

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 18

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on December 23, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up			
M. n	Tues	Dly	Dly	Dly	Mon	Tues	Mon
Wed	Thur	ex	ex	ex	Wed	Thur	Wed
Fri	Sat	Sun	Sun	Sun	Fri	Sat	Fri
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
2:45	2:00	7:15	lv Ch'own ar	5:15	12:30	11:30	10:10
4:07	2:54	8:25	Hunter R	4:07	11:14	10:35	8:57
4:50	3:23	9:07	Emaral	3:23	10:29	10:07	8:10
	3:47	9:55	Kennington	2:49	9:55	9:43	
	4:10	10:25	ar Sum'side lv	2:20	9:20	9:20	
	1:00	4:25	lv Sum'side ar	9:00	P.M.	A.M.	
	2:29	5:23	Port Hill	8:01			
	2:49	5:43	O'Leary	7:12			
	5:30	7:25	ar Tigasha lv	6:00			

P.M.		A.M.	
4:55	3:25	lv Emaral Jan ar	8:05
5:45	4:15	ar O. Traversa lv	7:15

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		
3:00	3:00	3:00	lv Ch'own ar	11:05	10:30	
4:25	4:25	4:05	lv Mt Stewart ar	9:40	9:15	
6:05	3:00	5:35	5:05	Cardigan	8:24	8:10
6:50	4:05	6:05	5:35	Montague	7:55	7:49
	4:50	6:50	6:15	ar Geo'town lv	7:10	7:10

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
4:25	4:05	lv Mt Stewart ar	9:35	9:10
5:31	4:54	S. Peter's	8:32	8:20
6:50	6:00	Sturis	7:15	7:15
8:05	7:10	ar Elmira lv	6:00	6:00

Daily except Sat & Sun

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
3:10	3:10	lv Ch'own ar	10:15	9:45
4:25	4:57	Verron R	8:36	8:31
5:55	7:00	ar Murray H lv	6:40	7:00

H. McEWEN, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

Are You Interested IN A LINE OF Sample Sweaters

PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C.

Yours at a Bargain

These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses, Youths' and Children's.

About 100 In All Some in Yaegar—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall. Yours for Snaps.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

February 12, 1913.



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Cheving Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN.

Opposite Royal Bank of Canada

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 18, 1910-11

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order \$18.00 TO \$30.00

Our stock of Overcoatings for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Hard Coal

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

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30 1910.

Interest in Foreign Missions Re-acts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to read the principles of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar, ORIGIN OF THE NEW Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary.

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . N. Y.

July 9, 1912-13

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known

everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911-12

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Note Heads

So Live God's Saints.

We are not accustomed to paradoxes in God's dealing with men. The utter simplicity of His absolute truth is caught by us only in broken lights. We are not, therefore, surprised when we cannot understand; we are content to believe where we cannot see. Life through death, glory through humiliation, the blood of martyrs and the seed of Christians, the losing of one's soul to find it, the master who must be the servant, the last who shall be first—such are some of the apparent contradictions which in the Christian economy belie the rule of human reason. It is, therefore, surprising, although it is little in accord with the ordinary laws of worldly practice that God should have dealt so wonderfully with the youthful Carmelite one of whom we are now hearing so much.

A little girl enters a convent at the age of fifteen years; the convent is Carmel of Lisieux, in France, and the girl is Marie Françoise Therese Martin. The convent doors close after her, and never again does she look at the world. She sinks into the obscurity of her cloistered life almost as completely as if she had gone down into the grave; she veils over her face and never again does she look at the world. She sinks into the obscurity of her cloistered life almost as completely as if she had gone down into the grave; she veils over her face and never again does a stranger look upon her features during life. The events of her few brief years, events which she has recorded as her days of grace, are only twelve in number, although her biographer has added another to the list, her entrance into heaven, and they are no more extraordinary than her baptism, her first Communion and her Profession. Of them all there is only one that would attract notice from the world, even a passing notice; 'this is what she called 'The smile of Our Lady.' Not quite ten years pass and she dies. Her life, one would say, was only a life hidden with God, and her death, only a home going to her spouse in heaven.

This was all. And yet a decade has scarcely passed before she is known to all the world; her name, which she herself tried to forget, is on countless lips; her features, which she so carefully shielded from the gaze of men, are familiar to numberless eyes; her virtues, that she never acknowledged even to God, are told in many tongues; and her life, though she herself counted it as nothing, is in benediction in untold hearts.

Surely God's ways are strange. But what is stranger still is that the religion she took to be forgotten has been used by Providence to make her known. Her silence and solitude and obscurity and deprivation of self have caused her to be spoken of and lauded wherever Christ is loved. It is precisely because she hid from all worldly praise that the world is singing her praises; her very shrinking from the notice of her fellows has brought upon her the attention of many nations.

Such a life merits consideration. Even a passing thought discovers in it something akin to the Gospel paradox, something that points to higher agencies than those with which we are familiar. Inevitably the question arises in the mind as to whether a new saint has appeared in these latter days, a saint with a gentle rebuke for our worldly wisdom and a godlike message for our godless age. That the life of Marie Françoise Therese was a holy life even the most cursory scanning of the chapter of her biography will show; that her sanctity was heroic we dare not say, we must wait until Rome has spoken.

During all the many years, however, that must elapse before the Holy Father will give us his official and infallible decision we need not be careless of our own interests. It is, as a rule, immediately after the death of His saints that God manifests their holiness. His seal of approval on their lives takes the form of miracles and wonderful answers to prayer for material and spiritual help; and the occasions which He takes are generally the invocation of His servants' assistance and the application of their relics. And all this takes place not long after their death, at least this is most frequently the case; the glorification of God's saints usually is not long delayed.

Speaking, therefore, with all the reserve that the Church demands in the case of those whom she has not yet raised to her altars, one may say that it would seem that God is honoring as He is wont to honor His

*Sœur Therese of Lisieux, The Little Flower of Jesus. A new and complete translation of L'Histoire D'Une Ame, with an account of some favors attributed to the intercession of Sœur Therese. Edited by T. N. Taylor, Priest of the Archdiocese of Glasgow: Witness before the Tribunal of the Beatification, New York, P. J. Kennedy and Sons.

Father Drummond At The Gesù, Montreal.

Elloquent Sermon in Lenten Series—"The Role of Holiness"

Last Sunday evening, 3rd inst., in the Gesù Church, Rev. Father Drummond preached from Eph. v., 25, 26: "Christ also loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life. He said in part:

Holiness or sanctity is the second note which distinguishes the Church from all human institutions. Holiness signifies closer union with God together with the moral perfection resulting from this union. When we say that a society, such as the Church, is holy, we mean (1) that it can produce holiness in its members, and (2) that the lives of its members are a least in some measure holy.

This attribute of holiness belongs to the Church because, in the first place she is the fruit of the Passion of Christ—the kingdom of the redeemed: "He delivered Himself up for her." Those who remain outside her are the "world," which knows not God. In the second place, the Church is the body of Christ. He is the head of that mystical body, Supernatural life, the life of Christ Himself, is communicated through the sacraments to all its members. This great truth, so admirably exemplified by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xii., 12, 27, is aptly elucidated by contemporary science. Just as the human body, composed of a multitude of cells, receives life from the indwelling soul, thanks to which new cells are continually becoming alive while old cells die and are sloughed off, so the Church, the mystical body of Christ, contains a number of cells (or members) living the life of grace, and a number of other cells dying the death of mortal sin. The presence of these dead cells had been foretold by Christ Himself, when He spoke of the cockle and the bad fish. In fact, unworthy members of the Church, because they sin against a brighter light, are more guilty than unworthy members of the unbelieving or unbelieving sects. A bad Catholic is worse than a bad Protestant or a bad Moslem, or a bad heathen. But his unworthiness, though a stumbling block to the ignorant, illegitimate outsider, only shows that the grace of God leaves the will of man free.

Notwithstanding the unfaithfulness of many members, the Church pursues a vast number of her members to cultivate a sanctity beyond any thing that can be found elsewhere. In fact her sacramental work like a natural law. Except in the case of downright hypocrites, who are rare, Catholics who go frequently to con-

fusion and communion do not fall in mortal sin. The past history of the Church proves the same thing. When, as in the first seven centuries of the Christian era, the sacraments were frequently used by the faithful, the vast majority of Catholics were fervent. When, as in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, yearly communions were at most the general and often even that little the unobeyed rule, Europe was filled with scandals, which paved the way for the corruptions of the so called Reformation. When, as in the eighteenth century, Jansenism made his Blessed Sacrament a beggar instead of a consolation, France soon became ripe for the horrors of the French Revolution. On the other hand, the gradual return, which the past fifty years have witnessed, to the daily communion of the early Church has been accompanied by a manifest increase of fervor.

The holiness produced by the Church must be of an entirely supernatural character, something altogether beyond the power of unaided human nature. Natural virtues are well and good in their way, but they constitute no claim to an eternal reward. They represent only the highest pagan ethics, which had not even a dream of such Christian virtues as charity, humility and chastity. The charity which our Lord sets forth in the sermon on the Mount and in the parable of the Good Samaritan—a charity which embraces enemies as well as friends—has ever been practiced in the Catholic Church. Humility, which is the necessary groundwork of all Catholic sanctity, was unknown to the heathen world. The sense of personal unworthiness, founded on a clear knowledge of the guilt of sin and of the mercy of God, is repugnant to unregenerate nature, and is still ignored by the fashionable literature of non-Catholic Christians. With regard to chastity, the Church, following the teaching of Christ, not only maintains the indissolubility of marriage, which all other religions bodies have given up, but exhorts, as Christ did, His followers to live the life of virginity that thereby they may draw nearer to God.

Canonized saints must pass the test of heroic virtue, and of the heroic working power. By heroic virtue we mean virtue which rises above the ordinary measures which are common among good people. Cases of this kind are continually being examined in Rome. Before a servant of God is beatified the heroism of his virtues must be proved and at least two miracles must be clearly traced to his or her intercession. The continuance of the wonder-working power is one of the signs of heroic sanctity. The Blessed John Baptist Vianney beatified a few years ago died when the preacher of this sermon was eleven years old.

On the other hand, although among Protestants there are men and women who have grace to lead lives of ordinary goodness yet there are no cases where Protestantism has produced heroic virtue, and we hear nothing of any claim to miraculous power; on the contrary, it is usual with Protestants to disclaim such a power, though they give no reason for this falsification of the promise of Christ—Tribune.

Native Chinese Priest Hopeful for His Mission

During the Chinese Revolution Fr. John Baptist Wong, a native Chinese priest of Kwang-tung, Victoria, was forced to leave his mission at Tientsin and remain in Canton until the middle of last July. The story of the outrages and crime perpetrated during the Revolution in my own district, he writes in a recent communication, "is so nothing of what happened elsewhere, is almost incredible. Such shedding of innocent blood; such other tortures; such plunder; such blocking of travel on land and sea!

My Christians were not only despoiled of all their possessions by the insurgents, but were forced by every possible means to abandon their faith and pledge allegiance to Masonic societies. If they resisted, everything they had was snatched from them; their houses were burned and they were banished and forbidden to return to their homes.

About the middle of July, the prefect appointed by the new regime, anxious to win the favor of my Christians, requested me to return to my mission and provided me with a safe conduct for my journey. Now that I have been given a promise of protection and restitution, I trust that henceforth I shall be able to remain here with those entrusted to my care in peace and tranquillity."

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful.

They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood in good condition.

For this purpose there is nothing to equal that old and well known blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. James Higgins, Floral, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I tried everything I could think of. My neighbors told me to drink water-off of sour corn meal, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town said she had a Boil on her face and body, and she told me to get Burdock Blood Bitters. I bought a bottle and took it for a few days, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women."

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

"The man I marry must have common sense," said the haughty one.

"He won't," the other answered, bitterly.

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.

Heck—They say a ring around the moon is the sign of rain.

Peck—So is a ring around a woman's finger the sign of rain.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

"George has told me all the secrets of his past."

"Mercy what did you think of them?"

"I was awfully disappointed."

Beware Of Worms.

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

What fifty cents for putting in the lead of coal? You ordered only a quarter the last time.

Yes, mum; but coal has ris.

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

What punishment did that defaulting banker get?

"I understood his lawyer charged him \$40,000."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Wife—John, I haven't a skint fit to wear.

Husband—Well, that's the style, isn't it.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Modern Girl—If you really loved me all the time, why didn't you let me know?

Modern Youth—I couldn't find a card card with the right words on it.

Had Pains in Her Liver

Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Floating Spots before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Stool, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Middle Station, N.B., writes:—"For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Price, 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. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913.

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Provincial Legislature.

On Monday, the 17th, the House met at 3 o'clock. After routine the first order of the day was resumed and Hon. Mr. McLean continued the debate on the address. Referring to the visit of his Royal Highness the Governor General and suite and the splendid reception tendered them, he expressed the hope that their Excellencies would again visit our Province. He was of opinion that the crops of last season were among the best we have ever had. The short course and other profitable developments pushed forward by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture were most highly praised by the speaker. Referring to the development of the oyster industry, he expressed surprise at the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, that licenses for oyster areas could have been procured for the past twenty years. It was generally understood such licenses could not be procured. As a matter of fact nothing could be done until the present Provincial Government had the difficulties between the Local and Federal authorities adjusted. The areas could be rented to large corporations; but the Government would not let them in that way; they rather held these areas until all who wished for small allotments would have a chance. Eventually a large revenue would come into the Provincial treasury from this source. Taking up the advances and improvements inaugurated by the Commissioner of Public Works, he instanced the renovation effected in the Provincial Building. A new heating apparatus was set up and in every respect improvements were made. The road act and other departures instituted by the Public Works department were highly commended. Wonders had been accomplished in the matter of establishing steel bridges. Deterioration in our educational affairs had been arrested. During the present year some \$20,000 of an increase will be paid from the Provincial treasury to the school teachers. That is one-fifth of the increased subsidy from Ottawa. The supplements had also been restored, and an opportunity afforded the people of assisting the teachers. All the late Government did in the matter of education was to appoint a commission at a cost of \$4,000. The report of that commission was never acted upon. He commended the efforts of Premier Mathieson in his efforts to have our Federal representation restored to its initial number of six members. Turning to the improvements in our telegraph service he reviewed the history of that service in this Province. From this it was evident the late Government had done nothing to bring about improvements in the matter. For years we had no night accommodation in the matter of telegraphic messages, and the service, such as it was, was very expensive. Now, up to 7 p. m. at any Railway Station on the Island a message can be filed and the agents are obliged to forward this message to Charlottetown and thence it is to be sent to its destination during the night. More than that, it is expected we shall soon have a complete working basis between the telegraph

and telephone companies. All this shall be effected and the improved service will be at very much reduced rates. He considered we were entitled to this under the terms of the British North America Act. He was of opinion that when the car ferry became an actuality, industries undreamed of would be developed in this Province. Our fishing industries, especially, he felt sure would grow to enormous proportions.

Hon. Mr. Dalton continued the debate. He took up the first paragraph relating to the visit of his Royal Highness, the Governor-General. It was something to be appreciated by us that he was the first of the royal blood ever appointed a viceroy of any of the over seas Dominions. As to the increase of subsidy from Ottawa he thought it was worthy of the highest commendation that under our present Government we had received more in one year than all the increases that had been secured under all previous Governments. With the car ferry, our industries would grow in unprecedented fashion. This would be especially true as regards our fisheries. He considered the road act had been eminently successful. No complaint had been heard in any part of the first district of Prince County. He considered the school act had been well improved, and a beginning had only been made. Greater improvements will be made from time to time. Referring to the fox industry, he was satisfied this was an industry that was destined to revolutionize the financial conditions of this Province. It was his opinion that this industry would not slump. He thought the demand would last and increase. For these reasons he was convinced that there would be no deterioration in the demand, for a quarter of a century at least. He thought the industry would bring millions into this Province.

Mr. Buntain was the next speaker. He referred to some length to the different phases of the speech. He considered that great improvements were made in our educational system, and still greater improvements would be effected as time went on. Much had been done for the advancement of agriculture. The establishing of the short course was worthy of every praise. In this, too, but a beginning had been made. The advance in the oyster fishing industry, he regarded as of eminent importance to this Province. The public roads act next come in for commendation and praise. Any defects in the act could easily be amended. He commended the course pursued by the Public Works department and the policy of the Government in general.

Mr. T. W. McDonald controverted the statement that had been made by the opposition to the effect that the speech was remarkable for what it omitted. Comparing this speech with similar documents of previous years, he was of opinion the speech under review contained much valuable matter, as compared with some former speeches. He reviewed favorably the conduct of the Government generally in the various departments. He eulogized the steel bridge policy of the administration, and hoped that during the present session some further improvements would be made in our school act. Much had been done in this direction; but he hoped a great deal more would soon be done. He thought Georgetown would have been the best place to establish the car ferry. He however will be pleased wherever the ferry

was placed, so long as it would be a success.

Mr. John A. Dewar continued the debate. He was delighted with the event which had occurred here during the summer; the visit of the Duke of Connaught and family. He praised what had been done by the agricultural department. The purchase of the agricultural building and the short course were commended. He trusted that in future lecturers in this department would be selected who could speak so that they could be heard. He thought the road act, so far as his experience went, had worked well. Perfection had not been reached; but improvements would come. He thought that the wester roads had not been very good and was of the opinion some improvement in this respect should be made in the act. He did not think the dog act had protected the sheep industry; something that was expected would result therefrom. He thought it was the duty of the Dominion Government to protect the sheep. He approved of all that had been done in improving our education, and hoped still greater improvements would come from time to time. He hoped the people of this Province would not be carried away by fondness for the golden fox. So far as the question of representation is concerned he was pleased to hear the encouraging remarks of the Premier. Referring to the money received from Ottawa, he had only to say we were not receiving anything that we were not entitled to receive. We were contributing about \$1,800,000 annually to the revenues of Canada, and consequently were not receiving anything that did not belong to us.

During the evening session the debate was continued by Mr. A. P. Prowse. At the outset he congratulated the Government on the greatly improved appearance of the Assembly chamber. Notwithstanding the contention of the Leader of the Opposition, he considered the speech contained a great deal of important and interesting matter. He next referred to the disintegrating evidences that had rapidly accumulated for some time prior to the death of the late Government. Finally the day of reckoning came when the rising tide of indignant public opinion swept all but two of the Liberal cohorts into political oblivion. Such a slaughter, as this must convince the people that the Conservative have the unbounded confidence of the electorate. Referring to the visit of the Duke of Connaught and his family, he spoke in the most satisfactory vein of the splendid reception accorded the distinguished visitors and he expressed the hope that if they should come to our Province again they would visit some of the outlying country. The large attendance at the short course, and the various other important developments in connection with the Department of Agriculture came in for high commendation. The generous grant from the Dominion Government enabled the department to carry on these improvements. The intention of the Government to introduce nature studies and subjects of a kindred nature, deserved much praise. The progress made by the Provincial Government in developing the oyster industry must be of the greatest possible advantage to the people of this Province. The steel bridge policy and the new road act of the Government should receive the endorsement of all well wishers of the Province. Our roads are now in a quite different condition from that of the old order. Some amendments here and there to the road act

would improve it and, no doubt, these would be made by the Government. The improvements in our educational system were a matter of much importance, and this was only a beginning. The extent and importance of the car ferry was the most momentous boon that has ever come to this Province. The Borden Government certainly deserve the highest praise for their prompt action in this matter. The efforts of the Government in pressing our claims at Ottawa and to have our former Federal representation restored were deserving of the highest commendation. He considered the time had arrived when we should all take a pride in our Province and exert ourselves to advance its best interests. He felt glad that he had been spared to see the disastrous policy of the Liberals wiped out and a new and better order of things established under an energetic Conservative Government.

Mr. Myers commenced to speak at 9 o'clock. He referred in complimentary terms to the various matters contained in the speech.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, continued the debate. He said that we had passed a dark period in our political history, and had entered upon an era of hope and material progress. We could now hold up our heads and refer with pride to what our Governments are doing for the Province. It is our good fortune to live at a time when our rights are coming to us. We are now getting what had been constantly refused to us by the Liberals here and at Ottawa for many years. Premier Mathieson had secured from Ottawa in one short year a greater amount of additional subsidy than had been secured by all the previous Premiers of this Province combined, since Confederation. No less than \$4,000,000 were subscribed in this Province during the past year towards the fox industry. This industry is destined to continue progressing for many years to come. The oyster industry also was something from which great things for the Province must result. The car ferry advantages were destined to assume proportions of which we could form no conception. The road act was a success wherever properly tested. This act had taken the road business out of politics. The introduction of agriculture into our educational system, by the short course, etc., was a most important departure for this Province. The agricultural grant from the Dominion Government has enabled us to make these improvements. The beginning thus made in this direction will be enlarged upon and added to, as time goes on, until we shall have arrived at a high degree of efficiency and perfection. At 10 o'clock Hon. Mr. McKinnon moved the adjournment of the debate.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dalton a petition for the incorporation of the town of Alberton was received and read, and a bill in accordance therewith was received and read a first time. The House then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

The House opened on Tuesday at 8:30. When questions were reached the Leader of the Government, in answer to a question placed on the order paper by the Leader of the Opposition, explained the basis of the agreement entered into between the Federal and Provincial Governments on the matter of oyster culture. He said that the arrangement was embodied in a Statute passed by the Parliament of Canada last year. This Statute can be examined by any member of the House or any person at all, who might desire to peruse it.

The debate on the address was resumed by Hon. Mr. McNeill. He

referred in the first place to the visit of their Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. It was a grand visit and would long be remembered by the people of this Province. Passing to the consideration of the Public Works Department he showed when he took charge of this department he found things in very bad condition. No less than six bridges had tumbled into the streams and demanded immediate attention. The statement had been made by the Leader of the Opposition that the Liberals, during their term of office, had built sixteen steel bridges. He had failed to find any such number of steel bridges. All they had built were four-ten bridges in thirteen years, a little over a bridge a year on an average. The total length of their bridges amounted to 911 feet. During their one year the present Government have built eleven bridges measuring in all 1350 feet, a balance in favor of the present Government of 439 feet. Our bridges are wider than theirs. The average width of theirs was 13 ft. but our bridges are ordinarily 15 feet, but the Montague bridge is 16 feet wide, besides a sidewalk 5 feet wide. In addition to these steel bridges the present Government constructed a number of excellent wooden bridges besides many expensive repairs. The estimates made last year by the engineer of the department for bridges was \$220,000. This will give some idea of the condition of things which confronted the Government when they assumed office. The changed and improved condition of the Provincial Building affords some evidence of what the Government are doing. The installation of a heating apparatus was not only a vast improvement as to appearance, comfort, cleanliness, etc. but would effect a saving of about one quarter in the matter of fuel. All these improvements were but a beginning of what the Government intended to do.

Dr. Dewar continued the debate. He referred to the long time the Liberals were in power. It is possible there was some good in some of their acts. He thought the present road act was the best we have ever had. Perhaps some extravagant language of eulogy had been used by some of the speakers, he said. So far as he was concerned he preferred to wait until the public accounts were tabled, before passing judgement on the financial operations of the Government. He thought the late Liberal Government had done some good for this Province; such as the Hillsboro bridge and the Murray Harbor Railway. But the building of the Car Ferry by the present Federal Government would be infinitely greater than all these. It will be the greatest thing that ever has occurred for the improvement and advancement of this Province. The Agricultural and the Public Works Departments were commended for what they had accomplished for the good of our people. He was sure that when the Car Ferry would eventually enter upon an era of great prosperity, he was very much pleased at the knowledge that improved arrangements had been made in connection with the telegraph system.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault thought nearly all that could be said had been said on the question under review. He thought it was quite proper that the Government should give an account of their stewardship. That is what the annual meeting of the Legislature amounts to. For several years before the present Government came into office, there had not been sufficient money at the disposal of the administration. But much of the limited public money had been improperly and dishonestly spent by the late Liberal Government. Several serious problems had to be grappled with by the present Government. Our educational system was left in a wretched condition by the Liberals. Many improvements had been effected and more would follow, from year to year. Provision would be made for the carrying on of nature study. As to the oyster culture, so far as Richmond Bay is concerned, over 13,000 acres have been reserved for our local fishermen. He expected this bay would be turned into a beehive of industry. The Government that looks forward to the future is the one that makes a success of public affairs, and not the Government that does not look beyond the immediate future. The improvements in our telegraph and telephone systems are matters of the greatest importance to this Province and to our people. So far as the Hillsboro bridge is concerned

(Continued on third page.)

Mr. Man, Get Your SPRING HAT Here and Now.

You need to come here to get what's really right in Hat values. We are showing a brand new stock—this is the first year we have handled Men's Hats—and can show you such famous brands as Royalty, Tress, Parker, Fitwell, Tween and Waferite—brands all well known to you as supremely good values for the money and splendid hats in fit, finish and wear.


You can get a hat here that will suit you in every respect, in price, in shade, in size, in shape, in grade and quality.

You Get Hat Satisfaction When You Buy Here.

We guarantee that the Hat you buy will fit you perfectly and suit you right down to the ground or else you needn't buy. We want you to feel that you are satisfied, and know that you are satisfied before you leave our store, and we know we can offer you the finest line of Hats, the best values, the choicest selection of any store in the city.

Call in and make us prove these claims.
English, Canadian and American Derbies at \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00.
The latest in soft felts at \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Moore & McLeod



Mail Contract.


SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Alberton, Prince Edward Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Alberton, Montrose, Greenwood, Kilar, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Mar. 12th, 1913—31



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way.

Over Rural Route No. 3 from Montague, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, Victoria Cross and Head of Montague, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
March 12th, 1913—31

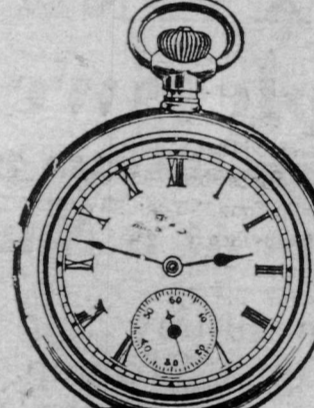
NOTICE.

To HENRY A. FRASER, late of Monticello, in the County of King's County.

Take notice, that James H. Reddin of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, has sued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of said Island, a Writ of Revivor dated the Tenth day of March A. D. 1913, to revive a judgment entered upon the Thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1903, in a case wherein the said James H. Reddin was plaintiff, and you, the said Henry A. Fraser was defendant; and you are required within Thirty days from the date hereof to appear in the said Court to show cause why the said James H. Reddin should not have execution against you of the said judgment, and in default of your so doing the said James H. Reddin may by leave of the said Court or a Judge thereof, proceed to such execution.

Dated this Tenth day of March, A. D. 1913.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
March 10, 1913—41
Plaintiff.



OUR Waltham and Regina Watches

Are Splendid Timekeepers

Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc., etc.

RING MAKING

Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

A. A. McLean, K.C. & J. Donald McKinnon
Fraser & McQuaid,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
Souris, P. E. Island.

(Continued from second page.)

cerned, we are paying between nine and ten thousand dollars a year for its upkeep. Besides the expense of its upkeep. Although the Liberals built the Murray Harbor railway, the previous Conservative Government had decided to construct it, so that the Liberals were only carrying out the arrangements made by their predecessors. The matter of our claims against Canada had for long been dangled before the electors by the Liberals; but nothing had been done to realize these claims. The present Government were only a few months in office when \$100,000 had been received from Ottawa. In conclusion he quoted the words of the Leader of this Government before the Canadian Club of Toronto: For years the east had sent our best young men to the west; the best in brain and brawn. These had improved the west. But now the time had come when the tide should turn eastward. The present Federal Government were doing great things to develop St. John and Halifax. The greater Halifax and St. John became the better for Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Dobbie continued the debate. He expressed his pleasure at the visit of their Royal Highness, and trusted they would pay us another visit. He was of opinion that we were entering on an era of prosperity. If we had sufficient faith in our country, it would be much better. We have a splendid Province and great prospects of prosperity are opening out to us. We should do our part at this juncture and avail ourselves of the opportunities within our reach. More scientific methods are coming into use in our agricultural business. The inauguration of the short course was a matter that met with his unqualified approval. The grants received from the Federal Government he said had placed us in a practically independent position. The oyster business could not fail to eventuate most beneficially to our people, especially our fishermen. The co-missioner of Public Works had laid before the House most useful statistical information regarding our bridges and roads. As to the black fox industry, he understood that about four-fifths of the foxes bred in captivity were to be found in this Province. With a province of such valuable resources and with such bright prospects for the future, who should not feel proud? He thought road making should not be left to our local farmers; it was, in his opinion, a national work. That is the view our Federal Government took and they voted an amount for this purpose; but the Liberal Senate held it up. The additional subsidy of \$100,000 secured by our Provincial Government was something we might well feel proud of.

Mr. M.C. Delaney thought it was a matter for congratulation that the sunshine of prosperity is just beginning to glance upon this Province. The Leader of our Government had done a great work in securing \$100,000 addition to our subsidy. The Commissioners of Public Works and Agriculture had also accomplished wonders in their departments. The most important question affecting this Province is transport, and this was about to be solved by the building of the car ferry. The late Liberal Government could never reduce our debt; but the speech before us indicated that this had been done by the present Government. Our Province must go ahead with leaps and bounds. It cannot help it. We should bustle our Province; this is our duty. Other Provinces do it. Hon. John A. McDonald moved the adjournment of the debate. The bill to incorporate the town of Alberton, reported from the private bill committee, was ordered to a second reading; also the bill to incorporate the Island Fox Company was similarly reported and advanced. The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday forenoon.

Our space and type are exhausted and we are obliged to hold over the report of Wednesday's proceedings.

We would remind those of our subscribers, who have been a little slow in the matter of remitting, that we should be most pleased to hear from them. Please delay as little as possible.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Forty Hours Devotion will open in the pro-Cathedral on Monday next, 31st inst.

There were splendid exhibits of beef in the market on Holy Saturday, and great prices were realized.

There was a small attendance at the market yesterday, and prices were practically the same as last quotations.

Mrs. May Daly died at Sarnia the other day on her hundred and eleven birthday. She had seen Napoleon.

The Briant Government was defeated in Paris the other day and resigned. A new Government has been formed by Jean Bartolon.

Speaker Lowther, of the British House of Commons, had his wrist broken while starting his automobile in London yesterday.

Both the winter steamers are now plying between Charlottetown and Picton. The Mialo arrived here on her first trip this forenoon at 10.30.

Fires early in Montreal on Saturday caused damage estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, on the premises of Larne and Cloutier, wholesale grocers and wine merchants.

Rev. Dr. McLellan left here on Monday morning for Quebec and Montreal, on business in connection with the rebuilding of the Cathedral at Bathurst, N. B., he was joined by Rev. Bishop-elect O'Leary.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia and their suite left Ottawa on Friday and reached Halifax on Saturday where they boarded the Empress of Britain on route to England. They expect to return in May.

Smallpox has reached an epidemic stage in New Bedford Mass. with a dozen cases and some 250 people quarantined. The disease is confined to a section populated by Canadian em. loyees of the cotton mills.

Thomas Ryan of Bingham was killed by a train at the crossing at Harford last Friday night as two expresses were coming by in opposite directions. His companion William Scott, B. C. had himself almost sidwiped and escaped with just one inch to spare between himself and the train.

In consequence of the damage to the Bishop's Palace, by fire and water, it is used for habitation until repaired and renovated. In the meantime, the priests attached to the Cathedral have taken up their residence at St. Anthony's Villa, the brick house attached to the Hospital on the Esplanade.

Public Accounts.—The Provincial Legislature reassembled yesterday afternoon after the Easter recess. The Provincial Auditor's report on the Public Accounts, for the fifteen months period, Sept. 30th, 1911, to Dec. 31st, 1912, was laid on the table by the Premier. The total receipts for the period were \$155,565.49. The ordinary expenditure for the same period was \$327,220.07, and the capital expenditure \$67,154.56. Total expenditure \$394,374.63.

Advice of the 24th from Omaha, Nebraska, state that a tornado, on Sunday, on a path from four to six blocks wide and eight miles long through that city and environs, with appalling loss of life and destruction of property. Hundreds of buildings were destroyed and about two hundred people killed, besides many injured. News from New York bearing on the disaster contains the following: There is only one wire out of Omaha and the reports place the number killed at a thousand or eleven hundred. Six States were hit by the wind storm, but the worst damage is at Omaha and the vicinity. Several villages were wiped out.

Dominion Parliament.—In the House of Commons on Monday, 17th, Mr. Gaultier, Liberal member for St. Francis, preferred charges of corrupt practices, in the by-election in Hochelaga, against Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State. He presented some affidavits in the case. The Minister of Justice, in opposing the motion of censure, read several cogent allusions from the world-be accusers, setting forth that they had been led blindly into a conspiracy and did not know what they were signing in the first instance. After the matter was thoroughly discussed, the case was thrown out, and the Secretary of State entirely vindicated by a vote of 87 to 53. On Tuesday and Wednesday supplementary estimates for the current year occupied the attention of the House all day, when the House adjourned for Easter vacation. The House reassembled yesterday afternoon.

The Market Prices. Butter..... 0.30 to 0.32 Eggs per doz..... 0.20 to 0.22 Fowls each..... 0.50 to 0.60 Chickens per pair..... 0.85 to 1.25 Flour (per cwt.)..... 0.00 to 0.02 Beef (small)..... 0.10 to 0.14 Beef (large)..... 0.08 to 0.10 Mutton, per lb..... 0.08 to 0.12 Pork..... 0.10 to 0.12 Potatoes (Bush)..... 0.25 to 0.30 Hay, per 100 lbs..... 0.70 to 0.80 Six Oats..... 0.40 to 0.42 Sixes (per lb)..... 0.50 to 0.10 Calf Skins..... 0.00 to 0.10 Sheep pelts..... 0.60 to 0.50 Outmeal (per cwt)..... 0.00 to 0.03 Turkeys (per lb)..... 0.20 to 0.25 Pressed hay..... 0.20 to 0.25 Ducks per pair..... 1.50 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts..... 0.60 to 0.60

St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Considerable transformation has taken place in the pro-Cathedral since it has been taken over. The building was taken over on Monday of Holy week, and on Wednesday a very artistic altar had been installed, and on Wednesday evening the office of *Tenebrae* was sung in the sanctuary. High Mass was sung on Holy Thursday morning and the morning exercises of Good Friday and Holy Saturday, were carried out in due form, as well as the *Tenebrae* on Thursday and Friday evenings. On Saturday afternoon and evening Confessions were heard in the basement, and on Easter Sunday Masses were celebrated every hour from 7 to 11 inclusive, the last being a High Mass. Rev. Father Johnson was the celebrant on Holy Thursday and Good Friday mornings, and Rev. Maurice McDonald on Holy Saturday. Rev. Pius McDonald was celebrant of the high Mass on Easter Sunday, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan.

The remaining spire to be taken down, before the work of taking the stone walls is commenced. Work is going on to that end now and it may probably be topped into the debris in the interior of the rain this very day.

The remaining walls of the destroyed Cathedral are to be taken down forthwith. Tenders to that end are asked for, as will be seen by reference to advertisement.

The bell was removed from the remaining tower of the Cathedral to the steeple of the pro-Cathedral on Saturday afternoon.

Grand Trunk System News Items.

Saturday 15th March, 1913.

Noted Railway Engineers and prominent officials from all parts of Canada and the United States will attend the annual convention of the American Railway Engineering Association to be held in Chicago at the Congress hotel March 18-21 next. In addition to the election of officers and other routine business, reports will be read and discussed on such topics as Railway rules and organization, signals and interlocking, iron and steel structures, wooden bridges and trestles, wood preservation, ties, masonry, the conservation of natural resources, ballast, water service, yards and terminals, electricity, records and accounts. On Tuesday evening next a reception will be given to members of the Association and their guests in the gold room of the Congress Hotel when Rev. president, Mr. Wm. McVah, principal Assistant Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway System will deliver an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal. Among the Grand Trunk representatives who will be in attendance at the convention are: Messrs. H. R. Safford, Chief Engineer; Wm. McNab, Principal Assistant Engineer; A. S. Goins, Construction Engineer; M. S. Blacklock, Engineer of Maintenance of Way; R. Armour, Masonry Engineer; R. F. Morrell, Signal Engineer; P. E. Roberts, Chief of the Drafting Room; J. R. W. Ambrose, Engineer of Grade Separation; Structural Engineer; and a large number of the Divisional and Resident Engineers, Bridges and Buildings Superintendents, and General Roadmasters.

During the past week 14 special trains have passed through the Grand Trunk's Bonaventure station at Montreal with about 2,730 passengers for Ontario and western Canada from Europe via Portland, Halifax, and St. John.

DIED.

McGONNELL.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Power, Charlottetown, on Monday, 24 inst., Miss Margaret McGonnell of Lot 85, aged 42 years. She had been undergoing treatment in the City Hospital, and while on her way to the station to take the train for home, she became suddenly ill. She was removed to the residence of Mr. Power, where she died as above stated.—R. I. P.

COFFIN.—At Seaview Harbor, on Tuesday, March 11th Mr. William Coffin, aged 87 years.

McRAE.—At Pownal on March 23, 1913, Mr. Alexander N. McRae, aged 77 years.

GRIFFIN.—At Charlottetown, March 23, 1913, Capt. Philip Griffin, aged 58 years.—R. I. P.

McNELL.—At her home, 108 Great Geo. St. Charlottetown, March 24, 1913, Mrs. Joseph McNell, aged 73.—R. I. P.

TRAINOR.—In this city March 24th, Bridget Trainor, widow of the late J. Trainor.—R. I. P.

COAL! All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds G. Lyons & Co. 135 Queen Street.

Department of Railways & Canals

Car Ferry Terminal—Charleston Point, Prince Edward Island.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for receiving tenders for "Car Ferry Terminal" at Charleston Point, Prince Edward Island, has been extended from 16 o'clock Tuesday, March 26th, 1913, to 10 o'clock Tuesday, the 1st April, 1913. By order, L. K. JONES, Asst. Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1913.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.—38635. March 26, 1913—11

Department of Railways & Canals

Car Ferry Terminal—Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for receiving tenders for "Car Ferry Terminal" at Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, has been extended from 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th April, 1913, to Tuesday, 15th April, 1913. By order, L. K. JONES, Asst. Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1913.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.—38634. March 26, 1913—21

Department of Public Works

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 20th, 1913.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th May, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Elmisdale, Prince Edward Island, at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Elmisdale and Route Offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Tenders.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for taking down Cathedral Walls and removing Debris," will be received at the Bishop's Palace, Charlottetown, until noon on Monday, 7th April, 1913, for taking down the Walls and Towers of the late Cathedral and removing the debris out of basement, according to specification to be seen at the office of Richard Grant. Work to be completed on or before the 1st of July, 1913.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank, payable to the order of the Treasurer of New Cathedral Building Committee, for five per cent. (5 p.c.) of the amount of tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order, JAMES EDEN, Chairman of Tender Committee, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 26, 1913—21

Give HIM House Slippers! For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers. They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

Department of Railways & Canals

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Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 26th April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Winoos Station, Prince Edward Island, at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Winoos Station and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

TENDERS.

Rocky Point Ferry. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 20th, 1913.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 18th April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Kennington, P. E. I., at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kennington, Seaview, Park Corner, French River & Long River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Montague Dental Parlors

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

LIME!

We can supply from this date Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes. Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larier, 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.

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—6

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

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

McLEOD & BENTLEY

MORSON & DUFFY Barristers & Attorneys

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 25th April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I., from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cardigan Bridge, Mitchell River, Newport, Woodville Mills, St. George's, Launabing Place and DeGros Marsh, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I., from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cardigan Bridge, Mitchell River, Newport, Woodville Mills, St. George's, Launabing Place and DeGros Marsh, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 3, from Kennington, P. E. I., at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kennington, Seaview, Park Corner, French River & Long River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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The Lady Of The Geraniums

A Humorous Complication that Results in an Editor and "The Lady of the Geraniums," Forming a Life Partnership.

A clay pot filled with geraniums fresh-leaved and in bloom stood on the outside sill of the apartment house window, and all about it were the pots and sashes of a March afternoon. Harvey Chambers was not particularly emotional, but the sight of the green leaves and the red buds, contrasting so vividly with the dead whiteness of the snow, made him want to cry or write a poem or do something equally desperate.

He wondered what the owner of the geraniums could be like. One holiday, while he sat in his room chewing on the end of his pencil and trying to write a chapter of The Great American Novel, his patience was rewarded. The Lady of the geraniums was in her room writing, like himself. Her shapely little head was bent over the paper and he could not see her face. She had a trick of tossing her head, though, that attracted him mightily. It reminded him of a certain delightfully impossible person he had not seen for three years, and from whom he had been parted by a mere whim. It was not his fault. He had assured himself of that a thousand times.

One morning returning from early Mass, he met "The Lady of the Geraniums" in the hallway.

"Clarabelle?" he shouted joyfully. She recognized him with a cry of joy, but thought of their little rift and passed on proudly without a word. He was in despair. He haunted her apartments and invented excuses for speaking to her. He learned that she was living with her mother—a little woman like herself—and that she had essayed the thorny path of authorship.

One afternoon, coming home a little earlier than usual, he found Clarabelle's mother had fainted on the sidewalk in front of the apartment house. Harvey was equal to the occasion. He lifted her up bodily and carried her to her room, where she recovered quickly. It was merely an attack of vertigo. But when she discovered the identity of her "preserver," as she called him, she became quite talkative. In spite of his protests, she told him many confidential things about her daughter. When she learned that he was an editor her face lighted up with joy. She hastened to Clarabelle's desk and pulled out a bundle of manuscript. The gallant Mr. Chamber was dismayed at this unexpected movement.

"Has—has it ever been sent out?" he asked, dubiously looking at the frayed edges of the copy. "Yes, three times," she replied with energy, "and been rejected each time."

"Perhaps," he said, sparing for time, "Miss—Miss Clarabelle may be offended at my taking her manuscript."

"No matter," replied the philosophical parent, "she's a genius and means manager. I'm her manager. Take it."

Harvey did not have the heart to look at the story. He had glimpsed many tragedies during his brief editorial career. He hated to think of the army of scribblers who were wasting good paper and ink and breaking their poor little hearts in the ineffectual attempts to write fiction. And now Clarabelle had joined that ever growing army. She was shaming. He would fight any man who disputed that fact. She was the light of his eye. He worshiped her. She could write pleasant chatty little letters. But he never, even in the moments of his wildest delirium, credited her with the creative faculty.

Next day he went to the office with a sad heart. He laid the manuscript, which he had been afraid to gaze upon, on the editor's desk and said with a degree of timidity that surprised himself that he would be grateful if he got a decision within a month. The editor, who was his personal friend as well as superior, looked at his assistant with a reproachful air. He was a long-suffering man—the editor—who had read manuscripts that were written on tinted paper and tied with a blue ribbon, and he had waded through hundreds of impossible stories simply because they were written by sisters, cousins or aunts of villains who had the shameless audacity to call themselves his friends. And now Harvey Chambers had betrayed him. That was the unkindest cut of all.

Harvey walked about guiltily all of that day. He hoped in his heart that the story would not prove quite as bad as he was sure it would prove. He thought the atmosphere of the office had suddenly become very chilly. Perhaps it was imagination. At any rate, the editor did not invite him to take luncheon with him at his club as he was wont on Mondays. That was a positive fact which could not be denied. Harvey felt quite bad. He would not have fortified the editor and good will of his editor for a ship load of manuscripts, even if one of them had been written by the only girl in the world.

He walked home that night quite dejected with himself. As he near the familiar apartment he suddenly thought of the other phase

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, poisons the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Hous Roberts, West Lacombe, N.S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

of the case. What of Clarabelle? She had not asked him to submit her manuscript. She would hate him for his imperiousness. He did not learn anything of that night, but in the course of the next few days little bits of information dribbled from the other side of the house which convinced him that Clarabelle was furiously angry over the "larceny of her manuscript." She said that in carrying off her story, he had been guilty of "an unpardonable breach of good manners." Harvey smiled grimly at this, and tried to get some comfort in basking of the experience he had had with the loving but persistent mother of his adored one. He even contrived to laugh at the ludicrous side of the affair.

But he was really unhappy. He had taken a manuscript from a girl who did not wish him to have it—submitted to an editor who was by no means anxious to read it. He felt originally guilty. He was between two fires. He had gone against the grain of the one man and the one woman for whom he cared more than any other persons in the world. Perhaps they were mere morbid fancies. At any rate, in future he resolved to think of himself as "Blundering Chambers." He met her in the corridor one day and she gave him a very formal and very frigid nod. Poor Harvey was in despair. When he first met her in that corridor he had felt that her conquest would only be a matter of time and patience. Having failed to win her by storm, he thought to employ strategy. And now all of his fiery words on pines had gone to smash. The story would be avowed and Clarabelle after that would only be a matter of time.

He wondered vaguely if there were not some way of averting complete disaster. A brilliant thought came into his mind. He would withdraw the manuscript. The editor would be surprised, but also, no doubt he would have a sigh of relief. He could say to the editor with some degree of truth that the story had been offered under a misapprehension. He could return it to Clarabelle with an abject apology for his part in the affair. She would no longer scorn him. But alas! A new phase of the situation dawned on him. He would appease the daughter, but he would bring on himself the withering indignation of her mother. And some how or other, he was quailed at the thought of incurring the anger of the masterful old lady.

After three unsatisfactory weeks had passed Harvey, one morning learned with regret that Clarabelle's mother was seriously ill. He called to express his sympathy, and was informed by the trained nurse that the patient was not permitted to see any one. He inquired for her regularly though, and once or twice was emboldened to send her fruit or flowers. But he got no word from Clarabelle herself, which he regarded as a bad omen.

In the meantime the doctor was paying daily visits to the modest lodgings, and through him the young man was kept informed concerning the actual condition of the old lady. From another source he learned that Clarabelle's indignation over her "painted manuscript," as she insisted upon calling it, had had a depressing effect upon her mother. She realized that the girl's heart was in the story, and she feared that another rejection would crush her young spirits entirely. The thought of this had actually worried the old lady into a bed of sickness. Heretofore the mother had sustained the daughter by words of encouragement and good cheer. The tables were turned now, and the child was exerting all of her wit and intelligence to keep the parent from sinking into a state of despondency.

One afternoon, just thirty days after he had received the story, Harvey tapped at the door, and it was opened by Clarabelle. She looked more dainty and fragile than ever. Sorrow and the stain of the sick room seemed to have spiritualized the girl. Harvey who was in doubt regarding the reception he might receive, hastened to put himself in the right.

"Pardon me for disturbing you at a time like this," he said gently, "but I've been charged with a message from the editor-in-chief."

"Yes," she exclaimed, with an eagerness he had not anticipated, "did he make his decision?" "That's what I came to talk about," began Harvey the editor probably thought I could make it clearer than if he had written—"

The look of disappointment in her face made him pause. Simultaneously a fretful voice in the next room called: "What are you children talking about? Come right in here!" They started for the sick room together. As they reached the threshold, Clarabelle nervously clutched his arm.

"Bad news would kill her," she whispered; "tell her the story's accepted. I'll deceive her when she grows stronger."

WHOOPING COUGH

LEFT A NASTY, DRY COUGH. Doctors Could Do No Good.

Mrs. A. Mainwright, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little boy. He had whooping cough, which left him with a nasty, dry hard cough. I took him to several doctors, but they did him no good, and I could see my little lad failing day by day. I was advised to take him to another doctor, which I did, and he told me he was going into a decline. I was telling a neighbour about it, and she told me to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and give it to him regularly. She then got to tell me how much good it did her children, so I got a bottle, and gave it to my little boy, and was so pleased with the result that I bought another one, and by the time he had finished it he had no cough. He is now fat and strong, and I would not be without a bottle in the house on any account."

Whooping cough generally begins as a common cold, accompanied with coughing and a slight discharge from the nose. It is, as a rule, more of a child's trouble, but also affects adults.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a safe preventative if taken in time, and is also a positive cure for any of the after effects.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

about?" she demanded imperiously. "Mother," said Harvey, placing his left arm around a slender waist, and raising his right hand in dramatic fashion. "Clarabelle and I have just made a compact. We're going to collaborate in writing The Great American Novel."—George Easton in Bazar's Magazine.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

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."

The Millionaire—Doctor, is it absolutely necessary to remove my "speckles?" "Not absolutely, but it is safer to begin with some simple operation like that."

His Daughter—"Papa, did you know mamma long before you married her?" Her Father—"Just between you and me, my dear, I don't know her yet."

What does your husband find time to do his reading?" "Usually when I want to tell him something important."

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."

Grandmother—"Whatever are you doing with this boy?" "Grandfather—"H's gone and took his medicine without shakin' the bottle, so I'm shakin' it for him."

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So Betty didn't marry a lord after all?" "No, but she married a man who gets as drunk as a lord."

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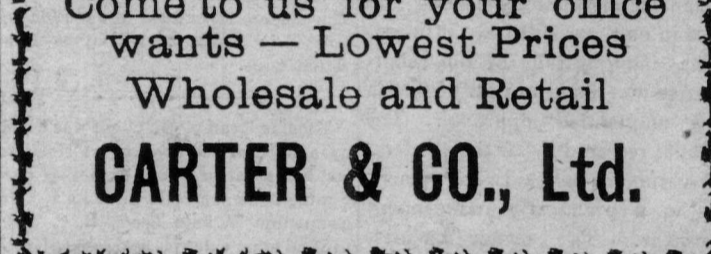
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