

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1912

Vol. XLI., No. 7



Convincing Arguments

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Smoking Tobacco, and we feel sure you will want no other make. Great care has been taken in the selection and blend of the tobacco, as well as in the cleanliness of manufacture; so why shouldn't it be good? IT IS.

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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.

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Ch'town, July 19, 1911—Sm

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

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT

Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear.

Stanfield's Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell Stanfield's in all the different weights.

Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; also, utterly unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit.

Stanfield's "Red Label," a heavier and finer grade, soft and warm, unshrinkable. All sizes.....\$2.50 a suit.

Stanfield's "Blue Label," a very heavy line. Will keep you warm in any climate, no matter how cold. Won't shrink. All sizes.....\$2.80 a suit.

Come in and have your Underwear needs supplied.

MacLELLAN BROS.

258 QUEEN STREET.

1912 Wedding Rings!

Ladies' or Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2 to \$10

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., \$1.125

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 \$8

Hat Pins 25c. up

Diamond and other set Rings in great variety

Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20

Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5

Stick Pins 25c. up to \$10

Engraving nicely done.

Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

LESSON OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

The success of the German Socialists has been no surprise. Their total gain has proved to be a million votes over the last elections. In the German capital they have carried every constituency but one. This belongs to the Kaiser's district, and should it likewise fall to their share in the second ballot it would give them an "All-Red" Berlin. To account for such successes various reasons of minor importance are alleged: the Morocco incident, the high cost of living, the tariff issue, and lastly the anti-Catholic agitation carried on even by the Conservatives and dashed into fury by the German Bismarck Encyclical, the anti-modernist path and the late papal decree have aroused. Added to this was the bloc formed against the Centre in Bavaria, as well as the falsehoods which were industriously circulated against it on every side. Yet in spite of all these attacks the Centre has stood impregnable. Its losses have been comparatively small, while the Conservatives have paid heavily to the Liberals.

The reasons we have quoted are sufficiently weighty to have seriously influenced the voters, and yet they may be looked upon as merely incidental. The root of the evil lies far deeper. Almost a quarter of a century ago, Windthorst had clearly pointed out, when on February 13, 1888, he said in the German Reichstag: "To pluck religion from the hearts of the people is and ever will be the preparation for every Socialist movement. This has been done among us, and the Government has mightily assisted in the work by the persecution it has carried on against Catholics, by the manner and method of arranging its conditions for education, and by the restrictions set upon the teaching and practice of religion among the people and in the schools." Here precisely is the final reason for the Socialist vote cast on January 12 by almost one-third the registered population of Germany.

Were it not for the Centre, which draws its support mainly from the Catholic voters, Germany might today be the spoil of Socialism. This does not mean that a Socialist Commonwealth would at once be erected. Such a change can only gradually be brought about. The abolition of the monarchy would, of course, be included in the immediate program; but above all things else every measure would instantly be taken for an open war upon the Church. Then systematic provisions would be made to carry out, as soon as possible, the entire Socialist platform.

The statement in the New York Globe that Germany's Social Democratic Party is not the same as it was at an earlier date, when "composed of men who had read Marx, Engels and Lassalle" is most misleading. Socialists in Germany are undoubtedly following an opportunist program, although their demands, as the New York American states, "embrace practically the complete upset or change of all existing forms and regulations national, political and industrial." They are in all this at one with our Socialists, who at first propose opportunist measures in order later to introduce International Socialism pure and simple, if ever they should obtain sufficient power. For the benefit of the Globe we may quote the following unexpensive counter-statement in the Socialist Call:

"Five years ago the apparent loss of seats to the Socialists permitted the capitalist press, both here and in Europe, to rejoice in a sham victory. Socialism, red, revolutionary Socialism, was defeated, and the destroyers of civilization and society had at last been checked. Now that the apparent defeat is far more than retrieved and an additional million added to the visible army of international revolution, the same press explains in whimpering, lying editorial comments the 'conservative' character of the victors. We can afford them that miserable solace. . . . We rejoice in the victory of our German comrades, for it is our victory, too. They have carried the red flag of the social revolution nearer to the entrenchments of the enemy, and planted it solidly, until the next advance is due."

The entire result of the German elections emphasizes the truth so forcibly insisted upon by the leaders of Socialism, and no less clearly understood by Catholic writers, that the battle of the future must be fought between Socialism and the Catholic Church. It has practically reduced itself to this in Germany, as well as in Belgium. The German elections illustrate more clearly than ever how atheism, agnosticism and radicalism of every form naturally set towards Socialism, as water seeks its level. Only personal interest or a sane judgment combined with strong devotion to the welfare of the country can stem this tide where religious reasons do not exist. The great values of

Count De Man Again Speaks In The French Chamber.

After a fiery and eloquent speech of three-quarters of an hour, the Caillaux Ministry was hopelessly doomed. Even Jaures wildly applauded, yet the Chamber beat its back to the Party lash and voted his speech down, only to bring about the fall of the Ministry on the same issues as presented by the infidel, Clemenceau, a few days later.

For ten years the great Catholic leader, Donat De Man, has set foot in the halls of the French House of Deputies, says America. Worn by his physicians that the condition of his heart made it dangerous for him to engage in parliamentary strife, he restricted his energies to writing in the columns of the Paris Gaulois. He is himself again after that long rest, and on December 14 he made his appearance in the tribune of the Palais Bourbon. Before him were men of every political color—Socialists, Conservatives, Radicals, Royalists, and Republicans; men who were avowed and bitter enemies of the principles he advocated, and men who were fighting shoulder to shoulder with him to have those principles prevail in the government of the nation. His appearance was the occasion of an ovation the like of which was never given to any one in that legislative body.

Unanimous and prolonged applause broke out from all parts of the House, regardless of party lines or political affiliation. It was a spontaneous, generous and magnificent tribute to his eloquence, his patriotism, his long years of legislative service, as well as to the undimmed rectitude of the life and his fearless advocacy of the cause at which he was the acknowledged champion.

His subject was the secret treaty just made between France and Germany, which the House was asked to approve, but which it had not yet seen. Twenty-nine or thirty speakers followed him in the debate, but after his masterly review of the alarmingly perilous situation into which that treaty had thrown the country, no one else was heeded or listened to.

He spoke for three-quarters of an hour with all his old-time eloquence and vigor, and when he finished the Caillaux ministry appeared to be hopelessly doomed.

"When the country heard that you were bargaining secretly with Germany for the cession of the French Congo," he said, "there was first a feeling of stupefaction and then an explosion of rage. Gentlemen of the Ministry," he continued, "you may think this a generous country that saved you from yourselves when it prevented you from carrying out to the bitter end the astounding project which you had in view."

Never, even in his palmiest days had he displayed such remarkable oratorical powers; never were his utterances, which from the beginning to the end of his speech were observed again and again from all sides of the chamber, couched in such magnificent language. Even Jaures wildly applauded him, never did his ability as a statesman reveal itself in such splendor; never was such eager and delighted homage paid to a public speaker by friends and foes alike; never was such absolute conviction brought home to the minds and hearts of even his unwilling hearers of his justice of the cause for which he was pleading and yet, when the question was put to the House for a brief adjournment in order that the representatives of the people might become acquainted with at least the outline of the treaty, he was voted down by a crushing and overwhelming majority. The Government had its straps well in hand, and the man who was fighting for the honor of France might just as well have spoken to the walls. He was appealing to these supposed defenders of the nation's interests, not as a party man or a politician, but as a Frenchman entreating his Frenchmen to pause for a moment at a time when they felt and were loudly protesting that they had been outraged, insulted and betrayed; yet his voice had hardly died away when they bent their backs to the party lash and voted as they were bidden. Evidently France is an oligarchy and not a representative republic.

Now are the obscure the incompetents who are continually obstructed before the public in the constant appearing and disappearing ministries, following their own convictions or doing their own will. They are influenced and moved by a mysterious power behind the scenes, X., in The Morning Star.

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURLS ALL SKIN DISEASES

Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

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

Mrs. Richard Contine, 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 even went 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 used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

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

"I have a dog and hen which are fast friends. Isn't that queer?"

"I don't think so—merely natural affinity."

"In what way?"

"I believe your hen and your dog are both setters."

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

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 25c.

"Cook, did you stay long in your last place?"

"I never stays nowhere long enough to be discharged. I'm one of these here fearless cooks."

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"The professor says that music owes a great deal to Rossini."

"What's Rossini?"

"That's probably Italian for rosin."

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

"I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since," said a sad husband to a friend.

The friend's face instantly lighted up and he asked:

"Would you mind telling me what it was?"

Some boys in an English school were requested to write a short letter to the master. One youngster added a P. S. which ran: "Please excuse bad riting and spelling, as I avent been taot any better."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"What is an angel Mother?" asked a six-year-old.

"Why, dear, it is a beautiful lady with wings, who flies. But why do you ask?"

"Because I heard Father call my governess an angel," replied the boy.

"Oh," said the mother. "Well, dear, you watch her, and you will see her fly tomorrow."

IF THE LIVER IS LAZY

STIR IT UP BY THE USE OF **MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.**

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, Pine Ridge, N.B., writes: "I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but none of them seemed to do me any good, but when I at last tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills I soon began to get well again; thanks to The T. Milburn Co. I would not be without them if they cost twice as much."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Please send in your Subscriptions.

Ministerial Encouragement

The discussion in the House of Commons, Ottawa, a couple of weeks ago, on Mr. Rhodes' resolution re immigration to the Maritime Provinces, elicited strong encouragement from the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of the Interior. The debate, it will be remembered, was most interesting and pregnant with information regarding the advantages of these Provinces, as a field for immigration from the Old Country. A number of the members from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island contributed to the discussion, and then the Hon. Minister of the Interior closed the debate, in words of genuine encouragement. Hon. Mr. Rogers' declaration sounded a new and welcome note on this important question. He spoke as follows:

"As the minister presiding over the Department of the Interior, I propose to invite immigration to the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the same form and manner and with the same hope of results that I do to the other provinces of the Dominion, believing as I do with an intense conviction that we have in the maritime provinces, in common with the other provinces of Canada, great possibilities which should attract immigrants who want to better their condition. As a result of that great National Policy which was laid down many years ago, and which has been adopted and followed by both parties in this Dominion from that day to this, we are in the proud position in Canada of being able to point to the fact that we have more desirable conditions for intending immigrants than those which can be found in any other country in the world. Therefore, it becomes my duty as the minister for that department to lend every energy I possess to the work of carrying out a policy such as I believe will be best calculated to increase our population to the advantage of those who come as well as for the upbuilding of the country. Adopting, as we have, a policy which we believe to be that calculated to advance the best interests of our common country, a policy that will be common to all the provinces of Canada, I do not desire, in speaking of our immigration, to know either eastern Canada or Western Canada. Let me say to those who have spoken this afternoon that we are going to inaugurate a policy by which we shall give publicity to every Province in Canada. I am here to say, as representing the Department of Immigration and voicing the policy of the government of the day, that we propose a policy of co-operation with all the provinces to lend every assistance in our power to give to the maritime provinces and to the other provinces all the support and all the assistance that a very healthy treasury is able to give, in order to bring immigration to Canada, with a view to having here a happy and contented people in greater, and much greater numbers than we have at this time."

Last year potatoes were scarce and high priced in the Maritime Provinces and plentiful and cheap across the border. As a result many carloads of Maine potatoes were brought here, freight and duty paid and sold in competition with the home product. Now there is a fair supply here and a great scarcity in the United States, but the shortage across the line is being supplied not from Canada, but by importations from Great Britain and continental Europe, where the growers are apparently willing to sell at lower prices than the Canadians. European potatoes are of course subject to the same duty as Canadian, yet the Halifax Chronicle and some other equally extreme Liberal organs ask our farmers to believe that their fortunes would have been made had they secured reciprocity. As a matter of fact, as pointed out by the Ottawa Citizen, the price in that city is \$2.50 per bag of 180 pounds, while in Boston it is \$3.75. If the effect of taking off the duty would be to reduce the price to the consumer, which is the free trade theory, the Ottawa and Boston prices would be identical, and the farmers would benefit nothing, even in this time of unusually high prices in the States.—Moncton Times.

The Borden Government have approved of the development of Courtney Bay, St. John N. B., at a cost of \$11,000,000, the work to cover four years. Actions speak louder than words.

The Tariff Commission.

On Wednesday last, Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance, moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission. The bill was bitterly opposed by the Opposition, and the debate went over and was continued on Thursday. Finally the motion of the Minister carried on a vote of 102 to 52, a majority of 50 for the Government. The minister pointed out that the commission would have no administrative powers, but would be restricted to acquiring information. In this respect, Hon. Mr. White showed following the example of Germany, which employed thirty experts in work of this kind. Concluding his speech the Finance Minister said:

"I do not wish it to be inferred in any way that the Government has modified its policy as to reasonable and adequate protection of the industries of this country. (Ministerial cheers). I am not a believer in high protection, but I am a believer—an absolute believer—in reasonable and adequate protection for the development of the resources and the building up of the industries of this country. Next to the power to make laws for the peace and good order of the community, I do not believe there is any power exercised by the Government more important than that of fixing tariff rates. A problem which confronts us is this: how shall we arrange the tariff so as to provide for the upbuilding of the industries and the development of our resources yet at the same time be just and equitable to all classes of the community? That is a problem, and I say that in order to do that it is necessary that we should obtain all the information possible. We cannot have too much information in order that we may try at least to accomplish this result. It is for the purpose of obtaining that information, it is an aid to the solution of the problem of obtaining it, upon which an equitable tariff can be based, fair to all, while reasonably protecting the industries of the country and the labor dependent upon these industries; it is for that purpose that this bill has been brought down by the Government."

Hon. Mr. Loughheed said he thought the committee would discover no reasons which were not known. Senator Watson agreed that the great problem that the Government had to solve was to keep people on the land. For some years the tendency in Canada has been to make laws to help manufacturers to build up the cities and grow wealthy. The legislation had made the farmer pay for this, and he was now growing restive and leaving the farm for the city. The Government should legislate to make rural life more attractive and more profitable.

The civic elections are going on today.

From the Federal Capital.

The largest deputation of the season waited upon the Premier, (Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Sam Hughes) on the 8th, on behalf of good roads in Canada. They urged a general system of main highways with appropriation for country road construction and maintenance. The delegation represented among other interests the good roads association of Ontario, the Ontario motor league, the Quebec Miami international highway association, many boards of trade, including Toronto and several of the municipalities of the province. The Premier in his reply pointed to the fact that good roads were a matter of provincial jurisdiction. The condition of the roads, he knew, were not satisfactory. The parliamentary estimates to be brought down would contain grants to the various provinces, but the money would be for construction and not for maintenance. There would be co-operation with all the provinces, but further than this the details of the scheme had not been worked out.

The movement of Canadians from the country to the cities, and from the east to the west was considered by the Senate on the 8th. Sir Richard Scott's measure to prevent the spread of typhoid was discussed and killed. Senator Choquette introduced a bill to repeal the Canadian naval act. Senator Power moved for a special committee to enquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911. The committee to be composed of the Honorable Messrs. Yeo, Beith, Derbyshire, Casgrain, Tessier, Baird, Taylor, Pope, and the mover. Senator Power said that on the whole the results of the census were satisfactory, but a detailed enumeration disclosed facts that were not so satisfactory. In the older portions of Canada the population had not increased as it should. Results were also disappointing in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, where the gains were made by the cities, and in the country there was a falling off. Various causes were assigned for this. The matter was an important one, and should be studied. The Senate had time to make the investigation, and therefore he suggested the committee. Sir Richard Cartwright said there was no more important matter than the proper distribution of population. No more useful work could be undertaken than in ascertaining the causes for the losses of population of the fertile parts of Canada.

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With an attendance equal to that of the earlier meetings apparently undiminished interest, the Forestry association convention, was continued in the Railway committee rooms of the House of Commons on the 8th. The features of the morning session were two

papers, one by Dr. Gifford Pinchot, Washington, of the United States Conservation commission, and one by Mr. E. A. Sterling, forester of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Dr. Pinchot, who spoke first, dealt with "The Ground work of a forest service." If progress was to be made in forest conservation the appointment of men for the work had to be beyond political control, he said. If monopolists sought to control resources it was the duty of the nation to control monopolists. The speaker advocated the reconciliation of the different branches of forest work by sending the men from the office to the forests and letting the forest men have a turn at office work. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, spoke briefly, congratulating Dr. Pinchot on his address. The work of Forestry, he said, did not come within his portfolio, although it was more closely allied to agriculture than patents and copyright. Mr. Sterling then delivered his paper on "Railroads and Forest Fires." Mr. E. Stewart's paper on "The Aims and Objects of the Canadian Forestry Association" was read at the afternoon session.

The convention concluded on Thursday afternoon. The principal resolution asked from both federal and provincial governments an increased expenditure on forest management in this country, deprecating the fact that less than a cent an acre was now expended on forest lands. The association urged on the federal and provincial governments the necessity for providing a system of examinations to test the qualifications of appointees and of making appointments permanent during good behavior, and that federal government appointments for this purpose should be placed in the hands of the civil service commission. It was resolved to impress upon the government the necessity of maintaining in connection with the forestry branch an experimental laboratory for testing and investigating the physical and mechanical properties of Canadian woods, with a view to extending the possibilities of their use and for other purposes. The association deprecated the practice of exporting in large quantities Christmas trees of spruce and balsam, and recommended legislation to prevent that practice. An executive committee to meet every three months was appointed as follows: The President, the vice-President, Hon. Sydney Fisher, and Messrs. Gordon G. Edwards, R. H. Campbell, C. Y. Chown, and Dr. B. E. Fernow. The association reaffirmed its attitude in favor of the inspection of the public domain and the inclusion in forest reserves of lands unsuited for agriculture, or where the forests are required for the protection of water sheds, and urged on the federal and provincial governments the carrying out of such a policy at the earliest possible date. The treasurer's report showed an expenditure during the year of over \$6,000, and a balance of over \$1,500. The fees from members for the year amounted to over \$2,000. The officers elected were as follows: Honorary Past President—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Hon. President—Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden. Patron—His Royal Highness the Governor General. President—John Henry, Vancouver. Vice-President—Hon. W. A. Charlton, M. P., Toronto. Territorial Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Hon. Mr. Hearst; Quebec, Hon. Jules Allard; New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Flemming; Nova Scotia, Hon. George H. Murray; Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. A. Mathieson; Manitoba, Hon. R. P. Roblin; Saskatchewan, Hon. E. A. Brown; British Columbia, Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Commissioner Black; McKenzie, D. F. Wilson; Keewatin, Lt. Governor D. C. Cameron; Ungava, the Archbishop of Montreal.

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

Hard Coal
Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.
July 26, 1911—17

FIRE INSURANCE.
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.
Combined Assets \$100,000,000
Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.
JOHN MACBACHERN
AGENT.
Telephone No. 362.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

COAL!
All kinds for your winter supply.
See us before you place your order.
HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds
C. Lynos & Co.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30 1910.

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Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

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

Alley & Co.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Office in Deseray Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, K. C. | N. A. CAMPBELL
July 3, 1911-17.

Hard Coal
Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.
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Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

MOORE & McLEOD.

121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



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

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

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

Overcoats Going At Less Than Cost

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

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plates to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D.
Aug. 15 1906-3m

Convincing Arguments
Try a pipe full of our MASTER MARINE

JAMES H. REDDIN
Barrister, etc.
Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.
Collections attended to. Money to loan.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m
Smoking Tobacco, and we feel sure you will want no other make. Great care has been taken in the selection and blend of the tobacco, as well as in the cleanliness of manufacture; so why shouldn't it be good? IT IS.
HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

To Merchants

And business men generally, you will need to start 1912 with some new

Office Supplies.

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

Binding Cases

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

CARTER & CO., Ltd.



TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves! Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

CRANBERRIES. We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart. A FULL LINE OF CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES. On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

EUREKA TEA. If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. D. C. McLeod, K. C. W. Bentley, W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET. MONEY TO LOAN 148 PRINCE STREET. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. Feb. 13, 1912

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

Judge Laurence, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, died at Truro early yesterday morning.

It is reported from New York that three million persons in Central China are on the verge of starvation.

The steamer Empress of Britain sailed from Halifax Monday morning for Liverpool with mails. She took 9,270 barrels of apples, and in the cargo was 137 ingots of silver.

The steamers Wychwood and Torbay were in collision off Hull, England, on the 12th, during a fog. The latter was cut almost in two and sank. Seven of the crew were drowned.

It is reported that fifty persons perished in a storm, last week, in Russia. Travelling along the road, they were caught in a snow drift, from which forty four corpses have since been dug out.

Ruling that infected vaccine administered by one of the civic vaccinators in Montreal was responsible for the condition of inertia produced in the arm of a vaccinated child, a jury condemned the city to pay a total of \$6,000 damages.

John and Mrs. Camp were killed, and their daughter Bertha seriously injured at Centralia, Ills., on the 9th, when Camp picked up a can of gasoline, thinking it contained oil, and poured the liquid on a fire. An explosion followed and the house was burned.

It is reported from Ottawa that the improvements in the transportation system of this Province (car ferry and broadening of the railway gauge and rolling stock), upon which the Government have decided, will cost, at a rough estimate, \$1,340,000. That is something like business.

The weather during Saturday night and Sunday was of the severest kind and the mercury sank rapidly. On Saturday night 14 below zero was recorded in this city, and 12 below on Sunday night. In parts of the country the mercury sank much lower than these figures. On Monday it began to moderate and yesterday was a moderate winter day but a snow storm Monday night made sleighing bad.

It is announced that the Dominion Steel Corporation will erect this year a large entrapment on the banks of the Canal near St. Ann's Church, and that Montreal will be made a distributing centre for the products of the Sydney Mills. It is further announced that the company will next summer have boats running up the St. Lawrence not only carrying coal but carrying the products of their mills, and that the boats will go right to the head of the great lakes.

A London cable says: The mystery of the banjo playing and human voices heard by isolated wireless operators in the North Sea, which had caused them to christen the author of the weird sounds the "North Sea Ghost," is explained by the manager of the Marconi factory at Chelmsford. He declared that they were caused by experiments with wireless telephony being carried out there. In order to test the apparatus they had used a gramophone, which played several panjo selections.

Of late the conditions for crossing the Straits have been uncertain enough, and mails to and from the Mainland have been changing from the winter steamers to the Capes route and back from the Capes to the steamers. On Monday of this week the Minto left Georgetown for Pictou with the mails and a number of passengers. She stuck in the ice and did not reach her destination that day. The same day the Earl Grey, after battling with the ice all day, reached Georgetown about dark, and the mails and passengers brought by her came to the city that night by special train. Tuesday the Earl Grey started from Georgetown, and out in the Straits the mails and passengers on board the ice-bound Stanley were transferred to her. But she was not able to reach Pictou Tuesday, and the Stanley's position was not changed; consequently both steamers were in the ice Tuesday night. Meantime mails are coming by the Capes. The Earl Grey got into Pictou this morning.

MARRIED.

PEAKE-BURGESS—At Charlottetown, Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1912, Marion Burgess of London, England, and Ernest DeBlais PEAKE, of this city.

LEWELYN-ROBERTS—At Montreal on Feb. 6, 1912, Earl Alwood Lewelyn of Sturgeon to Hilda Roberts of Gasperaux.

DIED.

MYRES—On February 3rd, 1912, Mrs. Earnest Myres, of Norton, N. B. (nee Miss Minnie Molyneux) of Iokerman, Lot 29, P. E. Island, aged 38.

McKENNA—At Central House, Bangor, Maine, on January 3rd, 1912, Patrick McKenna, formerly of St. Theresa Parish, P. E. Island, aged 55 years. May her soul rest in peace.

VERSEY—At Little York, February 6th, Clara G. Vessey, beloved wife of Bertram R. Brown, and daughter of the late Thomas Vessey, aged forty-one years.

SLOGGETT—At 3 Brunley Villas, Leigh-month, Devon, England, Feb. 7th, 1912, Helen Sloggett, aged eighty years.

BERNE—At North River, February 7th, 1912, Mrs. James Byrne, aged 71 years. R.I.P.

SANDERSON—At Midgell, on Feb. 8th, 1912, of cancer of the stomach, Randolph Sanderson, daughter of the late C. E. Sanderson, aged 55 years, leaving a mother, one brother and one sister.

BISHOP—In this city, Feb. 12, 1912, George Bishop, of pneumonia, aged 36 years.

POWER—In this city, Feb. 12, 1912, Edward J. Power, son of John T. and Mrs. Power, aged 7 years. R.I.P.

LANNAN—At Pleasant Grove, Feb. 11, 1912, John Lannan, aged 68. R.I.P.

HOOPER—At Victoria, Cranpud, Feb. 11, 1912, James F. Hooper, in the 90th year of his age.

McLEOD—At Bonshaw, Feb. 10th, 1912, after a short illness, Colin McLeod, aged 82.

McLEOD—At Murray River, P.E.I., on Feb. 9th, 1912, James E. McLeod, aged 61.

BRATON—At Maple Leaf, Lot 40, on Feb. 6th, 1912, Newton R., beloved son of William and Catherine Braton, in his 11th year.

WOODSIDE—At Kensington, on Jan. 27, Mrs. Jane Adams, widow of the late Wm. Woodside, of Margate, in the 82nd year of her age.

FINLAYSON—In this city, Jan. 30, 1912, Capt. Kenneth Finlayson, aged 82 years.

RATTRAY—At Rustico, Jan. 29th, David Rattray, aged 77 years.

GADEE—In this city, on Feb. 13th, Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Gadee.

DOYLE—In this city, Feb. 13, 1912, Egan Doyle, aged 65 years. R.I.P.

FRIZZLE—In this city, Feb. 13, 1912, Robert Frizzle, aged 69 years.

DONNELLY—At Head St. Peter's Bay, on Jan. 17th, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, William Donnelly, aged 89 years, leaving three sons, and four daughters to mourn. Deceased who was about the last of the old land marks of his generation at St. Peter's, was possessed of a wonderful constitution and had for a long period withstood the attacks of disease. He was of a bright and cheerful disposition and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived his long life. His funeral on Jan. 19th was very largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

Cold and Stormy.

Intelligence from abroad indicates that other parts as well as Prince Edward Island suffered from the recent cold snap. New York telegrams of the 12th say: The cold snap which made its presence suddenly felt early yesterday in the eastern section of the country is still sending the mercury down to lower figures than have prevailed for many years. In some localities, especially Northern New York the thermometer was beyond the record of years. But late yesterday the thermometer was rising somewhat to near the normal winter average. The effects of the abnormal temperature was still felt however, in train blocks in the up State sections where snow accompanied the cold. The blockades is so far, only partially raised while the ice barriers at harbors along the coast make navigation difficult and in some places impossible. New York Harbor today is about as nearly landlocked as it ever gets as a result of several cold snaps and the surface of the bays are thick with heavy ice floes. Navigation is extremely difficult. Two deaths from cold, and many cases of collapse from exposure have been reported. The train carrying the Tyrone Power and Theatrical Company with forty other passengers which was stalled in the snow on the New York Central Road ten miles east Oswego was released noon today after being held thirty-six hours. Snow-plows which were sent to the rescue of the imprisoned passengers forced a tunnel through the huge drifts. Later the roof of the tunnel was knocked in and the snow removed. Never before within a railroad history of this state have such conditions existed. The other passenger trains were stalled at Red Creek west of Oswego were shovelled out last night after being detained for twenty six hours.

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.

King Edward Hotel.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12 1907.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

1912 Wedding Rings!

Ladies' or Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2 to \$10. 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. \$1.25. 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 \$8. Hat Pins 25c. up. Diamond and other set Rings in great variety. Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20. Barometers \$4 to \$8. Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5. Stick Pins 25c. up to \$10. Engraving nicely done. Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 8th March, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Montreal Station and Rockville (Mail Delivery) from the 1st April to 31st October.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 16th March, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, four times per week each way, between Drumore and Lake Vard Railway Station, from the 1st April next.

TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Gasoline Launches," will be received up to noon of the 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912 for the construction of Five Twin Screw Gasoline Launches for the Fishery Patrol Service of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, of the following leading dimensions, viz:— Length over all.....45 feet Breadth moulded.....11 feet Mean load draft.....3 ft 2 in. Each boat to be equipped with two 16 Horse Power Gasoline engines of a type satisfactory to the undersigned. Plans, specifications and tender forms can be procured upon application from the Purchasing and Contract Agent, Marine Department, Ottawa, and from the Agents, Halifax and Charlottetown. No tenders will be considered except those made on the tender form prepared by the Department, with all blanks properly filled in. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian Bank equal to 10% of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract or fails to complete the boats in accordance with the tender. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of an offer. Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for same. A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 11, 1911. Feb. 7, 1912—31. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 31, 1912—31.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 8th March, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Cherry Valley (Rural Mail Delivery) from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. Macdonald, Jax. D. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald, Blos Building, Georgetown. Harvey D. McEwen, Assignee of Mortgage, January 17, 1912—41. F. A. McLean, K. C., Solicitor at Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

PALS.

Neither Helen or Jack noticed that every table but theirs had been vacated. Why should they watch the coming and going of the usual Saturday diners in the dingy Italian table d'hôte restaurant, when they could see far more wonderful things just by looking in each other's eyes.

As the waiter, carrying his last burden of dishes and plates, vacillated through the narrow corridor leading to the kitchen, Jack Reed leaned over the table until the feather on Helen's hair swept his closely cropped hair. 'I was a coward to tell you now!'

'Why?' demanded Helen, with the gentle insistence of one who longs to hear the beautiful truth in a hundred different forms. 'Because I have no right to bind you by any promise. It will be so long before I can decently ask you to marry me. You see I've never had to think of anyone but myself and I've saved nothing against the day when I would meet the loveliest girl in the world and want to marry her, right off.'

He spoke whimsically, but his eyes were grave. 'I suppose it costs a lot to furnish a flat and keep a house?'

'I suppose it does, answered Helen, but she hardly realized what she said. She was studying the strong, supple hand that fingered the lace that rippled from the sleeve of her blouse.

'You'll understand if we cut out the theatre after this? Just dinner here Saturday night. The rest—every cent—must go into the bank for our home—our home!'

His hand closed suddenly over hers. 'Oh, you don't know how I want you, Helen, for my very own. I did not know it was possible for a man to want anything so badly. And now—'

He broke off impatiently, as if his thoughts had reverted to his past extravagances and his present financial limitations. 'Silly boy,' replied Helen. 'You talk as if we were going to be miles apart. Why, we'll meet every morning at breakfast, walk down town together, lunch together, and after dinner I'll play for you, as I've been doing right along.'

Something in the man's eyes made her turn her head and say irrelevantly, 'I wish Mrs. Langdon would have the piano tuned.'

Jack did not answer. Her words had summoned a picture of the tawdry boarding-house where they had met, of the great office building in which they both worked, of the crowded cars in which they rode home. These had been the background of his wooing. They must serve as the hard, sordid environment for this period of tenderest happiness, their engagement. He could close his eyes and see the sleek winks of his fellow boarders. He could hear the cheap jests of their fellow workers. He recalled with a shudder how he had strolled through the park, laughing at a blissfully unconscious lover. Suddenly he felt that he was being cheated out of his right to give expression to the first great emotion of his life. The next instant he was gripping Helen's hand almost roughly.

'What's the use of all that when—when I just want to take you in my arms? Don't you see this is the worst of our life? We are never alone—and—'

He flung a swift glance at the half-closed door going into the corridor; then he raised her hand to his lips. When he looked at Helen again the soft color had faded from her face, leaving it quite pale. Her hands trembled in his.

'You hadn't thought of that, had you, dear?'

She shook her head. 'I hadn't thought of anything, except just this minute, and you, telling me that you love me. That seems happiness enough for one night.'

The man's eyes turned somber. 'I'll find some night work. I'll write Uncle Fred. He could help me out. I'll—I'll do something desperate, dear.'

She glanced at him keenly; then her glance fell and she began to trace the sprawling pattern in the cheap damask cloth. 'If you are—so desperate—as all that, why don't you—just marry me?'

The man gasped. 'Right away? To-night? No! Next month! Helen, darling!'

The delicate color came and went in her cheeks. 'You mustn't misunderstand. I couldn't have said it—if you hadn't first said that the waiting would be so hard. I can get along without a flat. Even Mrs. Langdon's would be more bearable—if I were married. And I don't mind working. You never hear me complain about things at the office.'

'I don't want my wife to work.' 'It won't be for long, dear. And I'm marrying you, not a flat! We'll both work and save until you have a law office of your own. Think how chummy I will be going to business together, your office next to mine. I'll be there to remind you of your umbrella, so you won't have laryngitis. I'll sew and mend for us both, evenings while

Itching Skin

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

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaly, burning, itching skin disease will disappear. 'I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since.' Mrs. D. E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

you read aloud, and we'll have geraniums in the window, and a canary and it will be a near-home if she added, enthusiastically.

She stopped abruptly, realizing that she was pleading. She lifted her head proudly and withdrew her hands. 'Jack regained his grip upon them quickly.

'Don't make any mistake, Helen, or think I don't appreciate every word you've said. But I have some old-fashioned ideas. I don't want my wife to earn her living. I want to earn it for her. I want her to feel that everything she has, from the parlor rug to her happiness, she owes to me. I don't want to look into the office next to mine and hear her taking dictation from a real estate operator.'

'Do you think I will love you any less, dear heart, because I write letters a few hours each day for Mr. Brown or Mr. Lovatt? Can't a woman be her husband's pal down town, and his wife in the second floor front of a boarding-house?'

With a mental snap, the girl's thoughts travelled back over the lonely years of struggle in a great city. She shivered at the mere recollection. She longed for a home, yes; but far more, she yearned for the companionship, the sympathy, the understanding which marriage would bring. These were all she asked just now, all she needed. The home with its creature comforts, its leisure would come later. The golden current of her thoughts leaped across the narrow space and gripped the wavering resolution of the man. Once more he carried her hands to his lips.

'I don't deserve it, dear, but I will sometime. Heavens, how I will work to make a home for you.'

And so they were married, these two who loved and were hungry for a home, started for that perfect companionship which entitles out the rest of the world, is sufficient unto itself.

The man whose tired eyes were framed in fine wrinkles picked up his hat and crossed to the door. There he turned and looked back at the alert woman who was folding papers to fit them into her rich but business like looking bag.

'I congratulate you, Mrs. Reed.' 'Thanks,' she replied, flinging him a grave, impersonal smile. Five minutes later, he faced his partner, who looked up inquiringly. 'Well.'

'Just ten minutes too late.' A check for six figures fluttered to the desk. 'Who got it?'

'Mrs. Reed. That's twice in six months she has beaten us to a good thing.'

'It's hard to be beaten by a woman man but we're one consolation—we've been out played by the best posted operator in the field. I wonder whether she gets her tips by intuition.'

'Not by close application. Not a single move in the real estate field escapes her. She must eat drink and sleep options!'

'Are Brown & Lovatt in this deal?'

'No, I understand she put it through alone.'

The partner whistled. The sound was an eloquent tribute to Helen Reed's business ability. At the same instant Helen paused irresolutely outside the door of the office in which she had executed her sensational coup. At the end of the corridor there was a window. She made her way to this and stared across the irregular line of sky-scrappers to the blue waters of the Bay. She caught herself trying to figure how many of those towering buildings piled one upon the other would be required to represent a billion dollars. Then she fell to studying the glittering windows and wondering what the men behind them would say when they learned that a woman, single-handed had made the most important move of the day in the real estate game. Many of them would be amazed to learn that the option had been even a possibility. Others would wish they had acted more quickly. Many would wonder how she raised the price demanded.

Finally, from considering men in groups, her mind settled upon one.

'Hello, Helen—this is Jack. How did everything go?'

'All right, dear!'

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, Esterhazy, 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.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Nova Scotia Lumber King says: 'I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.'

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN.

Nellie aged three, was out walking with her father one evening, but she soon became tired and he was obliged to carry her. 'Is it very heavy, papa?' she asked, as he sat her down a moment for rest. 'Indeed you are, he replied. 'Say papa,' continued the little miss 'isn't you dead awful tickled zat I ain't twinst?'

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.

A man stopping at a country hotel complained to the landlady the next morning that he had fleas in his room.

'Fleas?' repeated the landlady indignantly. 'I haven't a single flea in my house.'

'No,' said the man, 'I believe that—I'll wager they're all married with large families.'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. 'He's got a lot of nerve, hasn't he? I should say. Knows the art of bluffing his creditors, doesn't he? Bluffing his creditors! Why man he claims he can bluff his wife!'

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

You seem very gloomy, Bridget. Yes, ma'am. Faith an I'll never be happy till I read me death notice in the papers.'

W. 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.'

Mrs. Kieker—It isn't what you pay for clothes that makes you well dressed. Mrs. Bocker—No, indeed, it's what you owe.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

Suffered With Nerve Trouble For Two Years. WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SLEEP.

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 6 a.m., and now feel good.'

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

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

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, STATIONS, Trains Inward, Read Up. Lists stations like Charlottetown, St. Peter's, Souris, etc. with departure and arrival times.

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