is included an amount of \$10,000, proceeds of debentures sold during the year. As these \$10,000 of debentures are a charge against the Province and constitute that much of the Public debt, they must be added to the debit side of the account. We shall then have, on the face of the public accounts, an expenditure of \$416,631.08 as against receipts amounting to \$374,797.82, and an addition to the Provincial debt of \$41,833.26. That is the amount added to the Provincial debt by our Liberal friends in the last year of their political existence in this Province, after holding office for over twenty years and a half. All will admit that as deficit producers and debt creators, they established a most unenviable record.

The report places the Provincial debt at \$904,344.51; but adds a note to the effect that unpaid accounts, accrued interest and unfinished contracts are not included. These odds and ends along with various other liabilities leaves upon our Province a burden of debt dangerously near the million mark. The public debt is made up in the Auditor's balance sheet as follows: Debenture debt, less sinking fund, \$726,662.18; loans account, \$83,906.23; due to Banks, \$93,776.10. Total, \$904,344.51.

One of the largest items on the debit side of the account is that paid in interest on the Provincial debt, \$39,041.63. That is over \$36,000 more for a year's interest than was paid the year before the late Liberal Government came into power in this Province. As a matter of fact, it is also gathered too much interest for a Province such as ours to be paying; consequently the debt which calls for such a large amount of interest annually is far more than should be saddled upon the people of this Island.

There are many other features of the auditor's report, all damaging in the highest degree to the administrative reputation of the late Liberal Government, to which reference might be made; but they are of a piece with other numerous shortcomings, upon which we have passed judgment from time to time. It had been the fashion of the late Liberal Government, on the occasion of the annual appearance of the public accounts report and the delivery of the budget speech, to look backwards instead of forward. Such venerable chestnuts as the withdrawal of \$200,000 from capital and other imaginary political offences of their opponents, occurrences of the middle of the last century or thereabouts, instead of dealing with the actual questions of the day. The object of such tactics was, of course, to divert attention from their own ruinous mismanagement of our public affairs. It is not the intention of the present Government to pursue any such silly policy. They are prepared to assume full responsibility for things as they find them, and to outline a sane and progressive policy for the future. All this will be unfolded, we feel sure, when Premier Mathieson delivers his budget speech. We shall then have occasion to discuss the different phases of our financial condition.

The Vacant Senatorship.

The following letter, relative to the present vacancy in the Senate for this County, appeared in the Guardian of the 4th inst:

Dear Sir,—In the Guardian of the 27th, ult., you have an editorial on "The Vacant Senatorship." With much of what is therein advanced I am in accord. I quite agree with you when you point out that "the existing vacancy should be filled by a man of capability and energy, thoroughly conversant with the wants and requirements of the Province, and able to hold his own with the best in council or debate." As to whether or not "the appointment belongs to Queen's County," all I have to say is that that has been the rule in the past. All Senators who have represented this county have been residents of the county.

You intimate that some speculation exists as to whether or not the appointee should be of the same religious faith as the deceased Senator. I certainly think that he should be. There are now three Protestant Senators, and if the existing vacancy should be filled by another Protestant, we would have four Protestant Senators and not one Catholic. Catholics are nearly one half the population of the Province, and surely it would not be fair or just to deprive them of all representation in the Senate. These are my views on the matter, what do you think?

Very truly,  
JUSTICE.

Charlottetown, April 2nd, 1912

This letter, so far as it goes, puts the case very fairly. The two points raised by "Justice," are; whether or not the vacancy should be filled by a Queen's County man, and whether or not the appointee should be a Catholic. While "Justice" deals fairly with these questions, both of them are capable of considerable development.

As to the first point raised, all precedent favors the appointment of a resident of Queen's County. All the Senators for this county have been residents of the county. Haythorne, Montgomery, McDonald, Ferguson and Prowse were all Queen's County men. It will thus be seen that precedent tradition, practice unwritten law or whatever the procedure may be called—all favor the appointment of a resident of Queen's County to fill the existing Senate vacancy for this Province. The same holds good in large measure for the other two Counties. In Prince County Senators Howlan, Arsenault and Yeo, all Prince County men, succeeded one another. The first Senator for King's County was the late Hon. T. H. Haviland. He represented a King's County constituency (Georgetown,) in the Legislature before Confederation, and when we entered the union he was appointed Senator. When he resigned the Senatorship to accept the office of Lieutenant Governor, he was succeeded as Senator by the late Hon. J. S. Carvell, a Charlottetown man. This is the only departure from the practice of appointing Senators from the County which they are to represent, and those who are familiar with

The \$100,000 Additional Subsidy

(Hansard, March 26, 1912.)

Speech of Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P.

Mr. McLEAN (Queen's P. E. I.) I listened with a great deal of satisfaction to the remarks made by the Minister of Finance (Mr. White Led'g) in introducing this measure. He made a very clear and lucid statement of the position which Prince Edward Island occupies today in the Confederation. He tells you Mr. Chairman, and this House, that the government had decided to grant this subsidy of \$100,000, not as he believed, upon legal grounds, but as a matter of equity, that Prince Edward Island was entitled to it in fact, because she had not profited by Confederation. These statements may be true, but I believe that there is a great deal in the statements made by the men who came up here from Prince Edward Island. They put our case not only upon a legal basis, but upon an equitable basis. We do not care very much what part of that case is admitted, whether the legal or the equitable, so long as we get the money. We are getting the money, and I may say that I am proud that I belong to the party that is giving justice to Prince Edward Island. We have been knocking at the door here for several years. We did not start right at Confederation. There was a defect in the terms which Prince Edward Island received from the Dominion; and we have been under disadvantages ever since we entered Confederation. As the Finance Minister has stated there have been deficits almost every year since Confederation. It could not be otherwise. We have not the means; we have not received enough to make both ends meet. We are differently situated from the other provinces. When we entered Confederation, we had industries. True they were only young industries, we had our carriage factories, and a great many other industries. But when we entered Confederation, the wall was taken down and the consequence was that our young industries could not compete with the industries of Upper Canada; the large firms in Upper Canada flooded our provinces with their manufactures and our manufactures went to the wall. The reasons given to the government by the representatives of Prince Edward Island who came here, I think are reasons that must commend themselves to every man in Canada. Let me read just the first clause of the memorial. I will not read the whole document, because it is long and I know the House has already received all the information necessary from the Minister of Finance.

That it was the intention of the founders of Confederation to provide for each province, from the federal revenue, a sum sufficient to enable each province to manage its local affairs without resort to direct taxation. The services assumed by the Dominion together with the subsidies were intended as an equivalent to each province for its surrendered customs and excise duties.

We surrendered our customs and duties. We were getting along very well when we entered this Confederation. We were practically out of debt. It is true, we owed money for our railways, but we had that as an asset, and so were practically out of debt. We came into Confederation, as I have said, on terms not adequate, and the consequence was that we commenced to go back, until now we have a debt of something like \$1,000,000, too large a debt for a small province. The only recourse our province could have, was to appeal to the Dominion for relief. So these gentlemen came up here. My hon. friend from King's P. E. I. (Mr. Hughes) says they have omitted some clauses from this memorial which they should have included in it, and he blames them very much and says they were guilty of a gross breach of duty in not including in this memorial a clause with respect to the Manitoba arrangement. When these gentlemen submitted this memorial to the government, the Manitoba Bill had not been introduced into this House, and no member of that committee knew anything about the terms of that Bill.

(Remainder of Mr. McLean's speech held over for want of space.)

Speech of Mr. D. Nicholson, M. P.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with considerable interest to the hon. mem-

Speech of Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P.

ber for Pictou (Mr. McDonald) who has been very bitter since the question of the car ferry has been brought up here by some hon. members representing Prince Edward Island. He apparently looks at this question from a selfish standpoint, because the trade of Pictou comes from Prince Edward Island, and if it were not for Prince Edward Island, Pictou would hardly exist. It would simply be a place for bats and owls. He finds fault with my hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Mr. White) in that, he says he has given no reason whatever for asking this parliament to contribute \$100,000 a year to Prince Edward Island. I have heard this question discussed by very able men from year to year, but I have never heard a better presentation of the claim of Prince Edward Island put forward by any representative of that Province than that which we had the pleasure of listening to this afternoon. I remember very well hearing Senator Ferguson and Sir Louis Davies discussing this question, but I must say that the Minister of Finance has put the case much more forcibly than I ever heard any Prince Edward Islander put it. At the readjustment in 1906 Sir George Ross, then Premier of Ontario, in the conference here, stated that, in view of the fact that Prince Edward Island would not obtain any increase in subsidy on account of an increase in population, that province ought to be credited with an amount of \$200,000. As a matter of fact our delegates came up here, and accepted \$70,000, or \$130,000 less than Sir George Ross suggested that the province was entitled to. I think from that point of view alone, the Minister of Finance is justified in giving us \$100,000 a year, because every province, under that readjustment, got an increased subsidy. Ontario received an increase of \$629,000. The subsidies paid to Ontario and Quebec were originally fixed on the basis of the population of 1861, but under the readjustment Ontario's subsidy was increased, on account of increase of population by \$629,000. Quebec received an increase of \$429,000; Nova Scotia, \$47,000; Manitoba, \$81,000; British Columbia, \$61,000; and Prince Edward Island nil—not one dollar. Under these circumstances Prince Edward Island did not receive any benefit, and in view of that fact—

Mr. PUGSLEY. Did the hon. gentleman say that Sir George Ross was Premier of Ontario at that time?

Mr. NICHOLSON. He was shortly after that.

Mr. PUGSLEY. Sir James Whitney was premier then, and he was at the conference. Prince Edward Island received the same additional allowance for the administration of government as the other provinces.

Mr. NICHOLSON. No.

Mr. PUGSLEY. I think so.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. The province of Ontario receives \$160,000 and Prince Edward Island \$75,000.

Mr. PUGSLEY. The same proportion.

Mr. NICHOLSON. No proportion at all. We had all the paraphernalia of government as well as any other province, and therefore we lost by it. It is nothing but fair that we should have this \$100,000 increase at the present time. I must say that the present government is the only government that has ever attempted to carry out the terms of Confederation that the Dominion entered into with Prince Edward Island. We were not asking for anything extraordinary, but yet our claims have not been attended to up to the present time. The leader of the opposition came down to Prince Edward Island some years ago, and he dangled before the people that if they voted for the Liberal party they would have a tunnel built. But we have waited for twenty years for that tunnel, and now this car ferry is the only real attempt to carry out the terms of Confederation in that respect. The present government are therefore to be commended for giving us that justice which we have been agitating for during the last thirty-eight years. The government of the right hon. Mr. Borden deserves all credit for that.

Local and other matter crowded out for want of space.

The ice in the Kennebec River at Bath Maine on the 9th, broke up and went out with the ebb tide. The river was open for navigation from its mouth to Augusta on the 10th.

Speech of Mr. D. Nicholson, M. P.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with considerable interest to the hon. mem-

Speech of Mr. D. Nicholson, M. P.

ber for Pictou (Mr. McDonald) who has been very bitter since the question of the car ferry has been brought up here by some hon. members representing Prince Edward Island. He apparently looks at this question from a selfish standpoint, because the trade of Pictou comes from Prince Edward Island, and if it were not for Prince Edward Island, Pictou would hardly exist. It would simply be a place for bats and owls. He finds fault with my hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Mr. White) in that, he says he has given no reason whatever for asking this parliament to contribute \$100,000 a year to Prince Edward Island. I have heard this question discussed by very able men from year to year, but I have never heard a better presentation of the claim of Prince Edward Island put forward by any representative of that Province than that which we had the pleasure of listening to this afternoon. I remember very well hearing Senator Ferguson and Sir Louis Davies discussing this question, but I must say that the Minister of Finance has put the case much more forcibly than I ever heard any Prince Edward Islander put it. At the readjustment in 1906 Sir George Ross, then Premier of Ontario, in the conference here, stated that, in view of the fact that Prince Edward Island would not obtain any increase in subsidy on account of an increase in population, that province ought to be credited with an amount of \$200,000. As a matter of fact our delegates came up here, and accepted \$70,000, or \$130,000 less than Sir George Ross suggested that the province was entitled to. I think from that point of view alone, the Minister of Finance is justified in giving us \$100,000 a year, because every province, under that readjustment, got an increased subsidy. Ontario received an increase of \$629,000. The subsidies paid to Ontario and Quebec were originally fixed on the basis of the population of 1861, but under the readjustment Ontario's subsidy was increased, on account of increase of population by \$629,000. Quebec received an increase of \$429,000; Nova Scotia, \$47,000; Manitoba, \$81,000; British Columbia, \$61,000; and Prince Edward Island nil—not one dollar. Under these circumstances Prince Edward Island did not receive any benefit, and in view of that fact—

Mr. PUGSLEY. Did the hon. gentleman say that Sir George Ross was Premier of Ontario at that time?

Mr. NICHOLSON. He was shortly after that.

Mr. PUGSLEY. Sir James Whitney was premier then, and he was at the conference. Prince Edward Island received the same additional allowance for the administration of government as the other provinces.

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The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

MOORE & McLEOD.

121 Queen Street, - - Charlottetown.



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

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

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



SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles!

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

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

JAMES H. REDDIN  
Barrister, etc.

Montague  
Dental Parlors

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

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Derry's Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. STEWART, K. C. | J. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—7y.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Maritime Express is the only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces.

Ocean Limited Early On Route.

SUMMER TIME CHANGE OF INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY JUNE 2ND.

The summer change of time on the Intercolonial Railway will go into effect on June 2nd when the famous Ocean Limited will be placed on the route between Montreal, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The winter steamers are now running daily between Charlottetown and Pictou.

The Legislature, adjourned from Wednesday of last week, resumed work yesterday afternoon.

The Federal Government have called for tenders for the new dry dock to be located at Quebec or Lewis.

It is announced from Quebec that the general Provincial elections there will be held about the end of May.

The Connecticut River, at Holyoke, Mass., reached a flood stage on the 9th inst. and flowed higher than at any time this spring.

The market was very slimly attended yesterday, and prices were scarcely changed from previous quotations, unless eggs, which were down a cent or so per dozen.

On Tuesday evening 2nd inst., Rev. Dr. Smith of St. Dunstan's College, gave his excellent lecture on the "Passion Play," with stereopticon views, in the C. M. B. A. hall in this city, under the auspices of Branch 216.

The Minto left Pictou Saturday morning last for Georgetown, and after reaching the best named port and landing mails and passengers, started for Charlottetown.

The Solemn Services of Holy Week and Easter were well carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. As already stated, Tenebrae was sung on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the way of the cross was performed on Good Friday afternoon.

"The Last Eight Minutes."

The Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Standard, under the above quoted caption, thus refers to the closing scenes of the House of Commons:

The dramatic climax on which the curtain descended in the House of Commons this week at the close of the session is probably without parallel in the annals of the Canadian Parliament.

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ben friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) met his doom at the hands of the people, and he met his doom on this among other questions. And now, after he and his party have died; after they have gone down before a triumphant majority of the people of this country, he saves himself again through the men he has planted in the Senate, and he uses them to defeat the will of the Parliament and of the people of Canada.

I ask my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) if he has been short of proper time for debate on either of these questions in this House. Has he not been granted full time and every privilege in that respect? Behind him sit a lot of able men, and he and his able men behind him debated both these questions. Every possible reason, plausible or otherwise, that could be brought in order to defeat that policy in this House, was brought forward, and yet the policy prevailed and the great majority of the people of this country still adhere to their approval of that policy.

There was not a full attendance in the House but the Government benches were well filled and Mr. Foster was cheered again and again as he resumed his seat. As an orator he still stands preeminent in the House of Commons. He has done with a fire and a conviction born of the knowledge that in placing the responsibility for obstruction where it rightly belonged he had the country behind him.

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

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Memorial to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

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

TERMS OF COMPETITION.

SCULPTURAL COMPETITIVE DESIGN for a monument to be erected at Ottawa, Canada, to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

(1) Competitive designs are invited for a monument to be erected to His Late Majesty King Edward VII. (2) The memorial when completed and in position is not to cost more than \$55,000 including pedestal from the level of the ground.

Hon. Mr. McNeill expressed his pleasure at the bright prospect in store for Prince Edward Island. With the car ferry to remedy our transportation ills and the increase of \$100,000 to our subsidy from Ottawa to help us out financially he thought he could see the silver lining in the dark clouds that had so long been over this province.

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Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold on Friday, the Nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1912, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1901, and made between Andrew Gallant of Bastion, Lot Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in the Parish of St. John's, in the County of St. John's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Margaret, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part: All the tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being on Lot Twenty-four in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north shore of the Westley Bay at the southeast angle of land formerly leased to Laurence Doocey, thence north along the west boundary of the same to the east line of the farm fronting on Bastion Bay, thence north eighty-seven degrees east, five chains and forty-five links to the west boundary line of land in possession of Felix Gallant, thence north-southwest along the east boundary of the last mentioned land to the east line of the farm fronting on Bastion Bay, thence east fifteen chains and thirteen links or to the west boundary of land now or formerly in possession of Simon Gallant, thence south three degrees east to the southeast river, thence following the course thereof to the place of commencement, containing thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) acres of land, a little more or less.

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Morison & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown.

If You're Up in the Air You will find a pipe full of our Master Marine Smoking Tobacco soothing and comforting. It will calm you and clear your head for the solving of the most difficult problems. Why? Because it is pure and wholesome, made only of the best grade tobacco and made RIGHT HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

COAL. COAL. THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have your orders. Peake Bros. & Co. Ch'town, July 19, 1911-3m

Fall and Winter Weather Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends. All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN

The debate on the address was resumed on Monday 1st, continued and finished on Tuesday and presented to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the same day. Hon. Mr. McKinnon was the first speaker on Monday. He dwelt at some length with the various matters referred to by the Premier. He laid special emphasis on the advantage of education, and praised the Federal Government for the aid they were giving us in this connection. Referring to the success that attended our delegation to Ottawa headed by Premier Matheson, he pointed out that the \$100,000 now granted us should have been secured by the delegates attending the conference of 1907.

Hon. Charles DeLamont made a valuable contribution to the debate. After due reference to education, improved highways, car ferry and the \$100,000, he gave the House some valuable information concerning the loss business. He said the supply of skins on the London market had been very much reduced last year and as a consequence prices enormously advanced. He had studied the business pretty thoroughly and knew now the best way to keep his head above water. He had obtained as high as \$250 a skin. A few years ago 200 skins on the market brought for the most part only \$100. The Island, he said, produced the best. There was money in the business, but he would not advise anyone to mortgage a good farm to buy furs.

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Mortgage Sale. There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, All that tract, piece and parcel of land situated lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of the Montague River at the northwest angle of land sold to John McInnis; thence south to the division line of Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County aforesaid, thence west to the east boundary line of land sold to Donald McLeod; thence north to the river; thence along the river to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of February, A. D. 1910, and made between Gordon Weston, of Montague, in King's County, aforesaid, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the interest money due thereon. For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1912. WILLIAM HURSTIS, JOHN BYRNE, Trustees under the last will of Charles Moore, deceased. April 10th, 1912-41

The Cure Of St. Michel.

CHAPTER IV (Continued.)

With a murmured blessing Pere Justinien quietly withdrew, followed by M. Bourdoin. Those two young spirits, now husband and wife, remained locked in each other's arms in one tender, long, last embrace.

Jacques Cormot had been by the bedside of his sick wife all day, and it was not until toward evening that he left her to go into the village. He found everyone in a state of greatest excitement. In a few minutes his ears were filled with every possible detail of the theft of the night before.

'Yes,' old Philippe Marigny was saying. 'We don't like to think he is guilty, but you see he could not explain how he came by that money. I'm afraid that unless he can account for it there is very little hope for him. Poor fellow; and I like him so much!

Cormot was shocked. 'How much did you say they found on him?' 'Four hundred francs in gold.' 'Why, dear me,' commenced the little man, 'it's just the same amount—why that must have been the money—' he suddenly turned pale, and stopped speaking.

'What were you saying?' pressed Philippe. 'Cormot gave a little gasp. 'Oh, nothing at all,' he murmured. 'Only that I forgot something. Because me, I must go home immediately. And without waiting to take leave of his friends he walked off rapidly. Poor Cormot's brain was in a whirl. Of course the money found on Francois was the money he had entrusted to him. It was just the same amount, and in gold, too. He had been on the point of telling this to old Philippe, when an awful thought had come to him. If he spoke of money it would involve the priest. It would get speedily to the ears of the government, and Per-Justinien would be found and put to death. How near he had come to betraying the priest! Of course, there was poor Francois Pelletier. But he had not spoken himself, so why should he, Cormot, say anything to betray his beloved priest? No, he must keep silent at any cost!

CHAPTER V. HOW THE TRUTH WAS KNOWN

A month had passed, a long, weary month of waiting and suspense, and during this time no one had been allowed to visit the lonely prisoner. Mr. Bourdoin used all his influence to get Francois his library, offering to pay any sum within his power as bail. But the prison authorities were immovable. They could neither grant the prisoner personal liberty nor any further privileges. They had received special word from Paris, saying that the thief must be kept in the closest confinement.

Marie, whose nervous strength had been taxed to the utmost by the first shock of her lover's fate, was falling rapidly under the prolonged strain of separation and suspense. With growing anxiety her parents watched her one-time rosy cheeks grow pale, her bright, laughing eyes become dull and lifeless, saw her strength and vitality rapidly decreasing. During these days she often spent many hours alone, hours during which she prayed with all the fervor of her little heart, in which she poured out her very soul in supplication to her Creator. Sleep seldom came to her, and often the midnight hour would see her prostrate before the figure of her crucified Saviour, her tearful, anguished eyes raised in pitiful sorrow toward those heavens where dwells the eternal hope. At other times, during the day, she would seek out the solitary Pere Justinien, and after her talks with him she would return wonderfully comforted, refreshed by new hope, and her soul greatly calmed by the quiet, sweet words of the priest. Her eyes would brighten on once more, a pale flush of color would return to her cheeks, and only the lines of suffering traced about her sensitive mouth would give the key to all that her heart had undergone. But with the coming of the long evenings, the deepening twilight, the deadly stillness of the night, her fears would return again, and her tender heart would nearly break with its burden of sorrow.

Then one day came the word that the trial was to take place within a week. The whole village was aroused by the news. There were very few who really believed Francois guilty, yet they were sorely troubled to explain the circumstantial evidences. One or two persons who had passed M. Bourdoin's house on the evening of the theft spread the news that they had seen Francois idling around the house in a suspicious manner, very late; in

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Serafina— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease, and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

'Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since.' J. W. McKinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

fact just a few minutes before the robbery took place. And then, too, there was the money, which was yet unaccounted for. If the boy had come by it honestly he could have explained easily, but he had refused to speak.

The short week rapidly drew to a close. The provincial judge arrived in his fine equipage—one which had formerly belonged to a Count, but which had been made over to the newly appointed Judge as a reward for his services in having brought two priests to— to death! The Judge took up his temporary residence with M. Rameaux, the banker, and late in the evening there was merriment, gaming, drinking, and other forms of gentlemanly entertainment, until, with a profound yawn, the Judge betook himself to bed, shortly before the appearance of dawn.

M. Rameaux, had early taken advantage of the presence of a judicial person in the village to collect sundry rents and debts. After making the circuit of the town itself he suddenly bethought himself of the overdue rent owed him by 'that old miserly beggar Cormot.' He found the latter in a state of the greatest grief, wringing his hands and moaning with dumb agony. His wife had died that morning! But the private affairs of the peasants did not have much effect on the prosperous M. Rameaux, and in a few sharp words he brought Cormot to betraying the priest! Of course, there was poor Francois Pelletier. But he had not spoken himself, so why should he, Cormot, say anything to betray his beloved priest? No, he must keep silent at any cost!

The day, which had been hot and sultry, was drawing fast to a close, and great, heavy banks of cloud were gathering ominously on the horizon. Slowly but surely a storm was also gathering over the head of the unfortunate prisoner. His life hung upon the spoken word of one man—but that man was silent!

'Have your wife buried tonight, if you can,' sneered the banker carelessly, 'and then get your kind and charitable neighbors to pay your debts for you, too. Work on their pity as you try to on mine and perhaps you may succeed better.' With these words of advice M. Rameaux turned upon his heel and stalked majestically down the road, stopping only once to call back to the trembling old man, 'Remember, you have twelve hours to do your work in!

For many minutes after the departure of his landlord, Cormot was too bewildered, too dazed to think Then out of the confusion of his mind came one idea. If he could only secure the money which which he had given to Francois! It was true that he would have to betray the priest to do so, and tell what he had done with the money; but starvation, misery stared him in the face. He would be without a roof to shelter him, and the body of his wife was scarcely cold. Surely God could not hold him accountable now, if he did what after all might be right, if he kept an innocent man from death. But to betray the priest, who had always been so good to him—to betray that kindly, saintly man into the hands of merciless tyrants! Horrible idea! Before his mind came a picture of Pere Justinien, standing up before the muzzles of the guns. He heard the officers count, he saw the discharge of the muskets, he saw the priest sink to the ground, riddled by bullets, covered with gore. With a cry the little man put his hands before his eyes as if to avoid the terrible sight. Then the picture of his wife, lying so still and cold, came to him. He saw the soldiers come and take her from him, he saw them bury her in a great ditch, and throwing the dirt upon her corpse, trample roughly over the newly turned earth to make it firm. Then, to his distorted vision came the sight of money, money enough to keep alive, to keep alive, to have his wife buried as a Christian and not as a dog, a Christian, yes, he could see the glitter of the gold, he could hear the clink as he counted it over piece by piece!

Three hundred, four hundred francs in gold! What a thought! Between him and the glittering gold arose the streaming, bloody corpse of Pere Justinien, and he fancied he saw a glare of reproach in those dead, glassy eyes. With a cry of horror he dashed from his house, and ran full into the arms of a tall, black-bearded man in peasant's clothes. It was Pere Justinien!

To Cormot the shock was almost too great. He staggered, bewildered, lifting his hands to his forehead as if trying to bring his mind back to realities. The priest placed his hand gently upon the man's shoulder and kindly but firmly pushed him into the house.

SEVERE COLD DEVELOPED INTO PNEUMONIA DOCTOR SAID HE WOULD NOT LIVE.

Next to consumption there are more deaths from pneumonia than from any other lung trouble. There is only one way to prevent pneumonia, and that is to cure the cold just as soon as it appears. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will do this quickly and effectively.

Mr. Hugh McLeod, Estuary, Sask., writes:—'My little boy took a very severe cold, and it developed into pneumonia. The doctor said he would not live. I got some of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and he began to improve right away. He is now a strong, healthy child, and shows no signs of it coming back.'

Do not be talked into buying any other Norway Pine Syrup, but insist on getting the original 'Dr. Wood's.' It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 cents.

Counsel (for defendant): 'Would it be contempt of court to say that your honor has presided over this case in a manner which is a disgrace to the bench?' Judge: 'Certainly it would. I should commit you at once.'

'I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands, J. M. CAMPBELL. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springfield, N. S. W. M. DANIELS. I was cured of chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGHEY.

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

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia. Dandruff. In a southern country of Missouri years ago, when the form of questioning was slightly different from now, much trouble was experienced in getting a jury in a murder trial.

CHAPTER VI. The day of the trial dawned brightly. There was nothing in the gentle summer breeze, the bright sunlight, the crystal clear atmosphere, the delightful odors of new-born hay and field daisies, and the fragrant vineyards, there was nothing in all this to cast a shadow of gloom and melancholy over the hearts of men. Yet throughout the village of St. Michel a spirit of depression and unrest was visible everywhere. Men gathered together in small groups, and with lowered brow and darkened mind discussed the probable result of the forthcoming trial. The women assembled in the houses, and on their knees offered up prayers for the young prisoner, whom all believed to be innocent, and for his affianced bride, but gradually a change took place. A tall, heavily bearded peasant might be seen walking from group through the village, mingling in with all the people, saying a few words to each person and then passing on to others. And everywhere that he had been a change was visible. A look of hope came into the faces of the women, the men lost their sullen look, and began in low voices to discuss eagerly, and question among themselves. Had not the priest—for it was Pere Justinien who had spoken to them—had not he said he could liberate the prisoner? Had he not assured them that he possessed the truth of Francois' innocence? Such was the confidence of the people in their Cure that his mere word had sufficed to bring them out of the depths into a fresh hope.

The court was packed at an early hour, and not one fourth of the people could crowd inside of the small space. The entire square outside was filled also, and those in the doorways communicated the news to the crowds in the street.

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Torrance Street, Montreal, Que., writes:—'For two years I suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me a tonic to take a half hour before going to bed. "It was all right for a time, but the old trouble returned with greater force than before." One of the boys who works with me gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., and now feel good.' The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 8 boxes for \$1.25. They are for sale at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

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

Trains Outward and Inward schedule table with columns for Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and Times.

Trains Outward and Inward schedule table with columns for Mon, Wed, Fri, Sun, and Times.

Trains Outward and Inward schedule table with columns for Tue, Thu, Sat, and Times.

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

CARTER'S SEED OATS! Imported & Island Grown. American Banner. Ligorvo (white). Black Tartarian. Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed. Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag.) Write for samples and prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd. SEEDSMEN - CHARLOTTETOWN

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET. Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907. HARD COAL. Daily expected per schooners "B. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911-12. H. McMILLAN

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order. We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

- Goods For Sale: Eight Day Clocks, Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up, Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10, Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35, Men's Watches \$4 to \$40, Boy's Watches \$1.75, Half doz. Tea Spoons, \$1.25 to \$2 up, A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.15, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays, Necklets 75c. up, Locketts 50c. to \$20.50, Reading Glasses 25c. up, Telescopes, Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up, Fobs and Chains, \$1 up, Bracelets 75c. to \$3, Hat Pins 25c. up, Ladies' and Gents' Rings, Cuff Links, Collar Studs, Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20, Barometers \$4 to \$8, Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5, Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler

Fall and Winter Weather. Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends. All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN