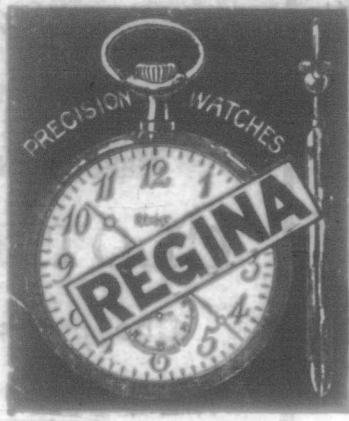


# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 20



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We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

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We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc. We have just been appointed Agents for the

## Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova  
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This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

**A READY SELLER.**  
In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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

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We carry the finest line of  
Hardware  
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Also a full line of pumps and piping.

**Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.**

June 12, 1907.

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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.

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Here is a chance you will never get again.  
**150 Pairs of Men's  
American Lace Boots**

Goodyear Welted, Veilour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

**Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.**

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, they've got all others beat a mile.

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We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.85. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

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Descriptive literature with  
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Ticket Office.

## The Catholic Encyclo- dia.

Montes Pietatis.  
In these days, when the public has so much reason to take an interest in the study of economics, the story of the medieval lending-banks, known as montes pietatis, cannot fail to attract attention. The latest account of these institutions is perhaps Monsignor Benigni's excellent article in the tenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia just issued. They were established "with a view to protecting persons in want from usurers," who were accustomed to charge from twenty to sixty and sometimes even eighty per cent. interest. "The first transmontane pieta," says Professor Benigni, "was founded in London, where Bishop Michael Northberg, in 1361, left 1,000 marks of silver for the establishment of a bank that should lend money on pawned objects without interest." But as a fund yielding no interest at all would soon be consumed, the montes had to charge sufficient interest to defray the costs of administration. This encountered serious opposition from certain theologians and canonists. "The controversy was long and bitter," but was finally decided in favour of the montes by Leo X, in 1515. From that time they spread rapidly in Europe, but especially in Italy, where in 1896, there were 556 of them. "In England this form of charity never obtained such an institution as London in 1797 failed in less than twenty years, through default on the part of its managers." Defunct, evidently, are not a product of recent years.

## NAILS, HOLY.

Some writers seem to make it a principle to sneer and doubt what is said relating to the authenticity of sacred relics. It is a relief to turn to the Catholic Encyclopedia and find a calm, dispassionate consideration of the Holy Nails. The mere mention of Father Thurston as the author of the article in question is sufficient guarantee of an objective treatment of the subject. After considering the question whether Christ was crucified with three or with four nails, and conceding that archeological data do not in any way contradict the Christian tradition of four nails, the author says: "Very little reliance can be placed upon the authenticity of the thirty or more nails which are still venerated, or which have been venerated until recent times. Probably the majority began by professing to be iron nails which had touched or contained shavings from some other nail whose claim was more ancient. Without conscious fraud on the part of anyone, it is very easy for imitations in this way to come in a very brief space of time to be regarded as originals."

## MITRE.

Those who like to be well informed on the details of ecclesiastical services will find the article Mitre in the Catholic Encyclopedia to be of uncommon interest. While most of us may be inclined to think the mitre is laid aside when the bishop prays, how many of us have realized that the reason for this is to mark that a man should pray with uncovered head (1 Cor., xi, 4). Opposing those who trace the mitre back to Apostolic times, Father Benigni, the author of this article, holds it as certain that the mitre was first used at Rome about the middle of the tenth century, and outside of Rome about the year 1000.

## MENTAL RESERVATION.

As Moral Theology is written mainly in Latin, English readers will welcome an article in The Catholic Encyclopedia on the doctrine of Mental Reservation, which has so often been assailed by Protestants, recall, for instance, King-ley's words in scolding Newman: "How can I tell that I shall not be the dupes of some cunning equivocation, of one of the three kinds laid down as permissible by the Messed Alfonso da Liguori." Father Slater shows that mental reservation, far from being a cunning equivocation is a conscientious effort to satisfy veracity, to which lying is opposed as something intrinsically evil, and also justice, which requires that secrets be faithfully kept. Thus, if a confessor is asked about sins made known to him in confession, he should answer: "I do not know" or "I do not know apart from confession," or "I have no knowledge which I can communicate." Those who hear these words which are not true, but their self-deception may be permitted for the safeguarding of the secrets of the confessional. A sin is committed if mental reservations are used without just cause, or in which the questioner has a right to the naked

## truth. Perhaps many of those who find fault with this doctrine are constant users of the permissible equivocations: "Not at home."

## NATAL DAY.

Herbert Thurston contributes an interesting and learned article on the origin of Natal Day. Derived from the Latin, the Romans used it to denote what we call a birthday, though the term soon came to denote little more than anniversary. The Greek term came to be used in connection with the annual commemoration of the death of a person. The early Christians seemed to consider the day of martyrdom as the natal day of the saint, as it was his birthday into a new life. Various quotations as to the use of the term in primitive times are given, and the usage of the Fathers of the Church is explained. For a more exhaustive treatment of the subject the bibliography offers ample scope. It is interesting to note the modern connotation of the word, so different from the thought of Origen. "It is only sinners (like Pharaoh and Herod) who make great rejoicings over the day on which they were born into this world below." From a comparison of passages found in the Fathers, it would seem as if they wished to pass over the primary meaning of the word and give it the significance only a birth into a better life.

## NAPLES.

In the article on Naples, U. Benigni has summarized clearly and vividly the history of this ancient and interesting city. Founded by Greeks from Cumae, it has figured prominently in the events of Italian history from the early Roman wars, through the struggle of pope and emperor, hotly contested for by the Normans, in turn belonging to France, Spain, and Austria, until peace came with its surrender to the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. As capital of the Kingdom of Naples its history was often tragic. Fierce violent rulers of guided its destiny and tales of blood and cruelty stain its pages; among its rulers was Queen Juana. An interesting account of the ancient buildings and art treasures of the city is given. Chief among the churches is the cathedral of St. Januario, thirteenth century Gothic built on the site of an ancient eighth century church, noted for valuable frescoes, the sepulchres of Innocent IV and Cardinal Minutoli, and containing the shrine of St. Januario. A cut of the church of S. Francis of Paola, built by Ferdinand I, accompanies the article. The Royal Palace and Museum are noteworthy, one for its majestic severity, and the other for its collections of cameos, coins, and inscriptions, the Hercules, the Perseus, Ball and other valuable works, and its relics from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The episcopal see dates from the second century and a list of the important bishops of the diocese is given, notable among them: Cardinal Minutoli, Giovanni Pietro (Paul IV), and Cardinal Pignatelli (Innocent XII). Catholic life is well organized, educational facilities are good; the diocese supports one Catholic daily paper and fourteen weekly and monthly publications. Though frequently suffering from severe earthquakes and eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius, the city has continued to increase in prosperity and is now one of the most densely populated and important industrial centres of Italy.

## MESSINA.

In view of the present sad state of the once flourishing Messina, the article by Benigni on this city has a peculiar interest. With a harbor second only to Genoa and Naples, from the time of its foundation as a Greek colony, Messina has been an important city. It figured prominently in the efforts of the Normans to conquer Sicily and retained a long sway by Garibaldi, though finally obliged to surrender. The most interesting part of the article is the description of the palaces and churches, most of which have been destroyed by the earthquakes of 1908. The cathedral was one of the most beautiful in Italy, with valuable paintings and frescoes. Among the buildings spared is the episcopal palace, the City Hall, and the University. Its valuable library of first editions, manuscripts, and parchment is yet buried beneath the ruins. According to a legend, Christianity was brought to the city by St. Peter and Paul, and the city has been a see since the fifth century. A list of the famous men who have occupied the see is given, also an interesting account of the church of Santa Maria del Graffio or the "Catholica," where the Greek-Latin Rite is used. The anniversary was celebrated and Jesuits have re-opened a college. The city seems to be recovering from the disastrous effects of the earthquake.

## BOILS AND PIMPLES.

Are named collectively by bad blood, and can be cleared up by using the best blood purifier.

## BURDICK BLOOD PURIFIER.

Mr. A. J. Boucher, Newark, N.J., writes: "Two years ago I was troubled with boils on my neck and back, and could not get rid of them. A friend recommended me to try Burdick Blood Purifier, and after using five bottles I was pleased to note the boils were entirely gone, and I have not been troubled with any since."

## Smitheron went home one evening after a bad day at the gambling table.

"Wife," he said, "have you anything to eat?"  
"Yes, lots of things."  
"Well, cook up everything in the house—everything."  
"O gracious! Are you so hungry?"  
"No," answered Smitheron with feigning. "I'm going to tell the story."

## Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Absentmindedness would never do in diplomacy," said W. J. Cave, chief clerk of the department of state in Washington.

"I know an absentminded senator who went to a cabinet officer's dinner and apologized profusely for the poorness of the spread."

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.

"You are always worrying," remarked the baseball manager.

"It is the constant search for some thing new," explained the theatrical manager. "You know I have to cater to the tired business man."

"I don't let the tired business man worry me any. He roasts with the others when he gets to the ball park."

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

This is a quotation from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner; and Dr. S. who carved held up a rib on his fork and said, 'Here, ladies is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's for very much the same kind of critter.'"

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

The late Frank Wink once defined humorously the difference between a curbston broker and a legitimate broker with a seat in the stock exchange.

"It is much the same difference," he said, "as the one between an alligator and a crocodile."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Mr. H. Wilkins, 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."

## HAD HEART TROUBLE NEVER WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Whenever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, dragging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Jessie Kinley, Atkins, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took the medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night with out any smothering feeling or hot flashes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

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

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**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911  
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 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLANDS.  
 JAMES McISAAC,  
 Editor & Proprietor

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**What May Happen.**

The adjournment of Parliament from May 19th to July 18th materially alters the political situation and renders some things probable which before were scarcely possible. Amongst these is a general election before another session of Parliament. The House will meet in July with little business before it but the Bank Act, and the Reciprocity Agreement. The former will not take up a very great deal of time and should be put through easily in a fortnight. The latter will be the bone of contention. It has not yet got further than the general debate upon the resolution and is not likely to be advanced between this and the date of adjournment. Nor is it likely that this general debate will be quickly completed when the House takes it up in the latter part of July. Neither will the importance of the subject be any the less apparent and pressing.

By that time the Senate of the United States will have acted upon it. Should this action be unfavorable of course the whole project would lapse, for it can scarcely be conceived possible that our Government would press it to a passage in the face of its defeat in the United States Senate. That fate, however, is scarcely to be anticipated for the measure. In all probability it will be passed by the Senate and thus taken out of the category of doubt by the time the Canadian Parliament re-assembles. Then all that will remain to be done for its effective operation will be the sanction of Parliament. This will bring the matter more forcibly to the attention of the country, and add piquancy and interest to the discussion.

When the House meets in July the indemnity to members will have been exhausted by the long session from November 17th until May 19th, a little over six months. The members will therefore be called upon to work but will draw no pay therefor. That creates a situation which will worry Sir Wilfrid, and which greatly complicates the question. His supporters will ask, and with reason, why they should be kept for months of the hot season and of arduous discussion to press a measure which might just as well have been laid over until the regular session beginning in November. They will remind Sir Wilfrid that he was advised by the Opposition that they intended to fight the pact to the bitter end, and that the three months from the last of July to the first of November bid fair to be but lost months, showing no results in legislation but intensely disagreeable and expensive to them. They could also point out that when the time for the regular session of Parliament comes in November, Sir Wilfrid will in all probability find himself exactly where he was on May 19th, so far as the Taft-Fielding pact is concerned.

Such a position would be well nigh intolerable for the Government. They would be faced by a people in the majority hostile to their project, by an Opposition united and determined to prevent the measure going into effect

without submission to the people, and on whom they would be dependent for daily supplies, and by an angry and discontented body of supporters whom they had dragged through the heats of summer and forced to work without either pay or rations, and to no purpose. Will the Government persist in facing such a situation? Not unless they are mad. Something will have to be done. We can only speculate as to which that something may be.

The Government could save the wounds of their supporters by granting an additional indemnity for the extended session. They would thus have virtually two indemnities in one year. But that would be unpopular. The country would at once ask why it was necessary to pay hundreds of thousands of its taxes to support the obstinacy of Mr. Fielding and the pro-American whims of the Premier, when there was no pressing necessity for the summer session, and when no conceivable interest would have suffered by waiting until November.

There is another way out. The census will be taken in June, and by rushing the work, it would be possible to have the population tabulations ready within two or three months. This would make it possible to apportion the representation and enact the redistribution of seats that would necessarily follow in good time to have a general election in the late autumn.

Sir Wilfrid may take this method of solving his difficulties and dealing with his disgruntled followers. There is certainly much to be said in its favor. The Government has to go to the people sooner or later. The objection which now holds good, that the new electorate should not be deprived of its voice on the Reciprocity Agreement, and which weighs both with the Government and the Opposition would vanish, and neither side would any longer feel hampered by that disability. The Government would get the increased vote in the Prairie Provinces, which it thinks will be favorable to the pact, while the Opposition would no longer be restrained from forcing the measure to a vote of the people by the thought that they were depriving many people of votes they should properly have. And the Government must see, if they are not blind, that the more time the people have to examine into and think over this agreement, the less favorable become the chances for its success at the polls. It will not be to their interest to court delay.

Altogether the probabilities point to an election in 1911, and the Conservatives should act accordingly, and at once begin to make their preparations. There is much to be done, the issue is of overshadowing importance, and duty to the party and the country alike, demands a thorough canvass and thorough organization. Good parliamentary work is an excellent background, but this must be extended to the remotest parts of every constituency by literature and word of mouth if the picture is to be adequately balanced. And with all this no victory can be assured unless the organization be thorough and effective.—St. John Standard.

Matters political, so far as the Local is concerned, seem to have been at a complete stand still for the last couple of weeks. During all this time Mr. Hazard, recently appointed a Judge, has been acting Premier, and Attorney-General, too, so far as known. Evidently the new Leader, Mr. Palmer has been doing some hard thinking during these anxious days

**A Fight for the People.**

In the fight against Continentalism Mr. Borden has won the first battle. The leader of the Opposition has forced the Government to apply for a truce and has dictated the terms upon which hostilities are suspended. With this advantage gained, Mr. Borden's position is mightily improved, and the prospect now is that he may force the ministers to submit the issue to the people or to withdraw their project altogether. The former course—assuming that the Government is so completely in the hands of President Taft as to be unable to adopt the latter—precedent and common sense combine to support. Certainly, the attempt to effect so enormous a change in our relations to Great Britain on the one hand and to the United States on the other, as that contemplated in the Washington bargain, without consulting the electors, is a departure fraught with danger.

No other question of first class importance, the Mail and Empire points out, has been settled by a cabinet ukase. Confederation was referred to the electors. The National Policy was duly voted upon. The Canadian Pacific project was not designed until the country had endorsed it. To say now that an alteration in our National status can be made regardless of public opinion with reference to it is to attribute autocratic powers to a few ruling politicians and to deprive the masses of their self-governing rights. If a Government can turn us from British connection to Continentalism, simply because the spirit moves it in that direction, there is no limit to ministerial authority.

The great issue, then, in this discussion is that of democracy versus autocracy. When a party receives a majority in Parliament, it is bound by the principles in virtue of which it was elected, or has it received a mandate to do as it pleases irrespective of its pledges and of the wishes of the country? If the project the Government is trying to carry were one the consequences of which would be highly advantageous to the people, if it were one which follows the general policy of the country as hitherto laid down, its adoption might not be a very grave matter.

But this scheme does not come within either of the categories mentioned. President Taft, the father of the measure, has told us in plain terms what it means. He says its first purpose is to withdraw Canada from her British associations and to head us towards Washington. Closer relations within the Empire are to be prevented. Closer relations with the United States are to be promoted.

The second purpose is the destruction of the policy of reciprocity within the British Empire. Imperial trade is to be rendered impossible. Mr. Taft's next idea is the control by the United States of the natural resources of Canada that the industrial interests of the Republic may benefit. And, finally, Mr. Taft proposes to find in Canada a market for the surplus farm products of his own country. Other views of the bargain give it an even wider scope.

Mr. J. J. Hill says it is designed to get Canada's trade for the United States, and Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, predicts that in its present shape it will make Boston the port for Canada, while in the form it will ultimately take it will give the industries of the United States complete control of the Canadian market. The bargain means commercial, industrial and national

suicide for Canada. It impairs our commercial interests. It strikes at our farmers and at our artisans. It interferes with our position as a division of the British Empire. The struggle against such a scheme is a fight, not a party character, but of national significance. It is a battle for Canadian independence, for Canadian prosperity and for British connection.

Mr. Borden and his colleagues have conducted the conflict so far with success. That they will press on there can be no question. Public opinion is with them, and the interests of the country demand that they continue the work and that their hands be upheld. Every sound citizen, regardless of old party associations, should make it his duty to give them now, and when the decisive battle comes, the strongest support possible. Legislation without the authority of the people should not be tolerated, and legislation that destroys the business and thwarts the national aspirations of the people should be rejected in a manner so decisive that those who propose such a measure will not dare to attempt a repetition of the experiment.—St. John Standard.

**Reciprocity and the Egg Market.**

Canadian farmers have been told that once Reciprocity is adopted the demand for eggs from the United States will be so enormous that the price will rise to a point never before reached. But the representatives of Mr. Taft in the United States tell an altogether different story. The Washington Government, says the Boston Transcript, has undertaken to find out just how much of an egg layer the Dominion is. The result is rather astonishing. It appears to prove beyond question that with free trade in eggs the American egg man will have ready access to one of the finest egg markets of the world. The Canadians do not produce more than a fraction of the eggs they consume, "Hence," argues the Administration, "this is our opportunity."

The following Government table shows the Canadian exports and imports of eggs during the year ending March 31, 1911:—

Canadian egg exports;	
Dogsens.	
To the United States	39,917
To the United Kingdom	33,465
dom	
To Newfoundland	20,974
To Bermuda	10,700
To British West Indies	2,196
To Cuba	44,100
To St. Pierre	12,555
To all other countries	928

Total eggs exported by	
Canada	164,835
Canadian egg imports.	
From United States	757,316
From China	128,320
From all other countries	7,688

Total eggs imported 893,324 So that Reciprocity, instead of giving Canadians a market for eggs and improving the price, will give the United States the Canadian market, with the result that the price will come down.

London, May 13.—The greatest compliment ever paid here to a Colonial Minister, has been arranged for the Convention season, when Mr. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick, will be entertained by the United States. Mr. Hazen A. J. Balfour himself will be in the chair. Other present will be Mr. Balfour, Mr. Balfour's New Brunswick; Mr. Hon. Walter Long, Mr. E. K. Smith, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lord Selborne and most of the other Front-Benchers.

Mr. W. M. Aitken, M. P. is supposed to be the organizer of this unique honor to his fellow New Brunswickers.

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



You can save money as well as add to your character and appearance by wearing made-to-order clothes.

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**MR. MAN---We Can Save You Money on Your CLOTHES.**

Some men think that when they spend their money for a Ready-made suit, that they are buying their clothes at the smallest possible cost. They think only of the first cost. They do not consider that if they would spend a few dollars extra and have a suit made for them by a good tailor, that it would wear at least double as long, and from this standpoint alone, they would be saving. And then again, in a tailor made suit along with getting at least double the wear, you get style and good looks that stay, you get comfort and satisfaction that can only be had in a made-to-order suit. Are not these features worth from three to five dollars extra?

**Buy Your Next Suit Here.**

When you want your Spring Suit come here, look over the hundreds of different cloths we have, pick one that pleases you and let us build you a suit. We will put the finest of work on it, and use the very best of everything in it's make-up; we will make it to fit you perfectly, and in the newest style, and when finished you will be so pleased with it that you will never wear a ready-made again.

153 Queen Street | **MacLellan Bros.,** | Bank of Commerce Building.  
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**House Cleaning NOW ON.**

We have received a nice New Stock of Lace Curtains, Art Muslin, Curtain Screens, Wall Paper, etc., and in these lines can supply your wants and help you save some money. You will soon start sewing, then don't forget us for Prints, regular 12c. kind for 10c., Cotton Ducks for Childrens' Dresses, regular 14c., 15c. remnants for 8 1-2. Everything you need in Dry Goods at the right price.

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# High Grade Farm Seeds!

NOW ON HAND.

- White Russian Wheat
- White Eye Wheat
- Red Eye Wheat
- Col. Bearded Wheat
- Duck Bill Barley—two rowed
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- Black Vetches
- Golden Vine Peas
- Longfellow Corn
- Silver Hull Buckwheat
- Timothy Seed
- Mammoth Clover
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- Alfalfa Clover
- White Clover
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- Mangel Seed
- Turnip Seed
- Flax Seed, etc.
- Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Number One Quality.

**Buy Carter's Tested Seeds**  
Of Undoubted Purity and Germination.

**Carter's Seeds Grow**  
And are the best that grow.

Wholesale and Retail.

**CARTER & CO., Ltd.**  
CHARLOTTETOWN - SEEDSMEN.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

**Fennel and Chandler**

**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

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

San Fire Offices of London.


Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

**Combined Assets \$100,000,000**

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of losses.

**JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT.**

Telephone No. 362.  
Mar. 22nd, 1906



**Amherst Boots**

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

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

**Alley & Co.**

### LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Nicola, Quebec, has several cases of smallpox.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved and a general election is slated for June 14, nominations a week earlier.

Reports from the lobster factories along the north shore last week were to the effect that large catches were taken in all along the line.

No later than the summer of 1911, the Canadian Northern Transcontinental Railway will be completed and in operation between Vancouver and St. John, according to Sir Donald Mann.

As a result of the most extraordinary summer snow and rain storm in the history of Manitoba, Winnipeg was completely tied up on the 12th. The Street Railway Co. was out of business, and all the electric power was cut off.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters at New York has adopted resolutions calling for laws punishing those who throw away lighted cigars or cigarettes near inflammable material. The board has also declared war on the non safety match, stating that a great majority of the fires are due to these.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillan were instantly killed while driving along a level crossing at Norwood, Ont. Their wagon was struck by a double header freight train and smashed to kindling wood. The bodies of the occupants being on the pilot. They leave two children aged nine and five years.

A contract has been signed between the Government of Canada and New Zealand and the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand for a direct service between Vancouver, Victoria and Auckland. The contract is for five years and the subsidy \$180,000 per annum, by each government, for one boat every eighteen days each way.

Archbishop McEvoy, of Toronto, died at his home there last Wednesday morning after an illness of a year's duration. Deceased was only in his 58th year at the time of his death. He was appointed Bishop of London, Ont., in 1899, and was promoted to the archbishopric of Toronto on the resignation, through ill health, of Archbishop O'Connor in 1908.

A remarkable exhibition of aeroplanes for military purposes was given in London Friday, in which fourteen famous aviators participated. The tests included scouting, dispatch carrying, bomb throwing, and conveying and returning messages from Aldershot. The fleet of aeroplanes attached the dirigible balloon, both armed with machine guns. Practically all the members of parliament and the army and navy officials witnessed the events.

Sir Sanford Fleming, in an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, makes the sensational charge that the recent Canada Census Merger misappropriated fourteen million dollars for which no value is shown. Sir Sanford Fleming states that this was arranged by intermediary organization which diverted to its own use the capital stock preference shares and bonds. The writer demands a Parliamentary investigation, and the bill now before the House of Commons is held up as a result. The charge has created a great sensation here.

The second drowning accident in connection with this season's lobster fishing occurred at Richmond Bay, near Grand River, Lot 14, on Thursday last. The victim was Leo Newcombe, a lad about 18 years of age who while hauling in traps near Hog Island, Richmond Bay, fell out of a boat and perished. A companion, named Skerry, was with Newcombe at the time. Skerry was handling the line at the bow of the boat and Newcombe was at the stern. Suddenly while hauling away at his line Skerry heard a splash and saw that his companion had fallen over. He came to the surface a short distance from the boat and Skerry threw him a line, which Newcombe failed to catch. He immediately sank again and was not seen to rise any more. Skerry immediately hastened ashore and told what had happened. The unfortunate young man was the eldest of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newcombe, of Low Point, and leaves besides his parents a sister and brother to mourn their sad loss.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The editor of the HERALD is absent this week.

Three thousand and five hundred seals valued at \$400,000 were secured by the eighteen vessels of the Newfoundland sealing fleet during the season which has just closed. Last year the fleet reported a catch of 3,380,000, with a value of \$612,000.

A large crowd at the station at Truro witnessed a terrible accident to Amos Biswanger, brakeman, resulting in his death a few hours later. Biswanger was working in the yard, and in swinging aboard an approaching thrasher he stepped too high and was run under the wheels.

Heavy hail and rain accompanied by two severe electric storms at Adams, Mass., on Friday, is believed to have extinguished forest fires in that section. In one of the showers, Warren Hill, aged 35, a farm hand, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning, which buried him from his seat on a plow.

Boston, May 16.—Six fires, five in a single house—were set in the North End yesterday. The fire at Stillis Street—There for the first time in two years in Boston, a fire net was spread and ten men and women and a baby were saved. Eight were dropped from fire escapes by firemen into the arms of other firemen on the sidewalk, while others were dragged from their beds and carried down smoke-choked stairways. In this house more than 20 persons were in danger.

Ottawa, May 16.—Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has given notice of an important resolution that indicates soon the termination of the existing treaty with Japan on July 16. It is proposed to extend the present tariff arrangement by which this country is assured the most favored nation treatment for a period not exceeding two years, while all the other terms of the treaty are to be allowed to lapse. The extension of tariff arrangement will permit of the negotiations for a new treaty covering the tariff and such other relations as may be deemed advisable.

The German Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress and Princess Victoria aboard, arrived at Sheerness Sunday. The German cruisers and the cortege yacht exchanged salutes with British warships. The latter were gallily decorated and the crews gave a cheering welcome to the visiting sovereign. Their majesties remained aboard the Hohenzollern. Emperor William and the Empress are making the first state visit by foreign monarchs to England since the death of King Edward VII. They have come for the unveiling by King George, of the statue in front of Buckingham Palace, which completes a great national memorial to Queen Victoria.

Spee Finger Prints and Pleads Guilty.

New York, May 15.—In the sensational termination yesterday of the case of Charles J. Spee, who went to trial as Charles Crisp, charged with unlawfully entering the lot of M. M. Bernstein & Bros., manufacturers of ladies' garments on the morning of February 23, last, the latest science of apprehending criminals, namely, by means of finger prints, was completely vindicated. Spee pleaded guilty after seeing the evidence, although based solely upon her finger prints. This makes a new era in the criminal courts, as the initial conviction of this nature ever obtained in the United States. There is record of only one other such conviction, and that was in Dublin about five years ago, it is said.

Spee was arrested following the finding of a finger print in the line of the Boston branch at police headquarters by Lieut. Fenol, the finger print expert in charge of the bureau, which corresponded to a couple of finger impressions discovered on a pane of glass which the fugitive had removed in gaining an entrance to the lot.

Spee's confession came after a crowd of witnesses had sworn him a strong alibi. "I went you to tell me the whole story," said the judge.

"How is that if you are guilty you had all these witnesses? How is that with so perfect an alibi you plead guilty?"

"Why no man could stand to see those finger prints without giving up the fight," answered the prisoner. "I guess everybody that saw them knew I was guilty. The witnesses thought they were telling the truth. They saw me come home and go to bed; but they did not know I speak out after waking."

Spee was sentenced for confinement until May 19. After the jury had been discharged five of the jurymen said they would have convicted on the evidence of the finger prints alone, and were regarded by the witnesses as impostors.

### MARRIED.

McPHERSON—McPHERSON—At Charlottetown, May 9th, by Rev. B. G. Stables, assisted by Rev. John Stirling, Donald Foster McPherson and Mary Ann McPherson, both of Bellevue, P. E. I.

McMILLAN—WHITE—At Murray River, P. E. I., April 24th, by the Rev. Mr. McNeill, James William McMillan, of Trenton, formerly of Prince Edward Island, to Mrs. Christie A. White, of Murray River.

TOMPHSON—ANDERSON—At Wingham, on the 14th of April, William Wallace Tomphson, of Dunstaffnage, P. E. I., to Bertha Anderson of Seltzer, Manitoba.

HARRIS—BECK—At Cape Bear, on Wednesday, May 3rd, by Rev. G. A. Hallar, Louis Henry Harris, to Zettie Ellis Beck, of White Sands.

McNEILL—GROVEHART—At Cumberland, on May 16th, by Rev. A. Cairns, Samuel C. G. McNeill, Miss Milla Grove, to Harriet Sophie, daughter of Geo. and Mrs. Grove, West, Campbellton, Queen's Co.

ROBINS—SAVAGE—At Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday, May 10th, Dr. T. E. E. Robins, of this city, to Miss Annabelle Savage.

### DIED

BOLGER—At Bessborough, on April 29th, after a few days illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Patrick Bolger, in the 86th year of her age, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

LAMONT—On April 29th, 1911, at the home of her son William Lamont, Belfast, Katherine, relict of the late Peter Lamont, aged 97 years.

HARPELL—At Wallace Bridge, N. S., on the 27th April, Mark Harpell, formerly of St. Peter's Bay, leaving a widow and four children.

DUFFY—At Fort Augustus, May 11th, 1911, Robert R. Duffy, aged 61 years.

McDONALD—At Millers, Lot 40, April 27th, 1911, Mary Dougherty, beloved wife of Eoderick McDonald, in the 84th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband, four sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a loving wife and affectionate mother. R. I. P.

McCANNELL—At East Drogheda, on May 12th, 1911, Daniel McCannell, aged 68 years.

EVANS—In this city, on the 11th inst., Arthur Frederick, son of Ered and Mrs. Evans, aged 4 years.

DAVIES—In this city, on Thursday, the 11th inst., 1911, Hon. Daniel Davies, in his 36th year.

BOSWALL—At French Fort, May 10th, 1911, after an illness of two days of pneumonia, Mary Kathleen, dearly beloved infant daughter of George L. and Mathilda Boswall, aged 11 weeks.

DOUBE—In this city, on May 14, 1911, Maria Kelson, daughter of the late Samuel Nelson and widow of the late James Doss.

MATHESON—At Lyndale, May 10th, 1911, Mrs. Marlock Matheson, aged 70 years. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. D. B. McLeod. Interment was at Orwell Head Cemetery.

McKINNON—At Crapaud, May 16th, Mary Myrtle, daughter of the late Neil McKinnon, Dalair, in her 34th year.

BINNS—At New Glasgow, May 16th, 1911, Hamilton Binns.

COADY—At the City Hospital, on Monday, May 15th, Miss Catherine Coady. 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**

**C. Lyons & Co.**  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Nov. 30, 1910.

### JAMES H. REDDIN

Barriester, etc.,

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

### KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

**KENTSTREET**  
Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

### JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets  
Dodgers  
Posters  
Check Books  
Note Books of Hand

### Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Lee's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 5c.

### The Market Prices.

Butter	0.23 to 0.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.17 to 0.19
Pork	0.10 to 0.12
Chickens per pair	0.60 to 0.65
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.01
Beef (small)	0.07 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.09 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.05 to 0.07
Pork	0.72 to 0.81
Potatoes (new)	0.50 to 0.55
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.48 to 0.50
Bilk Cows	0.28 to 0.40
Hides (per lb.)	0.08 to 0.09
Calf Skins	0.10 to 0.12
Sheep pelts (per cwt.)	0.50 to 0.55
Outmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.00
Game	0.00 to 0.00
Ground Hay	0.20 to 0.25
Straw	0.20 to 0.25
Ducks per pair	0.00 to 0.00



## UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS  
PLAIN RINGS  
GEM RINGS

MAIL ORDERS for Goods or Watch Repairs promptly attended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best quality.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
South Side Queen Square, City.

## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

**SODA DRINKS.**

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

## Land of Evangeline

## Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

**A READY SELLER.**

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

## EUREKA TEA.

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fraser & McQuaid,  
Barristers & Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Souris, P. E. Island.  
J. L. Fraser, R.F. | A. F. McQuaid, R.I.  
Nov. 10, 1906-2m

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Concerning Caribs.

It isn't fair to ask an ordinary, sane, well-informed man, "What is a Carib?" You might just as well ask, "What is a Carib?"

There is a big Carib village not far from Belton, in British Honduras. One can get some rough, first-hand information there. You go to it by sea—unless you happen to be a rather unusually expert woodsman and don't mind traversing tangled tropical swamps and crossing rivers innumerable of bridges.

Suppose you leave Belize at high noon, and suppose the wind blows decently from the north or east, then you run southward along the coast, through woods-fairy blue water and past steep little palm-crowned islands (which remind you somehow of civilized feminine Easter hats).

Headlands, ringed with breaking seas, rise up on your right, and fall behind again. Gulls and gulls' notes overhead in the warm bright air, or follow you along a bit in momentary curiosity. You dream through the bay heat, and watch the clouds sailing above you, apparently racing for low hills a dozen miles inland.

There are three thousand Caribs in Stann Creek (over two-thirds of them Catholics, by the bye), and their village straggles along the beach in a few thin lines of houses for two or three miles. The whole place has something of the air of an overgrown family gathering. There are no fences, no particular order of arrangement in the location of houses, which stand at all angles to one another, with the one instinct, apparently, of snuggling comfortably together.

But indeed any one might feel at home in Stann Creek. It has a perpetual air of welcome. You wander along the winding streets in the dusk, to stretch your legs after the scrambling of the little sloop. There is just a little pleasant light in the sky; twilight or moonlight, you don't question which; enough at any rate to show you cheerful smiling black faces, and grins that seem to shine out like glow-worms. The day is over, and the heat thereof; dinner has been dispatched; the trades blow in, full of the salt coolness of the sea; there are groups of men and women talking about every-where, staidly fellows in collar trousers and -suits, ready and eager to talk with the stranger; and argue, as it seems, of toddlers in nature's innocent garb; the air is hithering with talk, with soft laughter, with tickling music. Everywhere you are greeted, with a certain shy kindness that almost makes you feel you have been expected. You have half a conviction that it is all old and familiar to you. And you go to bed with a satisfying, comforting sensation of being amongst your own.

Everyone gets up early in hot countries. In the gray dawn the fishermen of the village are chatting and singing on the beach, rousing their families through the surf. Soon after the market opens, the housewives are loudly bargaining in the great shed where all perishable food stuffs are sold. The waking village is so cheerful, so humming with auster and the kindly hubbub of cheerful folk as it was the evening before. And what sturdy people they are! Men and women are tall, well-framed, muscular. And every-where seems to have some something that balanced upon her head, a green or a wooden bowl piled high with

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is desirable to us as ever since time immemorial. It causes lumps in the neck, discolors the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, weakens the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops tubercular consumption.

"Two of my children had scurvy some which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured the scurvy in both, and the children have shown no signs of scurvy since." J. W. Nelson, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

plantain, fish, papaya, bread-fruit, what-not. They are black as negroes; they have negroid skulls and kinky hair. But they are not negroes—at least, not altogether. If you listen to the talk in the market place, in the little open spaces between the houses, spaces that seem a common possession, in the tiny houses themselves, you can distinguish, even though no linguist, two very distinct languages. The men speak a rather harsh, guttural speech, apparently based on an African dialect and keeping, in the main, the characteristics of that idiom. But mingled with the African are many and varied French words. Except the first four, all the numerals are French, though sometimes slightly distorted; God is BonDieu; the names of the months are African, but of the days of the week four have French names and the other three are known by African phrases counting each so many days from Sunday; there are several of the French-italian combinations, the French "e" and "en" cross in great, old is hill, spirit is sifri, and so on. And there have been no Frenchmen in this part of the world for some centuries.

The women speak this language also; but the women use amongst themselves another language in addition, one not known or understood by the men. Of it this only can be said, that it seems more nearly allied to Indian dialects of Central and South America.

All this is to introduce the legend of which one hears much amongst the Black Caribs. Once, the legend goes, the true Caribs, the Red Caribs, fled the islands now known as the Lesser Antilles, Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, and the rest. They were tall and strong and fierce. They were cannibals. They drove the milder Arawaks to the northern islands. Then came the white men, who defeated but never subdued the Caribs. At St. Vincent the French ruled, and in time brought African slaves; the Red Caribs on the island fled to the interior and lived in the mountains. Somewhere in that most unsettled time of West Indian history, the seventeenth century, the black slaves rebelled, killed their French masters, and took their women. And because the black men, as did all men, feared the terrible Caribs, they had no peace until they had surrounded the Caribs in the hills of St. Vincent, and killed all the men and taken the women. But the Carib women kept to their own language, and mother taught it to daughter as is done even today. And from the French masters and their women came the barbaric French words into the black men's speech.

The story is given for what it may be worth. Whatever their origin, the Black Caribs are a fine sturdy thrifty people, the most daring sailors on the coast, brave, faithful, honest, cheerful. The Padres who work amongst them think highly of them. They are not easily won to a life of morality, but once they are captured, they stay captured—they can be depended upon. They observe some rather odd views on the subject of marriage, very strongly resembling some of the notions lately propounded by engineers and other strange-by-products of civilization. One might say that Mr. George Bernard Shaw had many disciples in Stann Creek. (Or is it possible that Mr. Shaw has borrowed from the Caribs?) So closely do the extremes of civilization meet after all. But the Padres are observing, rather have changed, much of that. Four hundred marriages amongst a population of two thousand here, in the last six or seven years, thrust the Caribs of Stann Creek out from the number of the Fabians.

It is good to be in Stann Creek on Sunday morning. The little wooden church, pretensions enough for its part of the world, is filled with worshippers. Dignified baritone voices, with a sort of officiousness that breathes, marshal the congregation in all belting solemnity. And when the Host is lifted up above the bowed and reverend heads,

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or cream. ALL DRUGGISTS

Was Terribly Affected With Lung Sickness

Could Not Sweep The Floor. It is hard to do house work with a weak and ailing back. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause. But they can't help it. If you want to get on them than they can stand it is not to be wondered that they get out of order.

Don's Kidney Pills are a specific for back, weak or ailing kidneys for all kidney troubles.

Mr. Napoleon Lacombe, Smith's Falls, Ont., writes—"I take pleasure in writing you stating the benefit I have received by using Don's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with backache, and was so bad I could not even sweep my own floor. I was advised to try Don's Kidney Pills, which I did, and with the greatest benefit. I only used three boxes and I am as well as ever. I highly recommend these pills to any sufferer from backache and kidney trouble."

Written and Unwritten Constitutions

England appears to be on the eve of a constitutional change more important than any that has taken place since 1832, and in its nature more deep-seated more than that brought about by the great reform bill of that year. The direct concrete consequences of the abolition of the Lord's veto may, indeed, be far less pervasive and far less immediately manifest than those that attended the popularization of the house of commons; but the departure is in its essence more distinctly vital. If the impending change should go through as proposed, a very fair approach will have been made to single-chamber government; and the approach will be of such a character as totally to remove any serious obstacle to the explicit adoption of practically complete single chamber government at any time that there may be a strong popular demand for the additional step. With the house of lords constitutionally unable to interpose anything beyond a two years' delay to the execution of the will of the house of commons in existence at any given time, the reduction of even this prerogative to one consisting merely of the right to compel reconsideration will be a short and easy step whenever a strong majority of the commons may wish to take it.

Reports from England indicate that while the Unionist party in parliament is making a vigorous and resourceful fight against the government program, sentiment in the country at large is by no means active. If a change in the written constitution of this country were in contemplation having a title of the importance or significance of this that is impending in England, there would unquestionably be among us a vastly more active agitation in the press and among the people on both sides of the question. That the comparative apathy existing in England is explainable by many circumstances connected with the history of the case is undeniable; the people have tried of aimless manoeuvre and sterile discussion, the result is looked upon as a foregone conclusion; and furthermore the present situation is but the climax of a long series of cases similar to that that have arisen from time to time for half a century. But all this is insufficient to account for the difference; it must in very great measure be attributed to the difference between the part played by a written constitution and an unwritten constitution in the life of a nation. And the question thrust itself upon the mind whether that difference—be it good or bad—is not destined to be enormously accentuated in case the present proposals, or their not improbable extension above referred to, should go into effect.

What the British constitution would be with an omnipotent house of commons is a question upon which the experience of the past affords no secure guidance. That England's unwritten constitution has given her much of the benefit to be obtained from a written constitution, while avoiding many evils and drawbacks that attend the operation of such an instrument, is unquestionable. Probably most thinkers on the subject would agree that the balance has been decidedly in favor of the more indefinite and most flexible of the two systems. But flexible as the British constitution has been in its usual operation, there has always been a latent possibility of rigidifying it upon any extraordinary occasion. And this latent possibility has been operative psychologically, even when it may not have been brought patently into exercise. And for a long time back it has been in the potentialities of the house of lords that this possibility has centered. The grievance of the Liberal party, that the house of lords has been a check on legislation only when the Liberals were in power, cannot be disposed of in a word; there are real grounds for complaint. But on the other hand, it is in the very nature of a constitution which shall not be a mere fiction that somewhere there shall exist a force which is intrinsically and permanently conservative.

With as that force resides in our written constitution and our supreme court; in England, with the steady advance of the popularization of the house of commons, it has resided chiefly in the house of lords. With the further progress of that advance, with increasing democratization of the nation itself, with the not very remote prospect of a paid membership of the house, it is difficult to see where that force could find lodgment. And so we may be approaching a time when the British constitution, so substantial in the past in spite of its viguence, may become not only far more vague, but quite unsubstantial. It may be that a great democratic nation, constantly confronted with vast material and governmental issues, may prove perfectly capable of dealing successfully with its problems without those restraints which we are

Home-seekers' Excursions

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular advertising all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1910. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Dear Sir, — Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighted 125 Pounds—Now Weighs 172.

Mr. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.R. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 125 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 47 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I love my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Prepared and bottled by T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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