

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 2

**Carter's Seeds Grow!**  
—AND ARE THE—  
**Best That Grow.**

Below we give the Dominion Government Analysis of our supply of

**Clover & Timothy Seed**

FOR THIS SEASON.

TIMOTHY—D.C Brand—Government Test 98.70  
TIMOTHY—C Brand—Government Test 99.80  
TIMOTHY—B.G Brand—Government Test 99.80  
TIMOTHY—G Brand—Government Test 99.85  
CLOVER—Mammoth—Government Test 98.90  
CLOVER—Alsike—Government Test 98.60  
CLOVER—Early Red—Government Test 98.24  
CLOVER—White Dutch—Government Test 98.25

Our experience, extending over a period of Twenty-eight Years, has gained us the knowledge of WHERE and HOW to get the BEST SEEDS, most suitable to our soil and climate. Buy the best. Buy Carter's Tested Seeds.

**CARTER & Co., Limited**

SEEDSMEN - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

**HARDWARE!**

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

**Fennel and Chandler**

**Dominion Coal Company's**  
**COAL!**

As the season for importing Coal to this Province is again drawing near, we wish to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for Reserve, Screened Run of Mine, Nut and Slack Coal from Dominion Coal Co's Mines, F. O. B., loading piers at Sydney, Glace Bay and Louisburg, G. B.

We guarantee good despatch for schooners at loading piers.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island and is extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Prices quoted on application. All orders will receive our careful attention, by mail or wire.

Schooners always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current freight rates.

**PEAKE BROS. & CO.,**

SELLING AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.  
March 25—41

**Spring & Summer Weather**

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,  
**PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN**

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

**H. McMILLAN.**

**This Berdrom**

**SUITE**



3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

**MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.**

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames,  
Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

**Our Specialties**

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

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**UP-TO-DATE**

**HATTER,**

**Clothier & Furnisher**

When you want your **SPRING SUIT,**

Hat, Cap, Shirt, Vest, come to the only exclusive

**GENTS' OUTFITTER**

In the city, I can easily save you a dollar on your next suit, because I do a strictly cash business.

**H. H. BROWN,**

The Young Men's Man.

158 Queen Street.

**THE ELECTION ACT!**

Battle Continues Through the Week.—Conservatives Stand by Rights of Manitoba and British Columbia.—Refusing Vague Terms of Conciliation; and Demanding equal Justice to All Provinces.

**SIR WILFRID CONTRADICTS.**

But is Faced With Printed Evidence of His Error.—Finds That There was a Like Bill in 1903 and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick Killed It.

**THE MARINE INQUIRY.**

Chief Engineer Anderson Believes That Contractor Dictates Appointments of Office Who Give Him Contracts.—A Minister in Contracting Company.

**Transcontinental Investigation**

Majority of the committee Making It Hard For the Accused.—A Warning to Others Who Notice Fraud in Government Work.

Ottawa, May 16th, 1909.  
The Government attempt to obtain control of franchise and registration in Manitoba, British Columbia and part of Ontario, has not yet succeeded. The debate on the Election Bill continued until Wednesday night with the Opposition stoutly refusing to accept the measure. On Tuesday Sir Wilfrid found it necessary to take the floor and make a vigorous offer of conciliation. In a general way the Premier announced his willingness to appoint Judges to deal with the lists in the provinces where intervention is proposed. The Opposition had previously stated that it was willing to accept such Federal action as might be necessary in any Manitoba constituencies where Federal and Provincial electoral boundaries crossed each other, provided the re-arrangement were placed in the hands of judges. But only a few constituencies are in this position, and it becomes clear that the intersection of constituencies is only an excuse.

THIS IS TOO VAGUE.  
What the machine desired to do was to take from the two provinces which do not have Liberal Government, the absolute control of the electoral list and franchise, assuming power to add and strike off names, doing this on the eve of the election with little notice, and with every opportunity to repeat the "red line" outrage of 1904, with extensions into Manitoba and Ontario. Sir Wilfrid's partial backdown may be real or only apparent. He has a fine gift for using language with double meanings, and the uncertain proposition of Tuesday could not be accepted until the Opposition could find out what it meant.

THIS IS LOGICAL.  
The Conservative position was clearly defined in the debate. The party was and is ready for a general Dominion franchise system, treating all the provinces alike, placing registration in the control of judges, giving full publicity and ample notice, right of appeal, and all possible opportunity to obtain a complete, fair, judicial list in which both parties can have confidence. The party will not accept a Federal control of franchise, applying only to two or three Conservative provinces, and used to override at the last moment before the election the list prepared by Judges under provincial law, which lists are known to be as carefully and honestly made as those of any of the other provinces which the Government does not propose to disturb. They believe that the people of Manitoba and British Columbia are no less capable than those of Saskatchewan or Quebec or Nova Scotia, of preparing their election lists. They are able to prove that far more errors have occurred and more offences have been committed against the electoral rights of the people in other provinces than in Manitoba. Therefore they stand against this discrimination and resent the insult contained in it.

NO INTERFERENCE THEN.  
Such is the language of the Manitoba Conservative Members, Dr. Roche, Sobushoff and Mr. Staples.

Such is the declaration of Mr. Borden and his comrades from other provinces. They have shown that Sir Wilfrid Laurier found no cause for interference because of franchise wrongs committed in Nova Scotia by the dominant party; that no action was suggested when the Robt. Eschey election list conspiracy in New Brunswick added more than 400 forged names to an honest list of less than 100 in one district of the constituency formerly represented by Mr. Pagny, now one of Sir Wilfrid's colleagues. The present conspiracy,—for it is really a plot between the Government at Ottawa and the same Manitoba machine which carried out the red line outrage,—was attempted in 1903 and failed.

TO THE HONOR OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.  
That failure is an interesting story. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, now Chief Justice of Canada, was Minister of Justice. When the scheme was brought to him to carry through he rejected it with scorn, and made it impossible for anyone else to complete the programme. Everything had been arranged, the bill was prepared and printed, but the Minister of Justice smashed that conspiracy. When Sir Charles Fitzpatrick gave place to Mr. Aylesworth the Manitoba machine took heart again, and the deadly part of the bill of 1903 was tacked on to the electoral reform measure of 1905.

SIR WILFRID'S UNFORTUNATE DENIAL.  
When Sir Wilfrid was told of this in the House this week he emphatically contradicted the whole story. He declared that no bill had been printed or prepared and no such measure had been contemplated. The Premier asserted this positively in the House on three occasions, declaring on Tuesday:  
"No act was contemplated by the Government and no bill was prepared, that I say most decisively" (Hansard page 5871.)

THEN A BILL WAS PRODUCED  
"Yes," after giving the Premier a chance to reconsider and inquire and then receiving a third contradiction, Mr. Staples was able to produce and hand to Sir Wilfrid in printed form, just as it came from the Government Bureau, the draft of the bill of 1903, on the same lines as that now before the House. Sir Wilfrid still declared that he never saw it, which goes to show that he either forgets, or that some mean things are done officially by his colleagues without consulting him. At all events there was the bill intended to be made law before the election of 1904 killed by the present Chief Justice of Canada, resurrected by Mr. Aylesworth, trust upon Parliament against the wish of those Liberal members who are of the same moral type as Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

TREASURE SHIP MONTEALM.  
The luxurious ice-breaker Montcalm, now at the bottom of the St. Lawrence, has not broken much ice during the four years of her Canadian career, as she has been undergoing repairs most of the time when not engaged in excursion trips.

But the Montcalm has made large breaks in the Dominion Treasury. The contract price was \$265,233, and repairs have cost \$119,377, furnishing, including silver plate and cut glass \$6,853. Total, including maintenance, \$657,725.

A COSTLY BRIDGE.

Arbitrator Schreiber has made an award to the contractor of the Hillsboro Bridge at Charlottetown, which brings the cost to the Dominion of that structure up to \$1,500,000. When it is remembered that the first Government estimate of cost was half a million, and when the work has begun parliament was assured that it would not cost more than \$300,000, we begin to understand how the Transcontinental is costing two or three times the Government estimate. It is wise to multiply by two, and safer to multiply by three, any advance statement of the cost of a work undertaken by a Laurier Government.

COLONEL ANDERSON TESTIFIES.

Commissioner Cassels investigated the Department of Marine on Monday and Tuesday and then quit for six weeks. It is suggested that when he gets through with his Exchequer Court business it will be vacation time and that the inquiry will be resumed toward the end of the year, perhaps after the elections. The Commission has made some progress, for the first witness called from the department was the chief engineer, and he distinctly and emphatically stated that he shared the views of Commissioners Fyche and B. Z. in regard to "lack of conscience" in purchasing certain supplies. Col. Anderson has been in the service a third of a century and has held the position of chief engineer since 1880. Down to a few years ago he had charge of light-house buildings and equipment, buoys, and other aids to navigation. Then the control of lights, buoys and everything in that connection, except the construction of buildings, was taken away from him and given to J. F. Fraser for whom the new office of Commissioner of Lights was created.

A GOOD CHANGE FOR THE CONTRACTORS.

Now began a career of extravagant expenditure in various directions. The Merwin contract, some of which have been expended, resulted in that middleman receiving over a million from the Dominion Treasury. About the same amount has gone to T. L. Wilson's Company for buoys, and large amounts to another company promoted by Mr. Wilson, which sells carbine to the Government. Col. Anderson declared his firm belief that contractor or Wilson's influence was used with the Government to have Mr. Fraser placed in charge of this spending branch. The Chief Engineer himself had reported and protested against the wholesale and expensive changes which resulted in large contracts to Mr. Wilson. These large deals could not have been made had Col. Anderson remained in charge. While he stated that he had no proof of dishonesty on the part of Mr. Fraser in the matter of these contracts, he could not help entertaining suspicions. This witness did not volunteer such testimony. In fact he urged that his suspicions should not be given as evidence, but since counsel insisted upon his giving opinions he did so. They were based upon the general view that the extravagant expenditure and the unjustified contracts began when Mr. Fraser took charge. He had a strong conviction that Mr. Fraser's promotion was due to the contractor's influence.

CONTRACTORS AND MINISTER.

Contractor Willson was himself on the stand a short time and denied that he had anything to do with Fraser's promotion. He, however, made the interesting statement that when he organized the Company, which sold carbine to the Government, he secured for him \$40,000 worth of stock in payment for his patents, and of this he gave \$10,000 to the late Hon. James Sutherland, at that time member without office in the Laurier Government. Mr. Wilson's statement is that this \$10,000 stock was a payment to Mr. Sutherland for the services of the latter in inducing the Bronson family to take stock in the concern. But it will be seen that with one of the contracting firms in the Ministry might not be necessary for Mr. Willson to personally interfere in securing the promotion of Superintendent of Lights. Mr. Sutherland became Minister of Marine in 1902 and was afterwards Minister of Public Works.

THE CONTRACTOR IN CHARGE.

In 1904, began the larger and more profitable contracts for buoys (Continued on fourth page.)

**SUFFERING WOMEN**

who find life a burden can have health and strength restored by the use of

**Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.**

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donohue, Orlia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto Ont.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**CHEERING HIM UP.**

Little Elmer—Gramps, why do you look so sad?  
Gramps—I was just thinking. Here I am sixty years of age, and I have never done anything that will be likely to make posterity remember me.  
Little Elmer—Oh, well, don't worry. Moby you'll still have a chance to live in history as somebody's grandfader.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

**JUST LIKE RICH FOLKS.**

"Marshall Field, Jay Gould and Peter Palm" habitually carried only small amounts in their pockets," said the man who has a test for the odd.  
"Well," responded his friend, "when I am gone you can truthfully say the same about me."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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 20 and 25 cents. All dealers.

**SHOWED HIM HOW.**

The gardener at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris gave the undergraduate two of the first ripe figs to take to one of the gentlemen. On the way the man gave way to temptation and ate one.  
"Where is the other fig?" said the governor to him, having been told of the present beforehand.  
"I ate it."  
"But how could you do that?"  
"Like this," said the servant, swallowing the other.

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

**HIS VICTORY.**

A physical culture tutor said at the end of a recent women's boxing and fencing exhibition:  
"Physical culture among women, women's growing strength and pluck, lend interest to marriage, change marriage's complexion."  
"How is poor Smithers getting on?" said one man to another.  
"Well," said the other, "Smithers is now almost recovered from the beetle! he gave his wife last Saturday night!"

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

**Burdock Blood Bitters**

**Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.**

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please don't delay your
Subscriptions for 1907. We
need the money, we
have earned it and
shall esteem it a great
favor if you remit now.

Our Claims.

No more important question
could engage the attention
of the people of this Province,
than our claims against the
Federal Government. It will
be remembered that, at the
last session of the Legislature,
a committee was appointed
by the House to press these
claims. The action of the
Legislature in this connection
was but a mere formality,
as the committee had previously
been appointed by the
Government, and is composed
of members of the Executive
and members of the House
supporting the Government.
In bringing the matter to the
attention of the Legislature
to reappoint his committee,
Premier Haszard was only
securing from the majority
a confirmation of the Government's
action. The members of the
committee are: Premier Haszard,
Hon. George E. Hughes, Hon.
Peter McNutt, and Messrs.
Joseph Read, and John Agnew,
members supporting the
Government. As the names
indicate, this is a one-sided,
partisan committee, whose
members all belong to the
Government side of the House.
The composition of the
committee and the attitude
of the Government, relative
to our claims at Ottawa, seem
to constitute a sufficient
obstacle to our receiving any
very serious consideration from
the Federal authorities. All
this was ably pointed out,
during the session, by the
Leader of the Opposition and
his followers in the House.

In the first place the
conduct of our delegates to the
Ottawa conference in 1906,
shows that they and the
Government they represented,
were willing to have the
doors closed against us for
all time to come, so far as
any further claims against the
Dominion is concerned. Sir
Wilfrid Laurier and his
colleagues constantly
emphasized their intention,
that the arrangement for
increased subsidy, concluded
at that conference, was to
be "final and unalterable,"
and was intended to shut
off any further demands
that might be made on the
Federal treasury, by the
Governments of the Provinces.
But before entering into
the arrangement, a chance
was given to the representatives
of the different Provinces
to submit in writing any
additional claims they might
have, in addition to those
already scheduled. British
Columbia and other Provinces
took advantage of this
invitation and drew up new
claims; but the delegates
from Prince Edward Island
sat dum and never moved
a finger or uttered a word
in favor of our additional
claims. No Province
represented at the
conference had such
grounds for additional claims
as Prince Edward Island.
The many disabilities under
which we labor, in consequence
of our physical and
geographical position, supply
unanswerable arguments
in favor of special consideration;
but the representatives of
our Government, there
present, allowed the opportunity
to pass without uttering
a word. The Premier of
British Columbia put in
his claim and had it
allowed; but our delegates

sat as dum as if they were
mummies. When the
conference agreed to the terms
of the increased subsidies, one
condition was that the
arrangement should be "final
and unalterable." To this
condition the Premier of
British Columbia refused his
assent, and won his point, as
we have more than once
pointed out; but Prince Edward
Island's delegates entered no
protest; they swallowed the
Federal Government's proposition
without reserve. When the
delegates returned and
presented their report to the
Legislature; the Government
expressed themselves as well
satisfied with what had been
done.

The foregoing facts bring
us face to face with this
condition of things: The
representatives of our
Provincial Government, at the
Ottawa conference, presented
no additional claims on behalf
of our Province and accepted
without protest, the Federal
Government's declaration that
the arrangement should be
"final and unalterable." The
Government, and the
supporters of the Government
in the Legislature unreservedly
approved of the conduct of
the delegates; therefore, the
Government approves, without
reserve, of the decision of
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his
colleagues to make the
subsidy arrangement "final
and unalterable." More than
this, the Local Government
expressed themselves as perfectly
satisfied with what had
been done. This perfect
satisfaction was formally
declared in the speech of the
Lieutenant Governor at the
opening of the last session of
the Legislature.

Let us now compare the
attitude of the Opposition to
that of the Government, on
this matter. As soon as the
report of the Ottawa conference
was published, the Leader
of the Opposition and his
followers took the ground
that our rights had been
sacrificed by the delegates,
when they failed to present
special claims in behalf of our
Province; in consequence of
our special condition, and
when they assented, without
protest, to the proposition
that the arrangement should
be "final and unalterable."
The stand taken by the
Premier of British Columbia,
who secured for his Province
a special grant of a million
dollars; but who, notwithstanding,
fought the case to the
Imperial Parliament and
had the "final and unalterable"
clause removed, completely
vindicates the attitude
assumed by our Opposition.
These facts should not
be lost sight of, for a
moment, by the public. We
have, on the one side, the
Provincial Government
accepting without protest,
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's view,
that the case was closed;
that he would allow no
further demands for claims
on the Dominion treasury;
that the question of
increases to the Provinces
was "finally and unalterably
settled; and on the other
hand the policy of the
Opposition, that special
claims for Prince Edward
Island should have been
laid before the Ottawa
conference, and that our
delegates should have
refused to accept, without
protest, Laurier's "final
and unalterable" declaration.
What took place at the
conference and since then
has proved the correctness
of the stand taken by the
Opposition, that special
claims for Prince Edward
Island should have been
laid before the Ottawa
conference, and that our
delegates should have
refused to accept, without
protest, Laurier's "final
and unalterable" declaration.
Which of these attitudes
do the people believe to be
of the greater advantage
to Prince Edward Island?

The continuous policy
of the Government has
been, as we have seen,
to praise the Federal
authorities for what
they did, and to swallow, with-

out question, Sir Wilfrid's
determination to prevent
any further demands on the
Federal treasury. We have
just shown how injurious
this course has been to the
interests of this Province.

Notwithstanding the \$70,000
increase of subsidy, and
their expressions of entire
satisfaction with what the
Laurier Government has
done, the Local Government
are not able to get their
heads above water, and
they find themselves obliged
to make an effort to get
more money from the
Government at Ottawa. For
this purpose they appoint
a committee of themselves
and supporters, purely
partisan. The Leader of the
Opposition ably points out
the narrow, unbusinesslike
and unstatesmanlike method
adopted by the Government,
in the selecting of this
committee. He advances
the reasonable and sound
theory that such a committee
should be chosen from
the very best men in the
Province regardless of
political affiliation; that
men from both sides of
the House, and men who
are not in the House at
all should be drawn on
to make up this committee.
He further points out
that the Government, by
the course pursued by
them in this matter,
jeopardizes our claims,
and that the appointment
of certain members of
the Government to places
on the committee is
equivalent to burning
their boats behind them.
We must defer till
next week further
development of this
important question.
In the mean time we
ask our readers to give
this matter their earnest
consideration. It is
pregnant with meaning
to the taxpayers of
this Province.

Victoria Day.

Monday last, Victoria Day,
was very generally observed
as a holiday in Charlottetown.
Business was practically
at a stand still; banks and
public offices were closed;
flags and streamers were
flying from many
buildings, and there was
quite an exodus of
citizens, by steamboats,
trains, and on foot, in the
early part of the day.
The Northumberland
took away a large
excursion party to
Pictou and New Glasgow,
and the regular trains,
east and west, were
well filled. A special
train to Murray Harbor,
with the Superintendent's
private car attached,
had three loaded
coaches leaving the
city. His Honor the
Lieut. Governor and
Superintendent Sharp
were on board. The
excursionists included
men, women and
children, and quite a
number, particularly
of the men, were
bound for the
baunts of the
speckled beauty,
at the equipment
of fishing tackle
plainly indicated.
It seemed, in the
morning, ideal
weather for
angling. It was
mild and calm
and slightly
overcast; just
the kind of
day on which
the unweary
trout, lurking
in his favorite
pool, is most
readily lured
by the
deceitful fly.
Many fine
catches of
fish and many
great fish
stories were
among the
souvenirs of
the day.

The special, in charge of
Conductor McCarron, with
driver McCarty at the
lever, left Charlottetown
at 8, and moved
cautiously over
the Hillsboro bridge,
the passengers
loosely enjoying the
beautiful scene
spread out before
them. The waters
of the bay were
unruffled and
beyond, the
green sward or
recently tilled
fields formed
a charming
picture. After
reaching Southport
a more rapid
rate of speed
was assumed,
and the train
moved along
across a fine
farming section.
Men were
busy at work,
the seeders and
barrows being
much in evidence.
The beautiful
appearance of
the great fields
indicated the
advancement
of the season.
The trees, too,
were
struckly
longing out
their buds,
all
indicative
of the
strength
with which
our
rapid
vegetation
was
asserting
itself.
Here
and
there
the
cattle,
glad
to
be
free
from
the
long
confinement
of
the
winter,
were
loosely
browsing
or
sloking
their
thirst
at
the
pearly
babbling
brooks.
As
the
train
moved
along
through
this
beautiful
pastoral
scene,
the
passengers,
all
in
the
best
of
humor,
were
discussing
the
prospects
of
the
day;
the
best
fishing
grounds
and
other
interesting
incidents
of
the
day's
outing.
The
precocious
youth
added
their
quota
to
the
entertainment,
and
sufficiently
enlivened
the
proceedings
by
their
constant
prattle
and
misleading
questions.
None
appeared
to
enter
more
fully
than
they
into
the
spirit
of
the
occasion.

The region traversed by
this branch of the
railroad is, on the whole,
very fine and
fairly representative
of the

of the region. The
railroad is, on the whole,
very fine and
fairly representative
of the

rural homes of P. E. Island.
Not all who boarded the
train in the city went
to the terminus of the
line; indeed very few
made the entire
journey. Outward bound,
the train did not go
over the loop to Vernon;
connection was made at
Lake Verd with the
incoming train and
passengers for Vernon
joined it. From this
point, the excursionists
went to Murray Harbor,
Belle River and Murray
River, the excursionists
were leaving the cars;
so that when Murray
Harbor was reached
there were not more
than eight or ten of
the train load left.

The Murray Harbor
Branch Rail way
terminates at Murray
Harbor South. "Murray
Harbor" enters from
the Gulf on the eastern
side of the Island, well
down towards the
southern shore. The
entrance of the harbor
is fairly wide and the
water is deep, and inside,
the bay expands into
a wide basin; but not
far from the entrance
it is studded with a
cluster of Islands, seven
or eight in number,
called the "Murray
Islands." A number
of rivers empty into
the bay. These are
South River, Fox
River, Murray River
and Mink River.
Northwardly the bay
expands to Murray
Harbor North at the
water is not deep north
of the Murray Islands.
There is navigable
water up to Murray
Harbor South, where
the South River joins
the Bay, and also up
to Murray River. At
these places extensive
shipping is conducted;
but the only outlet
from Murray Harbor
South, Murray River
and Murray Harbor
North is through
"Murray Harbor,"
on the north side of
the entrance to the
harbor Point Sable, a
long, long sand bar
juts out from the
mainland of Murray
Harbor North along
the Gulf shore. This,
it appears, is a rather
dangerous reef for
vessels that may be
caught in heavy
east or south east
gales off the coast.
Not a few craft have
left their bows to
bleach on this
unwelcoming strand.

At Murray Harbor
South, close to the
terminus of the railway,
at the junction of
South River with
Murray Harbor Bay,
is the great mercantile
house of Prowse and
Sons, established
by the late Senator
Prowse, and now
conducted by his
son, A. P. Prowse,
Esq. M. P. P. Mr.
Prowse carries on a
very extensive
business, indeed all
the mercantile
business of the
place. He has a
great store, a
beautiful residence,
and owns much
valuable property
in the vicinity. At
the entrance to the
harbor on the south
side known as "Beach
Point," he conducts
an extensive lobster
factory. This is
about four miles
from his store and
residence at
Murray Harbor
South. This seems
an ideal situation
for a factory.
Extending from
the shore in a
northwesterly
direction, runs a
sand beach, not
very wide, having
the waters of the
gulf on its north
east side, and
skirted by the
waters of the bay
on the opposite
side. This extends
for about half a
mile in the
direction indicated,
and then turns
almost at a right
angle to the
south west,
fronting on the
bay. The factory
is situated at the
outer end of this
natural break
water. A wharf
extends in front
of the factory;
so that loading
and unloading
can be done
here at any time,
although the
gulf is but a
few yards distant
on the north
side. Mr. Prowse
has thirty six
boats fishing this
season; he has
already packed
over 500 cases,
and will likely
put up 1,500
cases altogether
before the end
of the season.
Under ordinary
weather conditions,
in his big factory,
Mr. Prowse
employs a large
number of hands
and the work
goes on in
orderly and
systematic
fashion. In the
middle of his
employees Mr.
Prowse himself
can be found
any day during
the season,
moving about
unassumingly
and unobtrusively.
Mr. Prowse
does not make
much noise; but
he is one of the
solid men of
this Province,
who has the
confidence and
esteem of all
who enjoy his
acquaintance.

The train left
Murray Harbor,
on return at
o'clock and
came along
without mishap,
picking up the
excursionists at
the different
stations where
they had been
dropped on the
way down.
The loop to
Vernon was
made on the
return trip.
Some had
great baskets
of trout, as a
reward of their
paseatorial
efforts, and
others had
scarcely anything
more than
great fish
stories. Many
were tired
and sunburnt,
especially the
children. All
detained in the
city, without
mishap at
7 o'clock p. m.

A home rule bill for
Southland has been
introduced in the
Imperial House of
Commons.

Yesterday was
peopled with
drowning
accidents. A
lad seventeen
years of age,
named Anderson,
was drowned
while bathing
in the
Presumpscot
River, near
Newhall, Maine.
At Walkerton,
Ontario, two
slaves named
Clark, aged 16
and 90 were
carried in their
boat over a
dam on the
Saugeen River.
The boat upset
and the girls
were drowned.
At Lynn,
Mass., John
Kalefki, aged
27, was
drowned in a
slay pit. At
Barre, Mass.,
Harry Segar,
aged 84 years,
suddenly fell
into a canal,
during the
night and his
body was
found yesterday.
At Manchester,
N. H., George
W. Frisberg,
aged 16 years,
while
swimming
across the
Piscataquis
River, was
attacked with
gramps and
drowned.

Sprained Arm.

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

(Continued from fourth page.)
more than the \$66,780?—A. Well,
he has done work for anything
he has had.

Q. I know, well don't you see
he has got that \$8,000 more than
the contract price?—A. As I said,
on the completion of the building,
deductions were made for every-
thing that could be deducted fairly,
and what additional there was,
was added. Even the mouldings
around the ceilings, and small
matters of that kind were deducted.

Q. Were deducted?—A. Were
deducted.

Q. And still he has got this
extra amount?—A. He has got
whatever is shown here in addition
to the \$58,900.

Q. Did you give any written
instructions to change the contract?—A. No.

Q. You did not?—A. No.

Q. Well, then, doesn't the
specification there provide for it,
that you must give him written
instructions?—A. No.

Q. Just let me look at that
contract (reads).

'Alterations, deductions, omissions,
modifications, or deviations,
are to be understood as applying
to decided variations in the plans
or designs, such as the substitution
of one class of material for another,
the addition of works neither
shown or specified, &c., and
for these or similar matters alone,
will any sum be allowed to the
contractor, or deducted from the
contract, and then only upon the
written orders of the chief engineer.'—A. Yes.

Q. Did you give written
instructions?—A. In some cases
written instructions and in some
cases verbal. I can produce any
written orders I gave, in fact they
would appear on the file.

Q. Did you give written orders
with reference to the omission
of the basement in the building?—A. I am not certain.

Q. I am instructed by one man
who tendered, that the difference
to Mr. Walberg by reason of that
omission would be around \$12,500.
Is that true or false?—A. It is
probably untrue.

Q. It is untrue?—A. Yes.

Q. You do not know whether
it is true or not?—A. He certainly
did not make \$12,500.

Q. By reason of that one omission
of the basement?—A. No.

Q. How much would he make?—A. I do not know, but I can
find out, I have the information.

Q. I am not going to keep you.
I see a memorandum here by Mr.
Jones, that (handing file to witness)
is the list of tenders, and there
is an asterisk here and the words,
'This tender was received two
days after the date for the
opening. Do you know which
one of these tenders that applies
to?—A. No, the typewriter has
not copied that properly.

Q. Well, it is evident, isn't it,
that one of the tenders was
received two days after the time
expired?—A. It looks like that
here.

Q. And it was opened?—A.
(reads) 'This tender was received
two days after the date for
opening,' but there is no reference
mark on the tender itself to show
which tender that was. Of course
that can be ascertained by
referring to the original.

By Mr. Crockett:

Q. Are the names of the
tenders given there? Why isn't it
given?—A. Because the asterisk
does not show which one of these
tenders that note applies to.

By Mr. Maclean (Lunenburg):

Q. In the copy you have in
your hand it does not show which
one of the tenders the note
applies to?—A. No.

Q. But it applies to one of
them evidently?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Reid (Greenville):

Q. Have you signed the final
estimate for that building?—A.
I have.

Q. What was the total amount
of the final estimate for which
you signed?—A. I do not remember
just now.

Q. You must have some
memory about that?—A. I can
refer to the estimate itself and
ascertain.

Q. You have an idea, you know
what building cost you surely
must remember some of these
things? You signed the final
estimate, and surely you must
have some memory about it. Give
us within \$10,000 if you can't do
any better than that. Now, Mr.
MacKenzie, I want to know what
the total amount of that final
estimate was, or as near as you
can give it?—A. It is impossible
for me to carry these things in my
mind. I certify to a dozen
estimates in a day and I cannot
carry the amounts in my mind.

Q. What is the total of that
progress estimate you have
certified to?—A. This is \$66,784.98.

Q. Was there any more than

one more progress estimate signed
after that?—A. I do not know.

Q. You do not know?—A. No,
I do not know.

You do not know whether there
was any other than the final
estimate after that or not? What
is the date of that progress estimate?—A. 30th March, 1907.

Q. How long did the work
continue after that date?—A. Oh,
there were a few small things that
required to be finished up and it
was a considerable time before the
final estimate was given.

Q. Were these progress estimates
put in at the end of every
month?—A. Usually they were,
but not necessarily.

Q. In this case were the
progress estimates put in every
month?—A. I think in a general
way they were.

Q. In what month was the
final estimate signed?—A. My
recollection is that the final estimate
was signed not very long ago.
I think Mr. Walberg can tell you
that.

Q. Was it in 1908?—A. I think
it was in 1908, yes.

Q. Do you know what month?—A. No.

Q. Was the work in progress
until the final estimate was
signed?—A. Oh, the building was
occupied for a long time, but there
were some small matters that
required to be finished up and that
hung on for some little time.

Q. Mr. Walberg, I understand,
says the whole cost about \$70,000
and that was after the work was
reduced by the amount that he
estimated, \$8,900?—A. No, that
\$8,900 had nothing to do with the
estimates or final payment in any
way.

By Mr. Barker:

Q. But it had something to do
with the work?—A. And it had
nothing to do with the work.

By Mr. Reid (Greenville):

Q. The building cost \$70,000
all told?—A. That is about right
and it is worth the money.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact
that this allowance had been made
for the cellar that was not
completed?—A. Not about the
allowance you heard about in that
letter.

Q. I mean the work proposed
to be done was not done for the
cellar, was it?—A. Some work
shown on the original plans was
not done and other work not
shown on the original plans was
done.

Q. You heard Mr. Walberg's
letter read in which he estimated
the amount of reduction as \$8,900?—A. Yes.

Q. The work was done as
specified in Mr. Walberg's letter,
was it?—A. I cannot say much
about that letter. I do not know
what Mr. Walberg had in his mind
when he wrote that letter.

By Mr. McLean (Lunenburg):

Q. Supposing he had in mind
the lessening of his deposits?—A.
That was the principal point he
had in mind, yes.

By Mr. Reid (Greenville):

Q. There was certain work
mentioned in his letter that was
not done, is that right?—A. Part
of the work which he referred to
there was not done.

Q. And that was part of the
original contract?—A. Yes.

Q. Now then the building cost
\$70,000 notwithstanding that that
work was not done, is that right?—A.
Not that work. I don't know
what that work covered or how
he arrived at the amount. It was
some rough guess probably.

Q. I will put it a little plainer.
The building cost \$70,000 notwithstanding
the fact that certain
work specified in the original
contract was not done by Mr.
Walberg?—A. And that other work
not specified was done.

Q. Answer the first part of the
question first?—A. No, I don't
wish to answer without any
qualification.

Q. We will put it right?—A. I
have explained that after the
work was finished we went into
it very carefully and that the
quantities shown on the original
plan were figured out to a yard,
and the work actually done was
figured out, and Mr. Walberg
was only paid for the actual work
that was done and not upon the
original plan of the foundation.
That foundation was in a peculiar
situation. As I say the tide rose
five feet above the floor.

Q. Well, Mr. MacKenzie, the
original contract specified a bulk
sum for the building?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to figure
out what you would allow?—A.
The only difference was in the
foundation below base course.
Everything above that was
unchanged.

By Mr. Barker:

Q. What was the change made
in the basement that you say
was an addition, how much did
that come to?—A. It was waterproofing
the basement to prevent the
flow of the tide.

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June 12, 1907.



Calendar for May, 1908.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter, 5h 7m 23s. Full Moon, 16h 0m 32s. Last Quarter, 22h 8m 17s. New Moon, 29h 29m 15s.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect...

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Comes kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

ly told that he has brought all his troubles on himself, since no one asked him to rush into print with his story. It is evidently intended that any other officer who thinks that he sees fraud going on in government contracts shall be warned by the treatment of Major Hodgins that he had better hold his tongue.

Proceedings Before the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa on the 16th inst., relating to Sundry Payments to E. A. Walberg.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of a payment of \$50,483.75 to Mr. Walberg in connection with construction of station and baggage room, Charlottetown, as set out on page W-27 of the Auditor General's Report for 1906-7.

Mr. W. B. McKenzie, called and examined. By Mr. McLennan (Queen's, P. E. I.): Q Did you make a contract with Mr. Walberg for the construction of a station at Charlottetown for the sum of \$58,900?—A My recollection is that that was about the sum of the contract.

Q Where are you going to draw the line, that is what I want to know?—A You draw the line where it is shown on the plans exhibited when tenders are called for. Q I see?—A The bulk sum \$58,900 is for a building as shown on plan exhibited, and when that plan was exhibited I may say that it was not known where the building was going and the walls were shown a certain distance down below what might be called grade base of rail.

Q What they call 1-3-5 is it?—A It is 1-3-5. Q What do you use at Moncton?—A There is steel reinforcement in what is at Moncton and it is of different design entirely. Q Different design?—A Different design. It is peculiar to steel buildings where the posts go down on the sides.

Take Scott's Emulsion. It builds up and strengthens your entire system. It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.

ed by Mr. Walberg reading as follows (reads):

Montreal, February 19, '06. L. K. Jones, Esq. Secretary Railways and Canal, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,— In connection with your favor of the 1st inst, I spoke to Mr. Butler at the omission of the basement and other reductions in the work which will bring down total amount of same, so that he concluded that my deposits of \$5,000 would cover and that the further sum which you request of \$890 would not be required.

Kindly arrange accordingly and oblige,

Yours truly, (Sgd) E. A. WALBERG.

Now if this contract was for \$58,900, and such was the case, the deposit must be 10 per cent of that sum?—A Yes.

Q Mr. Walberg in this letter was contending that the contract was reduced with respect to the omission of a basement. How do you account for that?—A I can explain it in a general way, but Mr. Walberg is here himself and he can explain it better than I can because it is his own letter.

Q The basement was omitted was it not?—A On the original plans a basement was shown under the whole building.

Q Yes?—A Afterwards it was decided to put a basement under part of the building.

Q Yes?—A Enough to contain the furnace and coal and some other things, and that another certain part of the building would have no basement but simply the walls.

By Mr. Crockett: Q Who made that change, yourself or was it done here in Ottawa?—A I think perhaps it was suggested by myself for the reason that after the building was located it was found that the doors of the cellar would be five feet below high water tide.

By Mr. McLennan (Queen's, P. E. I.): Q Was it not a fact, Mr. McKenzie, that this reduction in the work would amount to something like \$9,000?—A No, that was rather a small reduction really.

Q About \$9,000, was it not?—A And it was only supposed— Q I want you to answer that question?—A No, it could not have been that much.

Q How much would it be then?—A I don't know. Q But you ought to know something about it?—A I don't know how much that would be.

Q You were the engineer, you were the man that authorized it?—A I was going on to explain— Q But I want you to answer my question first?—A I cannot answer that, I don't know.

Q You cannot answer how much the reduction would amount to?—A I did not make an estimate. Q Mr. Walberg considered it was worth \$9,000?—A That is his own letter, it is not mine.

Q Well you are the man that ought to know and you ought to know better than Mr. Walberg?—A I can give any information I think that is wanted on the building.

Q Well you omitted part of the basement, what was the amount of that reduction?—A I do not know. Q It was worth something, wasn't it?—A There was several things added on.

Q I know that he is paid for them. I want you to state what the amount of the reduction is?—A When the building was finished that matter of difference between the original plans and the final plans was carefully gone into.

Q Yes, and you gave him \$5,000 more than the contract for that?—A That may be?—A It may be. Q And still there be a reduction of something like \$8,000 or \$9,000, according to Mr. Walberg's own idea of it?—A And after the work— Q And still you do not know, although you are the chief engineer, how much the alteration was worth?—A I have the information and can answer any point in connection with the building. I was going to explain that after it was finished, I had my resident assistant on the ground.

Q Who is he?—A Mr. Lawrence. He took the original plans and from them very carefully figured out the number of cubic yards in the original foundation. As he was on the ground all the time during the construction of the building he kept an exact record of the actual work done in these foundations, and the difference was ascertained on the completion of the building, and Mr. Walberg was paid for what was actually put in and no more. This is a progress estimate you have given me, it is not for the final estimate.

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are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system. They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costed Tongue, Foet. Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Bruish.

MISCELLANEOUS. COULDN'T RISK IT. First Sportsman (after jumping a stile)—Come along. Do have a try!

Second Sportsman—Oh, it's all very well for you to risk your neck, but I'm going to be married next week.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,— In January last, Francis Leclaire, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his lips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet.

SAUVEUR DUVAL. Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que. A COLLECTOR OF COIN. Ostend—Pa, what's a numismatist?—A A numismatist, my son, is a collector of coins. Ostend—And, Pa?—Pa—Well, my son? Ostend—Is a head waiter a numismatist?

Sprained Arm. 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 25c.

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C. LYONS & CO. April 29, 1908—4i

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C. LYONS & CO. April 29, 1908—4i

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Dissolution of Partnership.

This is to certify that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of McKay Brothers & Co. has this Third day of March, A. D. 1908 been dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed by the said Lanchlan McKay in the presence of Catherine Martin and by the said John W. McKay and Daniel C. McKay, in presence of A. H. McQuaid. Referring to the above notice of dissolution on we beg to notify all customers of the late firm of McKay Brothers & Co. that we will continue the business under the name of McKay Brothers.

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COAL! We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

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