

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 8

GOOD CLOTHES —FOR— FALL and WINTER.



Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

Tailor-Made Clothes, and there is no better Tailor Made Clothes than the kind we make.

MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

The Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting.

This Institution re-opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1909. Intending students will kindly remember the date and enter as soon thereafter as possible.

The most practical courses in Business Training devised. The best and most easily acquired system of Shorthand ever placed in the hands of competent teachers. It leaves NO regrets. The largest and finest equipped rooms in the Maritime Provinces. Medals, and among other prizes a \$135.00 Typewriter open for competition.

Look sharp, and do not be misguided only to regret it afterwards. For full particulars address

L. B. MILLER,

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 23, 1908—11 Principal.

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

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

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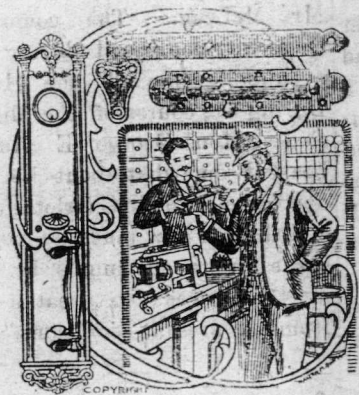
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The aristocrat of all smoking tobaccos pleases instantly and satisfies continuously.

Fragrant, rich, mellow, & never bites the tongue.
At all Grocers and Druggists.

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Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year, Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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WITH your cooperation The Messenger will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

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WE want a bright, active agent to represent The Messenger in every city and town.

WE have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

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JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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

To The People of Prince Edward Island.

You have all heard of the great happenings in the Canadian Northwest during the last ten years. Word has come to you of the millions of bushels of wheat which are being raised in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Thousands of the world's best people have been going into that country and as a result millions of acres of wilderness have been converted into wheat fields and smiling gardens. Hundreds of towns have sprung up as by magic on the prairie. Cities have increased in wealth and population in a manner rarely seen in any part of the world. The wheat yield of the Canadian Northwest for the past year is over one hundred million bushels and the total agricultural wealth produced in the three prairie provinces last year will amount to over one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. In this process great fortunes have been made and wealth has come to a large number of people with very little effort on their part.

Fifteen years ago the writer gave a message to the people of Prince Edward Island from nearly every platform in the province in which part of the things which have been accomplished since were then predicted. Greater things are yet in store than any that have been accomplished. The fall heritage of the Western prairies has not yet been plucked. The development is only just commencing. The fortunes that have been made are only pittance compared with those to be had by the wise and intelligent investors. The millions of bushels of wheat raised in the past year are only the promise, the herald of the hundreds of millions which will be produced when all those fertile acres are brought under cultivation. The great country to the south, rich beyond compare, is now being rapidly brought under cultivation and in a very few years the last fertile acre in that great country will have been brought under the plow. It is now very hard to find in any of the Western States a place where cheap agricultural land can be found and where crops will grow without irrigation or drainage.

As surely as those who invested their savings with me seven years ago reaped large returns, so will those who will respond to the call I am going to make on them now. I predicted the great expansion which has taken place in the Northwest since 1900. I was usually certain and sent out a warning to those who were recklessly investing in City real estate during the last three or four years. No one in Canada is more completely in touch with the situation in the United States regarding Western Canada than the writer, who has early news of all the happenings that have any bearing on the development of the West and very often has advance information regarding very important matters.

Farmers of Iowa and the other rich Western States who have seen their lands increase during the last quarter of a century from five dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre, will grasp the opportunity in greater numbers than ever before, to get lands equally as fertile as fifteen to twenty per cent of the present value of their home farms.

THE HASLAM LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY is offering two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its common stock to the small investors of Prince Edward Island.

This company has earned during the last seven years over one million dollars, and has been engaged during that period in merchandising land, buying it from people who wanted to sell and selling it to people who wanted to buy and cultivate it.

The number of such people is constantly becoming greater and the facilities of this company for doing business is increasing every year. Our men are becoming more experienced, have a wider knowledge and a better grasp of the science of salesmanship.

The districts in which we operate are more successful than any in the Northwest. It is the intention of the company with the new capital to go into the financial business as well as to buy and sell the mortgages and mortgage bonds which are constantly offered in the Canadian West. There is no watered stock in connection with the Haslam Land & Investment Company, and no provision is made for promotion expenses. Every dollar will be invested under the care of the writer and the experienced men associated with him in this company; the object of whose life work is to make it a great and permanent success. We believe that we can make this stock worth two hundred dollars a share in the next five company have received letters,

years and pay large dividends in the meantime. We have made a great many thousand dollars for investors in Prince Edward Island and in every case we have made our performance very much greater than our promise and to make it possible for us to do this in the future we are not predicting that we will be able to give such large returns as the letters printed in connection with this booklet show we have done in the past. Our experience has always been that the more extravagant the promise, the more meagre the fulfilment. We do feel however that the immediate future has opportunities as great, if not greater than any we have had in the past. If we do not make good it will be because of our stupidity and lack of ability to take advantage of a situation.

This stock is offered at par, in one hundred dollar shares. The writer will be glad to send all particulars to anyone interested, together with financial statements prepared by chartered accountants and a full record of what we have done in the past.

There are no bonds or preferred stock. When this stock is issued the Company will be clear of debt and have all its assets available for its business.

How is it that so many people who have accumulated money through the profits of their business and by saving from their incomes a certain amount yearly, show such poor judgment when it comes to investing money? The experience of the last three or four years has shown how unsafe it is for the ordinary business or professional man to engage in speculation of any kind. This is something that he is altogether untrained and therefore cannot expect to cope successfully with the trained and heartless manipulator of stocks and bonds, whose business it is to exploit this class of security on investors at high rates and buy them back again later on when the public get tired of constantly decreasing prices. As a matter of fact the public rarely buys stock of any kind when they are cheap. They must get the occasion during the period of constantly increasing and often inflated prices. The ordinary dictates of business prudence which demand that we should buy in a cheap and sell in a dear market are altogether ignored and the reverse is usually the case and the purchases are made at the top of the market and usually sold when they get near the bottom.

We had very hard work a few years ago to convince people to allow us to invest their money in the farm lands at their then very low price. We were thoroughly convinced of their value and knew that there must be a great augmentation in price. All the advice given to those people by others in the west was against the venture, still we made as great opportunities now. A large number of people hold the class of property that we deal in and have no facilities for selling it and no customers for it. The Canadian Pacific was unable to sell lands in any quantity until the land companies took hold of it and through the aid of the land companies, disposed of it, if for them. The only market that there was for Canadian Pacific Railway lands, previous to the movement started by the land companies in 1901, was to the homesteader on the adjoining Government lands after he got financially able to purchase.

A number of people in Winnipeg and elsewhere, seeing the success of the land companies in 87, 88, 89, conceived the idea of getting large tracts of land and pointing to what had happened there, induced a large number of farmers and others in Eastern Canada to purchase their lands. The result is that there are immense areas of this land still uncultivated and the purchasers find they are unable to sell.

There are no large tracts of land at the present time for sale in Western Canada. The government is not selling any except to homesteaders which carries with it homestead duties.

Our opportunities for doing business come largely now through the small investor who has a section or two of land that he finds he wants to sell. The better and safer way for the investor who wishes to procure more than three per cent for his money, is to put it aside by side with that of men who know the country and have their own savings invested in like manner, and whose reputation depends on their making a success of the venture. This is why we consider the stock we are offering of the Haslam Land and Investment Company, such a good investment. This company has the proud satisfaction of knowing that its customers have invariably made money as well as those who have been investing their money through it. During the last few months this company have received letters,

which can be seen, from the following countries, about our land and investments.—

Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, China, Scotland, England, Manila, P. I., British West Indies, Chili, South Africa, Congo, Port of Spain, Canal Zone, Jamaica, B. W. I., West Indies, Australia, Panama, Coats Rica, C. A., P. E. Island, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Mexico, West Africa, Ontario, Massachusetts, Michigan, Alaska, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Louisiana, Missouri, Oregon, Arkansas, Utah, Nebraska, Illinois, Vermont, Montana, Ohio, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona.

Supposing you had an opportunity to invest a share of your savings in a business concern that had a record of making profits in a new and growing country, larger than any back can earn, even the most prosperous, with experienced men at its head who are experts in their particular line of work, with all the prestige that comes from fifty thousand dollars spent in advertising in every part of the United States and the British Isles, where your money was on the same level of earning power as the money invested by the members of the company, every ambition of whose members is to make it a success. Don't you think you would be very foolish if you did not embrace this opportunity? This is exactly what we are offering you in the common stock of the Haslam Land and Investment Company. You will understand that there is no preferred stock or bonds in this company whatever. All the assets of the Company are put in at a conservative valuation much below their present worth. Nothing is allowed for good will only what has been spent in advertising, the results of which will come as largely in the future as in the past.

Wealth does not accrue usually from the labor of man's individual hands or brain, but from taking advantage of a situation and in the accumulation of values incident to a growing industry or country. The Haslam Land and Investment Company is as favorably situated as any in the Canadian Northwest to take advantage of all the opportunities that arise in a country growing very fast.

The accompanying statements show the present financial condition of the Haslam Land and Investment Company and the profits earned in the past will show on what a solid foundation the proposed investment rests. The members of our company think they have only as yet laid the foundation of their business. The superstructure is yet to rear.

We have a little booklet on the press now which will be ready in a few days and which we will gladly mail to any one who sends us a postcard or cuts out the accompanying slip and forwards it to the address given below.

In the year 1893 I took a party of people from the Maritime Provinces, including the following gentlemen from P. E. Island, Rev. Father Burke, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Alexander Horne, Merchant, Charlottetown, the late Robert B. Stewart of Stratford, and Hon. Senator Ferguson. On our return trip we came by way of Chicago to visit the World's Fair and at that time passed over the lately completed Soo Pacific Railway from Moosejaw to North Portal. At that time there was not a homesteader in this region of one hundred and forty miles. It was then that I decided that this district was one of the most attractive for farming purposes that I had ever seen and the time would come when it would be the most desirable in the Canadian Northwest for wheat growing. In the fall of 1901 I took a large party of American farmers and investors to Weyburn, among whom was Theo. F. Myers of Southern Iowa, whose letter to me is printed hereafter. At that time we found it difficult to get enough groceries, bread, etc., in the town to outfit our little party for the three days we expected to be on our expedition. Since then there has grown up a number of towns which are unequalled perhaps in the Northwest for their wealth producing ability. Weyburn itself is a town of 1500 population and its business houses compare favorably with those of Charlottetown. It will market one and a quarter million bushels of wheat, oats and flax from the 1908 crop. They have three banks there, five churches and it is a thoroughly progressive modern town. This is true to a less extent of the other towns along this line namely, Drinkwater, Rolau, Wilcox, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Habrite, Midale, Macoun, Lang and Hitchcock. It is no exaggeration to say that the district south of the Qu'Appelle River and the whole of the south eastern portion of Saskatchewan

WAS WEAK AND THIN

ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS.
NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds. The most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and do my work as well as ever. I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Bostonby has very little forethought."

"What makes you say so?"

"He caught a burglar in the dining room a few nights ago carrying off a piece of cut glass and shouted, 'Drop it.'"

Sprained Arm.

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

The Lancaster Level Crossing bill is once again before the senate. Will Premier Laurier, who controls the senate body, be willing that it should pass there?

A little widow now and then Plays havoc with the single men She smiles our hearts with glances bright, Beware, O men the widow's smile.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Henri Bourassa, M. P., is starting "a paper that will appeal to the intelligent people," and his venture should succeed, seeing that Montreal is at present entirely destitute of that sort of newspaper.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

The world feels that there is something wrong with the philosophy which teaches that the object of life is to breed men as "food for powder," and to toil for military and naval glory.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Laver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without purging, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

What the government should do is to devise legislation which will put the "loan shark" out of business and in jail. That will protect not only the civil servants but all other people who are foolish and unlucky enough to think they need their services.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"Were you ever in Yellowstone park?"

"Yes, once."

"What is it like?"

"Lord, I don't know! It was on my wedding trip."

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease"? Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders" and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my housework for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1909
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MOISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Nearly two month of 1909 have already elapsed and still a great many of our subscribers have not remitted their subscriptions to the Herald for 1908. They have been furnished with statements of their accounts and have been pretty constantly kept in mind of this little obligation; still they have shown great tardiness in its fulfillment. We need the money and should be pleased to hear from our friends without further procrastination.

Provincial Finances.

The auditor's report on the Public Accounts of the Province, for the year ended September 30th 1908, was submitted to the Legislature on Wednesday last. This report, like its all its annual predecessors since 1891, shows that the present Government are admirably sustaining their reputation for debt, deficits and deception. It will be remembered that Government candidates during the last election campaign, held out the assurance that the revenue would be more than sufficient to meet the expenditure for the year ended on the 30th Sept. last. They pleaded that the year closed on that date was the first in which we received the full amount of the increased subsidy, and that there would surely be an equalization of revenue and expenditure.

The auditor's report sets down the Government's expenditure for the year, at \$420,818.53. The report calls \$377,602.72 of this amount, ordinary expenditure, and styles \$43,215.81 capital expenditure. To the tax payers it makes very little difference by what names the expenditure is called; the important consideration for them is that the Government, during the fiscal year under review, spent \$420,818.53, while they received, as revenue only \$366,601.15, thus leaving a shortage of \$54,217.38.

In addition to the ordinary receipts, the Government disposed of \$40,000 worth of debentures, for which they received \$97.66 on every \$100.00 or \$39,144.00 in all. These debentures at once became a part of the debt of the Province; but in negotiating them a loss of \$36.00 was incurred, and this loss is properly chargeable in the expenditures of the year. We shall then have these figures representing the year's financial transactions:

Expenditure, for the year \$421,674.53
Receipts for the year 366,601.15

Deficit for the year \$55,073.38
These are the Government's own figures; they are the figures set down in the

Government auditor's report. We must therefore assume that, whatever less, they do not represent anything more than what the Government spent over what they received; the amount of last year's deficit; the amount the Government added to the Provincial debt in the financial year ended September 30th, 1908. These formidable figures show that the Government spent last year all the money they received from the full Dominion subsidy; from the sale of debentures; from the different sources of taxation; from all available sources and still went many thousands of dollars behind.

But appalling as these figures are, they do not tell the whole story of our wretched financial plight. To the figures above set down, as representing the excess of expenditure over revenue for the last financial year, should be added; accrued interest on loans, amounting to \$10,713.08, and also the amounts unpaid on contracts, some \$25,489.60. These two items added to the \$55,073.38, bring the balance of expenditure over revenue; the amount added to the debt of the Province last year, up to \$91,275.98. These figures are formidable; still we may be morally certain that they do not represent the whole excess of expenditure over revenue.

These facts unfold a tale of scandalous financial mismanagement and extravagance; but "wait till you see us next year." Unless a change is brought about, and the political talons of the present Government are clipped, our financial position at the end of the current year, stands to be much more wretched than on the 30th September last. There is no account in the report under review, of the lavish expenditure made by the Government on roads and other public works, for the purpose of gaining votes for the last election. These outlays were all made after the 30th September and are therefore carried forward. In addition to the loading down of the expenditure side of the account, with these charges next year the receipts will be short by \$4,000, refunds on hay account, and by \$7,840.00, received for commercial travellers licenses; a tax which is to be abolished. These two items together will reduce the revenue nearly \$12,000. It will thus be seen that the prospect of making revenue and expenditure meet is as far away as ever.

The Auditor's report places the debt of the Province, on Sep. 30, at \$850,611.11, and makes it up as follows: Debentures issued, less sinking fund \$252,056.95
Loans to private persons 463,016.37
Amount due banks 135,537.79
\$850,611.11

Of course these figures do not show the real debt of the Province, as a matter of fact we do not know what the true indebtedness is. If all that is held back were added, we may be very sure the debt would be nearer a million dollars than what the auditor's figures show it to be. The magnitude of a debt may be estimated from the amount of interest paid there on, and tried by this test, the Government not only sustain but enhance their bad reputation as creator's of debt. In the auditor's report for 1907, the interest was set down as \$31,531.15. This was bad enough in all conscience; but during last year they advanced beyond this mark with gigantic strides, and rolled the interest for the year 1908, up to the astounding figure of \$38,559.44. Is it not time to pause and

consider and to cry "halt!" when our annual interest charge has reached the immediate vicinity of \$40,000? Where shall we land if this kind of financing is to be permitted to continue? What on earth is the good of receiving increased subsidies from Ottawa, when nearly \$5,000 more than half the increase is immediately paid out for interest on the Provincial debt? In the last year for which the late Conservative Government were responsible they only paid \$2,697.44, in interest. Even then a hue and cry was raised against them; they were accused of running the country in debt. But now those who railed against the Conservatives, are paying almost \$40,000 in interest. What do the electors of our Province think of that?

There are many other phases of the auditor's report to which we shall have occasion to refer from time to time. But, meantime we exhort our readers to seriously consider the facts we have here placed before them. We have shown that our Provincial debt has mounted up from \$127,000 to nearly, if not quite, a million dollars; that the annual interest charge has grown from less than \$3,000, to nearly \$40,000; that the excess of expenditure, over revenue, for the last year, under most favorable auspices, was upwards of \$55,000. Bear in mind, moreover, that all these unfavorable and unfortunate financial operations have been effected by those who clamored into power on the cry that revenue and expenditure should meet; that the era of deficits was to cease and that the day of taxation was far off. Everyone of those professions have been scandalously falsified by these men; everyone of their promises have been ruthlessly broken; every one of their pledges have unblushingly violated. Debt, deficits and deception have constituted their political stock in trade. Are they worthy of the people's confidence?

In its issue of the 16th. inst. the Patriot raises the question of responsibility regarding writers in the newspapers. In this connection it says: Irresponsible writers, who in the absence of argument, indulge in coarse personalities, should in this enlightened age be debarred from the public prints. It is shameful that a public man or men, who are giving of their time and talents to the Government, of this county can be so vilely traduced etc." Would it be believed that in this same issue of the Patriot there appear two scurrilous letters abusing two members of the Opposition, from irresponsible, characterless, cowardly nondescripts, for whom the Patriot acts as a mask to conceal their identity. Could journalistic hypocrisy and duplicity go further?

On our outside pages today appear an address to the people of Prince Edward Island, from Mr J Heber Haslam, himself an Islander. The Haslam Land and Investment company should certainly present attractions for investors. This company does not deal in speculation or promotion; it is a buyer and seller of land. Ample testimony is presented of the excellent business it has already done for clients here, and there does not seem to be any reason why equally good, or even better business may not again be done for those who have money to invest.

With an ear-splitting war-whoop a Navajo Indian ran amok in the union station Cincinnati Ohio, and fatally stabbed Mrs. Anna Devord and Max Meyers and seriously wounded Joseph Gordon. Navajo with four Sioux chiefs from Kansas, alighted from a crowded train. As the passengers stepped from the train the Indian with a yell drew a long knife and started through the crowd, slashing right and left.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

In our last issue, our space ran out before we were able to refer to the excellent speeches made in the debate on the address, by Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. McKinnon held the Government and the Premier up to public condemnation and ridicule on many points. He emphasized the divergence of opinion regarding the tunnel between the Leader of the Government and Captain Read, also a member of the Government. He pointed out that Captain Read held a seat in the Legislature by virtue of the action of an official of the Government, who created the conditions that enabled him to give a casting vote, thus seating Captain Read. Was it not an outrageous condition of things that forced an official of the Government to rob a whole constituency, under threat of losing his own office? Referring to the remarks of Mr. Agnew, Mr. McKinnon said that if that gentleman had any regard for himself or his position he would not follow a Leader who made himself a party to such acts. Mr. Agnew had said that last year was a good year for making roads, and that is why the Government had made large expenditures thereon. If it was such a good year for making roads, said Mr. McKinnon, how was it that the Government allowed the best months for working to pass without doing anything, and did not commence work till October, November and December? These are not good months for road-making. Their road operations showed the cloven political foot. New roads were opened where rights of way had never been bought or paid for. All these things happened just before the elections. Members on the Government side of the House had much to say in praise of the new Infirmary. It was said to be a credit to the Province. If that is so, said Mr. McKinnon, it was the first of the kind in the history of this Government. The other public buildings erected by them were no credit to the Province, so far as their manner of erection is concerned. The Prince of Wales College and the Summerside Court House and Jail were examples in point. The Government now say exhibitions are good. If that is so, why did the Government formerly wipe out exhibitions? This favorable view of exhibitions has been forced on the Government by the Conservatives. What has become of the agricultural education formerly going on in this Province; who discharged the able agricultural professors, formerly teaching here? These are questions Mr. McKinnon would like to have answered. Instead of being abolished, this department of education should have been expanded and improved, and now we would not be obliged to send our students to Truro; but the people of Truro would be coming here. Again referring to Mr. Agnew, Mr. McKinnon said that gentleman had the temerity to insinuate want of unity among the Opposition. But, said Mr. McKinnon, he should have looked to his own side of the House for evidence of disunity. The Leader of the Government alluded to the tunnel as an "enormous undertaking," while his colleague in the Government, Captain Read, considered the construction of the tunnel "as easy as rolling off a log." The same divergence existed among the Government members about the fishery award and the transportation question. The Leader of the Government was as "mad as a hatter," when confronted with the report of his speech in the Patriot. He said he was not to be bound by the words the organ might choose to put in his mouth. The Patriot, said Mr. McKinnon, had withdrawn a part of the Leader's speech, and Mr. Hazard himself disclaimed another part. But the peroration of the speech which the Patriot published, and Mr. McKinnon read, the Leader of the Government neither repudiated, affirmed or denied. It seemed to be a case of "you pay my money and takes your choice." Referring to the tactics pursued by the present Leader of the Government at elections, Mr. McKinnon pointed out that their first election was won by an expenditure of money that created the largest deficit in the history of the Province, and all elections since then have come in under the wing of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Wyatt made an admirable contribution to the debate on the address. He showed that he was quite well informed on the different subjects under review, and he kept the House in good humor by his many excellent sallies of wit and repartee. The fishery award, the question of our claims, the subsidy and the conduct of our delegates at the Ottawa conference of 1906, all came under review, and all were handled in a most creditable manner. Earlier in the session Mr. Wyatt had moved an amendment to the resolution appointing the public accounts committee. His amendment was that the name of Mr. R. N. Cox be struck out of the resolution and the name of Mr. John McLean be substituted therefor. Mr. Cox manifested much dissatisfaction at this action of Mr. Wyatt, and gave expression to his displeasure at the time. Now Mr. Wyatt referred to this attitude of Mr. Cox. He said that when he moved his amendment, he had ample reason for believing that Mr. Cox was not a competent man to be placed on such an important committee, and this debate afforded him an opportunity for unfolding these reasons to the House. He held in his hand a newspaper report of a public meeting held at Morrell, about two years ago, when the matter of our subsidy from the Dominion Government was discussed. On the question of our per capita subsidy, it was pointed out by a number of speakers at that meeting, that there was danger of our losing a certain amount from time to time, in consequence of loss of population, as shown at successive decennial census returns. To guard against any such contingency the electors were advised to instruct their representatives to accept nothing less than the amount accorded us on our maximum population. Reduced to simple language, as Mr. Wyatt put it, the question was whether we should receive 80 cents a head on our maximum population, or a lesser amount. A resolution embodying this idea was submitted to the meeting, and it would be most natural to expect that such a motion would pass without a dissenting voice. But, extraordinary as it may appear, Mr. R. N. Cox moved an amendment, setting forth that the meeting in question was "incompetent" to pass an opinion on the subject. This amendment found a seconder and two or three supporters in a meeting of several hundred. Other resolutions along the same line were moved and carried almost unanimously, only Mr. Cox and two or three others dissenting. Mr. Wyatt considered that the course pursued by Mr. Cox at this meeting, was sufficient warrant for the proposal to have Mr. McLean substituted for him on the public accounts committee. At this stage Mr. Cox jumped to his feet and said what Mr. Wyatt had read from the newspaper in his hand had not occurred at all; that no such meeting was held. There were several persons in the Chamber, who had been at that meeting, and they knew the report Mr. Wyatt was reading was quite correct. Mr. Wyatt turned the tables on Mr. Cox very nicely, when he observed that with the loss of his recollection, the member for Morrell had also lost his modesty. At the meeting referred to he expressed himself incompetent to pass an opinion as to whether it would be better to receive a greater or lesser amount of per capita allowance from the Dominion Government; now he seemed to consider himself competent for nearly anything. Mr. Wyatt spoke for over an hour and a half.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wyatt's speech, on the evening of the 11th. House went into committee on the draft address. Mr. McWilliams in the chair. After a short time the committee rose and the House adjourned. On Friday 12th, they sat only about half an hour in the forenoon, and nothing beyond routine proceedings was taken up. The House adjourned till Tuesday 16th.

Before the orders of the day were taken up on the 16th, Mr. Hazard rose to a question of privilege. He read an article from the Examiner of the 13th, which criticised the conduct of the Government pretty sharply. The Leader of the Government grew very hot over this matter and said that unless a retraction and apology were made an action for libel would be brought. Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, followed. He admitted that on hearing the article read by the Leader of the Government, he considered it somewhat strong. But when he looked further into it he was quite satisfied the Premier had not correctly interpreted its meaning. Moreover, consideration should be given to the

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strong provocation that existed. The rights of the press are established and recognized, equally as well as the rights of Parliament, and we should not be too sensitive on these matters. The Patriot had written a scurrilous article about him. (Mr. Mathieson) and had not retracted. We must have fair play, or know why not. He went on to show that it was not by any accident the House had been called before the 3rd of February. The Government's conduct was reprehensible in this matter. Mr. Mathieson said that "no honest man, who is charged with a duty towards his neighbor would act thus." At this point, there were some cries of "order," and Mr. Speaker was evidently finding himself in deep water. But Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the Premier was out of order as he did not conclude with a motion. The discussion was continued in the afternoon. Mr. Mathieson quoted from articles that had appeared in the Patriot, and expressed the opinion that greater reason for complaint existed on the Opposition side than the Government side, about unfair criticism in the press. Let both sides of the question be considered, said he. He instanced the numerous transgressions of the Government and their organ. The debate was participated in by Mr. McLean, Mr. Morson and others, and was finally adjourned.

The House got into committee on the draft address, about 5 o'clock. In committee able addresses were made by Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Dobie, Mr. Arsenault, Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. Morson and Mr. McLean. The committee stage was continued during the evening session of the House. During the course of the discussion Hon George E. Hughes boasted somewhat about his unopposed election in Charlottetown, and showed how much he was in earnest about the tunnel by saying that it was "too great a leap from our present conditions."

Mr. Morson showed that if the members on the Government side, whose seats are in doubt, were woeed out, it would be seen that the Province had not justified the conduct of Mr. George Hughes and his co-delegate to the Ottawa conference 1906, nor of the Government generally. Our claims were better than those of British Columbia; yet that Province fared better than ours, to the extent of a million dollars. The Liberals, he pointed out, had increased our Provincial debt, to about a million dollars. The Government are paying six or seven per cent to the banks, while they receive five per cent from Ottawa. What is the good for them to get \$100,000 from Ottawa? They are just as far in debt at the end of every year. The Government deceived the people about our claims, and now Mr. Hughes says it was an inopportune time to press them. Hughes had spoken of no election being held in Charlottetown. What would be the use, said Mr. Morson, where there is an army of officials.

Answering Mr. Laird, who made a campaign speech, Mr. McLean pointed out that the Government of the day had issued bonds for the building of the P. E. Island Railway; but the Grits, to help out the Union Bank, raised a panic and forced us into Confederation. He pointed out, for Mr. Laird's benefit, that every tax not imposed on us was put on by the Grits. He would like to know if Mr. Laird approved of disfranchising the electors, as the Grit Government of Mr. Frederick Peters did? Mr. Laird might deny anything he liked, but that did not alter the facts. Had we the ballot vote, advocated by Mr. Mathieson, our Liberal friends would have a different tune to whistle.

Mr. Mathieson pointed out that it was a curious fact that all the Government members minimized our claims against Canada. One after another of them got up and injured our case, as far as possible. This was not what they came here for. Surely they should consider the interests of Prince Edward Island above all other interests. He pointed out that at Confederation our debt was only \$500,000, while we had large assets in cash, bonds, etc., altogether more than equal to the amount of our debt. The P. E. Island Railway was paid for by us; yet it was charged against us. The change of policy of the Dominion Government, regarding railways, since Confederation, entitled us to the price charged against us for our railway. The Federal Government had built a railway in Cape Breton since we went into Confederation, and had offered Newfoundland \$9,000,000 for her railway when endeavoring to negotiate terms with that colony. The Grits built the branches of our railway in the first place, and paid \$1,000 a mile more for them than the Conservatives. Our taxation was only three per cent, at Confederation; but it immediately went up to five per cent. The Conservatives got \$24,000 a year added to the first terms. Regarding our share of the fishery award he pointed out that it would be folly for us to join with New Brunswick, or any other Province in hope of securing it. We have a matured claim, he said, while New Brunswick has no claim at all. The only time we did join with New Brunswick was on the representation question, and the act proved disastrous to us.

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Calendar for Feb., 1909.

Calendar table showing days of the week, moon phases, and high/low water levels.

(Continued from first page)

It is the most productive wheat growing region in the Canadian or American West. Indeed it has been demonstrated that the whole of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, instead of being suitable for ranching, is now the choice wheat-growing portion of the North West.

A railway is being built from Weyburn west to Lehighville by the Canadian Pacific Railway and will be completed in three years.

The Parliament Buildings being now erected in the City of Regina, will be when completed, the finest in Canada.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Porter is today worth three quarters of a million dollars, and made the first of \$1 in merchandising land.

Mr. J. H. Haslam, President of the Haslam Land and Investment Co., Ltd., is today worth three quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. H. M. Poling, of Hartland, Iowa, during the last year has sold for us over one hundred thousand dollars worth of Saskatchewan lands.

The physician attending me prescribed, on my rallying from an attack of rheumatism, your Scott's Emulsion, which I have been taking every winter since.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman logo and text describing its benefits for rheumatism.

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CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected sanitation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

It is noted by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing acidities and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest.

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