

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1912

Vol. XLI, No. 14

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Charlottetown, July 19, 1911—3m



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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

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

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Collections attended to. Money to loan.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

## JOB WORK!

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- Tickets
- Dodgers
- Posters
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- Letter Heads
- Note Heads

## ROME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, March 9th, 1912.

Since the first whisper was given of the approaching publication of a Papal decree regulating the discipline of ecclesiastics, the news has made a tour of the world. "Liberal" journals have enlarged on the decree in a grotesque manner, and one pretends even to have found out that the Pope will recur to the secular arm to obtain civil punishment for clerics upon whom spiritual penalties may have been inflicted. How truly absurd all this may be gathered from the fact that no one, outside the officials engaged in drawing up the document, have anything but vague and uncertain knowledge of its contents.

All that is known is that the Holy Father may not wait for the publication of the Code of Canon Law to promulgate the important decree that is expected. Just as in the case of the decree issued on the causes that justify a Bishop to deprive a priest of his parish without going through the tedious legal process and other similar documents, the new decree may be promulgated now on trial so that the change which experience may bring can be made on its incorporation with the great Code which is drawing to a termination. Probably the new decree may be published about the 15th inst.

At the present time the Superior Council named to take charge of the celebration in honor of the sixteenth century of the Peace of Constantine is considering the appointment of sub-committees throughout Italy to help in the series of festivals that are due to such an historic event. Whether such bodies may be formed in other countries is uncertain at present. Of course the representatives on the Council of each tongue will do all that is necessary for those who desire to participate in the festivals. It is unnecessary to say that Mgr. Prior of the English College, who, though born in England, is to be regarded as Irish, as his father and mother hailed from Connaught.

Preparations are being made in Rome by the Irish residents to celebrate the Feast of the Apostle of Ireland. Invitations have been already sent out for the annual banquet in the Irish College to the clerical and lay dignitaries of Rome, and at which the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Australia, Scotland and England will be represented. Pontifical High Mass will take place in S. Isidore's of the Irish Franciscans, and the panegyric of St. Patrick will be preached by the great orator, Rev. Dr. Keane, O. P., of Dublin, who has come to Rome to deliver the Lenten course of sermons in S. Silvestro in Capite, the Church for English-speaking Catholics. And in the new Church of S. Patrick, on the feast of the Apostle, there will be High Mass, the panegyric to be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Rippon, who arrives from Ireland on the previous morning. As in other years the ancient Basilica of S. Agatha of the Ghiblins, which is attached to the Irish College, will be a place of pilgrimage for many on S. Patrick's Day, for there the embalmed heart of O'Donnell is preserved. The urn containing the Liberator's heart is kept within the magnificent marble monument which stands in the left aisle, and on which bas-reliefs of Bonzoni represent the Angel of Hope bidding Erin to throw off her chains and arise. The inscription, which must interest every lover of liberty, runs as follows:—

This monument contains the heart of O'Donnell, who, dying at Genoa on his way to the Eternal City, bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to Ireland, and his heart to Rome. He is represented at the Bar of the British House of Commons in M.D. CCCCXXIII, when he refused to take the anti-Catholic Declaration, in these remarkable words: "I at once reject the declaration; part of it I believe to be untrue, and the rest I know to be false." He was born 6th August, MDCCLXVI, and died 5th May, MDCCLXXVIII. Elected by Ohas, Bianconi, the faithful friend of the immortal Liberator, and of Ireland, the land of his adoption.

Quite a number of features contained in the latest issue of the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, the bulletin of the Vatican, are of unusual interest, especially that decree of the S. Congregational Congregation on the oath which must be taken by synodal examiners and parish priests who are called to confer with their Bishop as to the removal of a pastor from his parish for reasons specified in the Papal decree, Maxima Cura, without entering on the legal trial Rome. The decree now issued commands that both synodal examiners and parish priests shall take the subscribed

oath at the first session on every occasion they may have to adjudicate in either of these capacities, and this under pain of the nullity of their decisions. The following is the translation of the formula of the oath to be taken:—I, N. N., synodal (or parsonal) examiner (or parish counsel) make promise, vow and swear that I will faithfully and sincerely perform the office and charge entrusted to me as far as in me lies and without any regard to human affection; that I will religiously keep the official secret regarding all I may learn in charge of this my duty, especially concerning secret documents, the discussions held in council and the deliberations and the reasons for votes; also that I will receive nothing in connection with my duty, even under the appearance of a gift or offering, either before or afterwards. So help me God and these Holy Gospels of God, which I touch with my hands.

Curiously enough, even now when Moderatism has been completely unmasked and solemnly condemned by the Holy Father, his devotees rarely lose an opportunity of attacking those who gave special assistance in showing up in its true colors the upholders of what Plus termed "the synthesis of all heresies." In its issue of the 8th inst. the Osservatore Romano has the following:—"We read in the 'Augsburger Postzeitung' a so-called correspondence from Rome, in which a distinguished Roman prelate is attacked in a really unworthy manner by means of fantastic and injurious accusations. Such a publication does not merit even the honor of a denial; it is sufficient to mark it out for the reproaches of the good." It is interesting to know that the prelate in question is the Right Rev. Mgr. Benigni, who is attached to the office of the Papal Secretary of State, and at whom the Moderatists have aimed many a missile, and that one of the accusations made against him in the article condemned by the Osservatore is that he is nothing less than a Freemason!

When Maximilian Massimo, son of Prince Massimo of the great Roman family which played so important a part in the history of ancient Rome, abandoned wealth and title some forty five years ago to enter the Company of Jesus, few expected he should be able to achieve such a degree of success in educating so many young men of the Eternal City. The wealth which belonged to him as scion of a great patrician family is said to have been used by him in building and endowing the large technical school which is throughout Italy known as the "Massimo Institute," to which representatives of the learned professions and various pursuits in life owe so much. Here Father Massimo lived in retirement, devoting his time to the education of youth. Over and over again Leo XIII offered to make the princely educationist a Cardinal, but no argument was found strong enough to induce him to enter the Sacred College; and so he lived and died in obscurity. And now the demonstration of affection and respect which so many thousands of the Roman aristocracy, of the learned professions, of business and laboring men made a few months ago at the burial of the aged priest is to have its complement in the erection of a monument to their benefactor in Rome. How spontaneous is the effort to make this a fitting commemoration of a great life is seen from the number of Roman princes, professors of universities, medical doctors, lawyers and business men who have eagerly come together to honor their father and friend.

In the list of Papal honors promulgation is given to the nomination of Right Rev. George W. Herr, parish priest of S. Mary's, Dubuque, U. S. A., as Prorogatory Apostolic; of Very Rev. D. M. McDonald, P. P., Tignish, Canada, as Domestic Prelate of His Holiness; and of Signor Ariadne Leonardi, the Roman architect, who is so well known in America, Italy and Ireland in connection with ecclesiastical buildings.

From the tribunal of the Sacred Rota come decisions relative to two American matrimonial cases which have engaged almost universal attention for some time. The first of these is the celebrated Boni-Gould case, in which a declaration of nullity of marriage was asked between Count Boni da Castellina, a Catholic, and Anna Gould, a Protestant, of New York, who were married by dispensation in March 1895. In 1905 the latter applied for and obtained a divorce in the civil courts, and then contracted a civil marriage, after which Count Boni claimed his marriage had been null from the very beginning by reason of his wife's lack of consent, necessary for the marriage contract. However, after mature deliberation on the evidence brought before it, the parish priests shall take the subscribed

the Catholic party by declaring the nullity of marriage is not evident. It also condemns him to all the legal expenses.

The second decision relates to the famous Rosignoli Reid-Parkhurst case, which has been going on for twelve years, and has been tried and decided twice already by the Propaganda and the Rota against Mrs. Parkhurst (nee Reid of Baltimore). The divorce from her husband was obtained on the ground that the dispensation for her marriage with Mr. Parkhurst did not apply to the case; she was supposed to marry a Protestant, whereas she was not even a Christian. She then married Prince Rosignoli of Rome, and sought to have the Church confirm the marriage. The present decision of the Rota holds there is no solid evidence to warrant a new trial, so that the case of Mrs. Parkhurst, or Princess Rosignoli as the lady is known, is as it was a dozen years before. If fresh material evidence can be produced by the petitioners the case will naturally be reopened.

## The Catholic Encyclopedia

Vol. XIII  
Shakespeare's Religion

The thirteenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia contains several hundreds of excellent articles on a great variety of subjects, just as did its predecessors. For that reason one hesitates to single out any particular article for special praise; special praise implies comparison, and comparisons may be invidious. As we particularly wish, however, to remark one or two points in the article "Shakespeare's Religion," it becomes necessary to run these risks. Let it be enough, therefore, to enter a protest, at the outset, against any such imputation. Let no one suppose that we fail to appreciate the merits of the other articles, by the same and other authors, in the same volume; only, we venture to assert of this particular two columns and a half that they represent the perfection of encyclopedic writing.

In the first place, every article in an encyclopedia ought to "fill a long-felt want"; it should tell something which many people have long been wanting to know; and if the subject is likely to interest many people for generations to come, so much the better, for an encyclopedia is a monumental affair and should be built on a plan that cannot soon become superannated. Now this question of Shakespeare's religion seems to answer these requirements most exactly. Every intelligent English-speaking person, whether to be what is called "literary" in bias or not, is interested in the work of Shakespeare. The budding intelligence of a boy or girl might almost be judged by some test of his or her interest in the best of Shakespeare's plays. And every intelligent Catholic, more especially every Catholic who knows something about the changing religious conditions of Shakespeare's times, must wonder how much of all that poetic intuition, the mysteriously profound knowledge of human nature, and that sympathy with all nature, come from the Catholic, and how much from the semi-pagan Protestant mind of Elizabethan England. I have been the boast of Protestantism for many generations; that the age in which the Reformation triumphed in England was the golden age of English literature; that Edmund Spenser was the poetical champion of Elizabeth against Rome; that Bacon was the philosopher of Protestantism long before Kant; that there could have been no Shakespeare if there had been no revolt against Rome. All such sectarian crowing is apt to irritate the Catholic who reads and who cares, so that he looks for someone to produce substantial proof of what has been so often asserted; that Shakespeare, the poet far greater than Spenser, the greatest dramatist since Euripides, the brightest star save one in the intellectual firmament of "the spacious days of great Elizabeth," himself "died a Papist."

This makes the topic eminently interesting for an encyclopedia article and especially so when the encyclopedia is particularly intended for Catholics. It remains that the treatment should be as perfect as the subject is apt. Here is the difficult thing to achieve, and the triumphant achievement makes this page of the thirteenth volume a source of pure delight. For some people, the use of an encyclopedia is to decide bias; an encyclopedia article ought to be finally authoritative. To be sure, when no certainty exists on the subject of the matter, then there can be no decision but that very same impossibility of decision needs to be authoritatively decided, in such a case the encyclopedia article ought to give the last word of all that is known on one side or the other. And this is just what

## THE POOR DYSPETIC Suffers Untold Agony After Every Meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak, dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the difficulty of effecting a cure. Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia and in a short time effect a cure. Mrs. F. C. Gross, Berlin, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with my stomach for the last seven years and tried all kinds of medicine for it, but none of them ever cured me for as soon as I would quit using any of them, the same old trouble would come back. Last fall I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and used four bottles, and now feel as strong as I can do, all my home work is done and I can get almost anything without it affecting me in any way."

"Our boy" is also suffering from the complaint of pain in his stomach and all over, like rheumatism, and as the age of ten had to stay home from school. He has been quite used to two bottles use and feeling good, can attend school regularly and eat heartily."

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Father Thurston has done in regard to Shakespeare's religious belief, and done it in about 1500 words. He begins with the classical statement of the Anglican ardeousman Davies that "Shakespeare" died a Papist" and reviews in admirably logical order every argument on either side—rom external evidence and from the evidence of the plays—without the slightest apparent bias in any way or the other. Reading the article one cannot help thinking what a brilliant success this good Jesuit would have made on the bench of the Supreme Court; he deals with his question really as though it were of no consequence to him personally whether Shakespeare was a Catholic or a Shinister, thereby displaying that critical poise which makes him one of the most potent historical controversialists since Newman. Summing up the whole condensed series, pro and con, the conclusion appears to be that Shakespeare, the poet, was the son of a Catholic father and mother, but that he lived his life outside of the Church. As to whether he died, as Ardenstone Davies asserts, "a Papist," very likely he did, and quite possible he did not. But the great question is this: in case of a dispute as to whether Shakespeare was a Catholic or a Protestant—which is indeed a very interesting question—here is where the dispute can be settled with genuine substantial basis, so that the disputants shall really be much better off, intellectually, than when they first brushed the subject.

It is an interesting example of the value of the Catholic Encyclopedia, for, as we took laborious care to remark at the outset, this is not the only perfect article even in this one volume; it is only a particularly brilliant example of the kind of perfection which the articles in the Encyclopedia attain when the subject is important enough and yet not so wide in scope as absolute to defy condensation. But a thoughtful discussion of such an example leads to the question: How can any man, with other duties besides the study of Shakespeare, find time to read all the books, the pamphlets, the heavy articles in learned reviews, and then to study and weigh all the evidence in such fashion as must be necessary for the preparation of a page of matter like this? The result is like a few drops of triple-distilled extract of ardition, and one is lost in astonishment at immense proportion of preparation to so material, small a display. Truly there are, in the world of print, values immensely greater than the value of bulk.

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THE HERALD

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Our Increased Subsidy.

Hansard of March 26th, which came to hand on Saturday, contains the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the bill presented by the Finance Minister, granting an increased subsidy of \$100,000 a year to Prince Edward Island. The matter was presented in a masterly manner by Hon. Mr. White, who showed that he was not only thoroughly seized of all phases of our financial disadvantages, and the unfair treatment to which we had been subjected, but also evinced the warmest sympathy with us in our isolated and handicapped situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed how much he cared for us, by opposing the grant, and fiercest opposition of all came from Mr. McDonald Liberal member from Pictou, N. S. Mr. James J. Hughes found fault with the grant because it was not large enough. That comes with fine grace from Mr. Hughes, in view of his conduct towards his native Province, when his own party were in power. Forcible and able speeches in support of the grant were made by Messrs McLean and Nicholson, Conservative members for Queen's County. Finance Minister White said:

The object of this Bill is to provide a subsidy in addition to the grant now authorized by law, to the amount of \$100,000 per annum, to the province of Prince Edward Island. The present subsidies to Prince Edward Island are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of subsidy and Amount. Includes 'Allowances for government and local purposes (under B.N.A. Act, 1907)', 'Eighty cents per head on a population of 109,078 being at the rate of 80 cents per head (B.N.A. Act, 1907)', 'Compensation for want of Crown lands', 'Twelve months interest at 5 per cent on \$75,791.83', 'Additional subsidy granted in 1887', 'Additional subsidy granted in 1901', 'Less interest upon the sum of \$782,402.83', 'Present total subsidy to province of Prince Edward Island'.

I explained to the House on the resolution preceding this Bill, that we had been waited upon by certain members of the executive government of the province of Prince Edward Island who had put forward certain claims for an additional subsidy. For the information of the House I propose to deal briefly with these claims so advanced by the representatives of Prince Edward Island as grounds upon which an additional subsidy should be granted. Their first claim is for damages for non-fulfilment of the terms of the union in respect to continuous communication between the island and the mainland. By the terms of the order in council admitting Prince Edward Island the Dominion was to assume and pay all charges for certain named services, one of which was as follows:

Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial railway and the railway system of the Dominion.

It is impossible for us, for want of space, to publish the

whole of Hon. Mr. White's excellent speech, and we cannot make a better summary of it than that contained in the St. John Standard. Among other things the Standard proceeds as follows:

THE 'LITTLE SISTER OF CONFEDERATION.'

The title is Mr. White's. The Province of Prince Edward Island has found a very doughty champion in the Finance Minister. Her claims for financial aid from the Dominion having been recognized by the Borden Government it fell to Mr. White this week to lay before Parliament the reason why, on equitable if not on legal grounds, the annual subsidy to "the little sister" should be increased by \$100,000.

Listening to his masterly review of the financial history of P. E. Island since Confederation, to his eloquent plea that she had borne her burdens but had not participated in the advantages of Union, the thought suggested itself that Mr. White was arguing from personal recollections and that he had as intimate a knowledge and sympathy with the Province as if it were his own. After the debate was over and the bill to secure the subsidy had passed the House, curiosity prompted a question: "Mr. White were you ever in Prince Edward Island?" "No," he replied. "I was never on the Island. When I began to study this question some weeks ago the more I looked into it the more I became convinced that the Province had never received fair play since Confederation. I am fully satisfied, as I said tonight, that this additional subsidy under the peculiar circumstances is equitable and just."

In connection with this claim Mr. White pointed out that in 1901 a special grant of \$30,000 was given to the Province "in full settlement of all claims as respects the maintenance of efficient communication." The Province contended that it was entitled to damages for non-fulfilment of this term of the Union since 1901 and, on equitable grounds that \$30,000 per annum was inadequate compensation. There was much, the Finance Minister thought, to be said for this contention. There could be little doubt the Province had lost heavily for lack of communication and had suffered commercially in consequence.

2. In respect of the P. E. Island Railway a large proportion of the debt allowance, which amounted to \$4,700,000, was used in its construction and immediately after its completion under the terms of the Union it became the property of the Dominion.

Mr. White said he found the Island had a very strong case in favor of equitable consideration with regard to debt allowance. He pointed out that by reason of the expense of the railway and by reason of having borrowed certain sums from the Dominion, instead of receiving something like \$235,000 per annum in interest, the Province received only \$38,789.58.

3. An allowance should be made in respect of the difference between the estimated expenditure upon the railways and canals of Canada and the money actually expended.

In 1887, Mr. White said, an additional subsidy of \$20,000 was given to the Province on this ground and also by reason of the fact that the Province was not in a position to derive the same advantage from expenditures on railways and in subsidies as the other Provinces. "If that was a good argument in 1887," he added, "how much more true today. P. E. Island remains still in her isolated position; she is still without communication with the mainland but

the expenditures on railways and canals have run up into the hundreds of millions. She has borne her share in the way of taxation to furnish the subsidies and assistance to railways since 1887. She has not shared in the advantages in proportion to the other Provinces but has shared in the burden."

4. In the B. N. A. Act of 1907 the limitation of 400,000 was taken away and 80 cents per head only was given to all the Provinces up to \$2,500,000.

The Province argued, said Mr. White, that by no chance could her population go to 400,000 and that she had no share in the advantages. The suggestion was made that she be allowed a calculation for her subsidies on an assumed population of 180,000. Personally he did not like the idea of an assumed population but there was a precedent for it in the cases of British Columbia, of Manitoba in 1885 and Alberta in 1905. The Island had a smaller population today than at Confederation.

5. Prince Edward Island has no public lands. This argument Mr. White regarded as one of the strongest put forward for an increased subsidy. The Island, he said, differed in this case even from the other Maritime Provinces. She received an allowance in lieu of public lands of \$45,000 per annum on a basis of 50 cents a head of population. Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905 received three times that amount. He quoted figures showing the large territorial revenue of other Provinces. The case of P. E. Island, he said, was very exceptional.

6. The general question of the condition of P. E. Island and her experience since Confederation entitled her to consideration.

The arguments under this head Mr. White contended should carry great weight. All the other Provinces had thriven under Confederation but it could almost be said that Confederation had failed in the case of the people of P. E. Island, having regard to their condition before and their condition since. The Island had lost ground in two main directions, in population and in the condition of her finances. The population in 1871 at Confederation was 94,021, in 1911 it was only 93,722. Referring to the finances of the Province Mr. White said he did not know any stronger argument in favor of additional assistance than was given in the financial record. Out of thirty-nine years since Confederation in only four years had the Province been able to take care of the ordinary expenditures. The deficits for thirty-five years aggregated \$1,460,017.49. The excess of the deficits over the surpluses for the whole period was \$1,423,299.78. "Prima facie, that to me, said the Finance Minister, "is a very strong argument indeed in favor of the proposition that P. E. Island has never had adequate subsidies from this Dominion in other words that the purpose of the subsidies at the time she entered the Union has by no means been realized."

On the financial aspect of the case Mr. White had evidently bestowed much time and attention. After pointing out that the people were subject to direct taxation he went on to show that an audit made by the incoming Administration on last December disclosed the fact that there was a deficit of \$120,000 on the fourteen months operations. The Finance Minister's conclusions on this aspect of the case are worth quoting: "Where the increase has taken place since Confederation in the provincial expenditures," he said, "I find some facts highly illuminative. In 1873, with a larger population than they have to

day, they spent the sum of \$59,000 on education; in 1911 they spent \$126,000 or an increase of \$67,000. On poor house and paupers, another item which is very significant in 1873 they spent \$11,614, while in 1911 they spent \$51,483, an increase of \$40,000. What does that mean? It means that the young strong and enterprising people are leaving Prince Edward Island and the infirm, the aged and sick have been left to be taken care of. The result is an enormous increase in this item of expenditure for the poorhouse and the maintenance of paupers. Now there is no doubt that this state of affairs has not been due to extravagant administration on the Island. It is stated, and there is no reason to disbelieve the statement, that the cost of legislation prior to Confederation was \$16,000 per annum. Since 1893 the Provincial representatives have stated that the average cost has been less than \$9,000 per annum. Their Ministers received \$1,200 per annum, the representatives receive a sessional indemnity of \$200. I am informed that their officials are not paid one half what the Dominion officials are paid; in other words, that the cost of administration is very low indeed in proportion to the public services that are rendered. Seeing that the administration is far from extravagant, it does appear to me that the fact of these recurring deficits, and the financial position I have indicated, are almost conclusive evidence that Prince Edward Island has not derived from the Federal Government the aid and assistance it should have received in order properly to maintain her services."

Having dealt with the claims put forward by the Island and briefly reviewing the arguments he had advanced, the Finance Minister gave the House his final conclusions. "Summing it all up," he said, "and giving the best judgment in my power, I am of the opinion that the present condition of Prince Edward Island is due to two main causes, in the first place lack of access to the mainland, and, in the second place, lack of adequate subsidies from this Dominion since Confederation. I think myself that by reason of this grant of \$100,000 additional which we are now giving them, a new day will dawn for the Province of Prince Edward Island, and that her people will take fresh hope, and I look confidently for an increase of population. The business conditions, especially if the ferry service works out as we expect, and we have continuous communication between the Island and the mainland, and the prospects will decidedly and materially improve and we may look forward to a period not of deficits, not necessarily of surpluses, but to a very changed condition as compared with the past."

The claims in Mr. White's judgment were upon equitable rather than legal grounds. "They proceed," he added, "upon equitable grounds, upon grounds of fairness and justice as between this Dominion and the smallest of the Provinces, the little sister as it were of the Confederation. I feel and we all feel, that the grant of \$100,000 at the present time, is abundantly justified and is founded in considerations of justice and equity as between the Dominion and the Province." He disagreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention that the Government was departing from the policy hitherto followed. It had not been an infrequent occurrence in the past for the Government of Canada to give an additional subsidy to one Province.

"Having regard to the whole history of the Island since Confederation," said Mr. White, in conclusion, "and to

the fact that she has borne her share of the burdens of Confederation but has not been a participator in the advantages from the Union, having regard to the estimated expenditure on railways and canals at the time she came into the Union, and the enormous sums that have since been expended on railways and canals to the great advantage of all the other Provinces, "I think, as I have said, that this Government and this Parliament are abundantly justified in giving this additional subsidy of \$100,000 to Prince Edward Island. Nor do I think that the people of Canada will be disposed to criticise this Government even if we should appear not only to be just but to err on the side of generosity towards that Province." (We have not space for the excellent speeches of Messrs. McLean and Nicholson, M. P.s. They will appear next week.)

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The Legislature will adjourn tomorrow over the Easter holidays.

On Palm Sunday, the solemn blessing and distribution of the palms took place in the Cathedral at 10.30 Mass.

The market was not very largely attended yesterday, and prices were about the same as at last quotations.

Advice from New Zealand state that Capt. R. E. Scott's South Polar Expedition arrived March 30, on the steamer Terra Nova at Akaroa harbor, in Banks Peninsula.

In the Provincial general elections in British Columbia, on Tuesday last, Premier McBride again swept the Province. In a house of 42 members, 40 Conservatives have been elected, and 2 Socialists. Not one Liberal got a look in.

The Special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last was preached by Rev. Father Croken of St. Dunstan's College. It was an excellent discourse; but through an unfortunate mishap, a brief report of it intended for this days "Herald" is missing.

This being Holy Week the solemn offices of the Church will be carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Te Deum will be sung on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening at 7 o'clock. The way of the cross will take place on Good Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Earl Grey again attempted to come to Charlottetown on Sunday last. She left Pictou in the morning and fought her way along in the lee till she shot within a couple of miles of the Block House. Beyond this she could not get. The gale and heavy seas were brought to the city in slight about 8 o'clock. She remained out there all night and went to Gorgewick Monday.

The Oxford Eight on Monday, April 1st, won with the greatest ease the sixty-ninth annual boat race between eight oared crews representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge over the usual course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The Dark Blues finished six lengths ahead of their rivals, and their time for the entire course of four miles and a quarter is twenty-two minutes and five seconds.

A despatch of March 30th from Quebec says: "Navigation below Quebec is now practically open and the coasting steamer Aramoor left this morning for North Shore points. The Steamer Nantapan also left for below this morning. The first sailing from Quebec last year was April 5th. Above the city, however, the channel is still blocked with ice and not withstanding the efforts of the Montcalm have no sign of breaking away."

Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C., former speaker of the legislature of B. C., died at Victoria about midnight of the 29th ult., shortly after news had been communicated to him that his son, R. H. Pooley, had been elected as Conservative member for Esquimalt, which district the pioneer, who came here in 1868, as a boy among the gold seekers, attracted from England, represented for many years, and who was a member of the Robson, Davis and Turner cabinets.

The Dominion Parliament prorogued yesterday. During the last days of the session the Liberals in the Senate manifested a hostile attitude towards the Province. Sir Richard Cartwright, leader of the Liberals in that chamber, and several of his associates, Liberals spoke strongly against the increase of \$100,000 to our subsidy, and pressed the matter to a division. The bill passed by a vote of 16 to 12. It is but justice to state that Senators Yeo and Brown, Liberals from this Province, voted with the majority in favor of the grant. But the Liberal majority in the Senate defeated the high-way bill, from which we expected to receive several thousands this year for the improvement of our highways. The Liberals in the Senate have thus deprived us of this money for this year at least. These facts go to show who our friends are at Ottawa, and how determined the Liberal parliamentarians are to prevent Prince Edward Island from receiving justice.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street
MOORE & McLEOD.
121 Queen Street, - - Charlottetown.
The Great Annual Sale of White Goods IS NOW GOING ON.
The greatest array of Dainty Undermuslins, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towellings, White Cottons, ever shown under this roof, is now awaiting you at our Great Annual White Goods Sale.
You have seen our large ads. in this, and other city papers, you have noticed the wonderfully low prices therein quoted. Will you come today and see that the goods are just as represented and the prices are just as low as we have promised.
Sheetings and Pillow Cottons Will be Neatly Hemmed Free.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.
Combined Assets \$100,000,000
Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.
JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT.
Telephone No. 362.
MAR. 22nd, 1906
D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
A. A. McLean, K. C. | Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
STEWART & CAMPBELL,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Offices in Deseray Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, K. C. | I. A. CAMPBELL
July 8, 1911-7y.
SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles!
We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories.
Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce.
The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Prices of soft felts \$1.75 up.
H. H. BROWN'S
The Home of Good Hats.
Montague Dental Parlors
JAMES H. REDDIN
Barrister, etc.
Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.
Collections attended to. Money to loan.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m
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



The Cure Of St. Michel

CHAPTER II. (Continued.)

'The Cure is such a good man, sighed Cormot with surprising feeling in his weak voice. He has done a great deal for me, and without his help I do not know what I could do alone, a poor old man like me.'

An awkward pause followed, in which Jacques Cormot seemed a loss what to say to his visitor. Suddenly his face lighted up as a thought came to him.

'I have known your father a long time, boy,' he said. 'He was always an honest man and I take it you are, too, aren't you? He added with a sudden suspicious inflection in his voice. Then, as if reassured by the frank, open countenance of the young man, he continued in a low, hurried tone; 'I am going to give you something to take back to Pere Justine. Not very much, but you must be careful, for it is money; all that I have. I want him to keep it for me.'

'But why don't you give it to him?' asked Francois in no little surprise. 'Had you not better give it to the banker, M. Rameaux? Pere Justine is scarcely able in these dangerous times to take charge of other people's money.'

'No, I tell you,' insisted the little man. 'I don't trust anybody but him. All the others are robbers. M. Rameaux owns this house and he knows I had that money he would raise the rent. No talk to the priest he is the only one to trust!'

'Well, all right, I'll do as you consented Francois doubtfully. 'But you may regret it, it is almost better to keep it yourself. Are you quite sure?'

'Yes, quite sure,' answered Jacques. 'And here is the purse' Good night, he added hurriedly, as if anxious for Francois to be off. The boy hesitated an instant, then putting the purse in to his belt and bidding a cheery adieu he turned and walked rapidly away.

It was now quite late, too late to step in to see Marie again; but as Francois passed by the house he stopped for a time to gaze up at her window with loving eyes. Several people passed by in the street, but love is blind to more things than one, Francois did not heed their curious glances. Suddenly he was startled from his reverie by the black figure of a man stealing noiselessly around the corner of the house. At the same instant he heard M. Bourdoit's voice loudly calling from within and in a moment Francois was flying in pursuit of the man and out into an open heath. Then as if by magic, he lost sight of him. Francois was bewildered. He looked in every possible direction, but no sign could be found of the mysterious man. Slowly he turned to retrace his route. He heard approaching foot steps. Several figures loomed up in the darkness. Two men grasped him roughly, and as if in a dream he heard one of them say, 'You are under arrest for robbery.' A moment later he heard some one cry 'Search him for arms. Cormot's bag of money. Ah, here it is! He is caught red-handed!' cried another.

In vain Francois protested his innocence. How could he account for the money? To do so he would have to betray the thief, and it was not until the next morning in the village that he learned the identity of the prisoner. His astonishment was intense, but not for one instant did he believe Francois to be guilty. He had known the boy since he was a little tot in the cradle, and never had he done a dishonest or questionable act. That now, when he had just become engaged to Marie, for whom he loved so intensely, he should attempt to rob her father, was too ridiculous a thought to be entertained for a moment. M. Bourdoit's greatest worry was how to break the news to Marie herself, Justice was but a name in those frightful days of disorder. It was not certain that Francois would have a fair trial for many long months. It is finally decided, being a devout Catholic, he might receive little consideration from the judges of the revolutionary party, those to whom God was the worst of enemies. It was not from any doubt of Francois' innocence, but from purely paternal love that he wished to spare Marie the blow of learning her lover's fate. However, she must learn of it very soon, and she might hear it from some far less well-wishing person than himself. Perhaps, after all, it was better to tell her at once. She was a brave girl and would know how to take it all evenly.

Thus reassuring himself, Bourdoit

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, scrofulous or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy forebodings and despondency. I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued the use, and six bottles made me a new man. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her. Mrs. Thomas Linn, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

opened the front door and entered his house. From the kitchen came the sound of singing. Two voices were joined together in a pretty love duet. One was the clear, high, untripped soprano of a girl, the other a deep, soft contralto. Bourdoit stopped to listen. The words he could not catch, but the melody was one of haunting beauty, its sweet simplicity not its least charm. The father's heart seemed to contract with pain as he listened to the care-free, happy voices, and thought of the sorrow that he must bring to at least one of the unsuspecting singers. Suddenly the song broke off, the kitchen door opened, and Marie, joyful as a lark, came running into her father's arms, and nestling close to him, she hummed over softly the verse of the love song. There was little need of words between father and daughter; they had always understood each other so well. But today Marie seemed to feel a difference, for suddenly she looked up inquiringly into his face.

'What is it, papa?' she murmured. 'You look so sad, so concerned. Nothing has gone wrong, has it?'

'Little girlie,' he answered tenderly, 'I am afraid something has happened. But you must be brave, for I am sure it will end all right. No! Don't say anything yet. Listen and I will tell you all.'

Seating himself on a chair, he drew her down beside him, and putting his arm around her waist he continued slowly, watching with aching heart for the effect his words must produce.

'Marie, you know the thief whom they caught last night, or rather, the one they thought was the thief? Well—now don't be frightened little girl—but they have made a terrible blunder somewhere and—'

'The thief has escaped?' interrupted Marie eagerly, and with a sigh of relief.

'No, dear child, not that, but they have arrested—they have arrested the wrong man by mistake. He could not bring himself to say the boy's name at once.

'Why, whom have they taken? Oh! You don't mean—no! They can not have—arrested—Francois! She had sprung from her father's lap, and as she uttered the last word she grasped him by the hands, her little face blanched in terror.

Bourdoit could not meet his daughter's gaze, but hung his head low and in a barely audible voice whispered, 'Yes, it is he who has been taken.'

'And you, you let them keep him in jail! You did not have him taken out instantly? Oh, father, how could you let that horrible mistake continue another moment?'

'But, my dear little daughter, what could I do? He is in the hands of a government that knows no longer either mercy or justice. He is known to be a good Christian, and they would like to make an example of him. Marie dear, be brave. We shall do all we can. I shall refuse to prosecute, no matter who the criminal is, and say that I wish the matter dropped, and the prisoner released. But what good will that do with these fiends who are in power? Their anger is at its height because Pere Justine has escaped their vile hands. No, little girl, we must strive our best, we must wait and pray. Yes, let us pray and put our trust in the good God. He will not let such an injustice happen.'

While her father was speaking Marie became more calm, but her face seemed suddenly to grow older. There is a moment which comes in the life of every woman when she ceases to be a child, a girl, and the glorious womanhood shines forth. Sometimes this moment comes with joy, oft with sadness; sometimes slowly, a gradual budding forth, other times in an instant; and in the latter case it is generally the instinct of the mother to fight for her loved ones, the elemental instinct of woman, which so suddenly calls it forth. So it was with Marie. Her lover, her son's mate, was in trouble, he needed her! Now she was called upon to fight for him, to die for him if need be, and she

CHAPTER III. THE WORTH OF A WOMAN'S HEART

M. Bourdoit had not taken part in the hurriedly formed posse which had pursued the thief, and it was not until the next morning in the village that he learned the identity of the prisoner. His astonishment was intense, but not for one instant did he believe Francois to be guilty. He had known the boy since he was a little tot in the cradle, and never had he done a dishonest or questionable act. That now, when he had just become engaged to Marie, for whom he loved so intensely, he should attempt to rob her father, was too ridiculous a thought to be entertained for a moment. M. Bourdoit's greatest worry was how to break the news to Marie herself, Justice was but a name in those frightful days of disorder. It was not certain that Francois would have a fair trial for many long months. It is finally decided, being a devout Catholic, he might receive little consideration from the judges of the revolutionary party, those to whom God was the worst of enemies. It was not from any doubt of Francois' innocence, but from purely paternal love that he wished to spare Marie the blow of learning her lover's fate. However, she must learn of it very soon, and she might hear it from some far less well-wishing person than himself. Perhaps, after all, it was better to tell her at once. She was a brave girl and would know how to take it all evenly.

Scott's Emulsion advertisement with image of a man carrying a large fish on his back.

BRONCHITIS

Was So Choked Up She Could Hardly Breathe.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pins press the trade mark, price, 25 cents.

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

Cardinal Manning visited a Liverpool convent where an Irishwoman was cook. She begged his blessing, and when it was given, looked up at his frail figure, and exclaimed, 'May the Lord preserve your eminence, and, oh, may he forgive your cook.'

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed to my patients elsewhere a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. King, M. D.

These scales, said a druggist, 'are adjusted so nicely that you can tell with them the difference between the weight of a light hair and a dark hair.'

Which hair weighs the less? The light hair weighs less, of course, said the druggist, and he roared with laughter.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

How do you pronounce the last syllable of that word butterine? asked the customer.

'The last syllable is silent,' stiffly replied the tradesman.

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

'What're ye coming' home with your milk pail empty for?' demanded the farmer. 'Didn't it old cow give any thing?'

'Yep,' replied his chore boy, 'nine quarts and one kick!'

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

'Tell me where is fancy bred,' said her poetic lover.

'Let's try for it at some good restaurant,' replied the girl of the period, banterly.

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.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HEART DISEASE AND NERVOUSNESS

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO HER NO GOOD. THREE BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS COMPLETELY CURED HER.

Mrs. Mary Lebas, Edison, Sask., writes:—'I was troubled with heart disease and nervousness for over two years, and was so bad at times I had to pick up at night being unable to breathe, and every little noise would make me shake and shiver. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to do me any good. A neighbor then advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As soon as I began to take them I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used the third box I was completely cured. I would advise anybody suffering from heart disease and nervousness to try these pills. They will save quite a bill to a doctor's fee.'

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all heart and nerve troubles by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body.

Price 80 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

'Until death do us part,' repeated the lovers in a sweet, hushed voice.

(To be Continued.)

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing March 28th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Trains Inward, Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pins press the trade mark, price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

Eight Day Clocks Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10 Ladies' Watches \$10 Men's Watches \$4

Boy's Watches \$1.75 Half doz. Tea Spoons, \$1.25 to \$2 up A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.125

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays Necklets 75c. up Locketts 50c. to \$20.50

Reading Glasses 25c. up Telescopes Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up Fobs and Chains, \$1 up

Bracelets 75c. to \$8 Hat Pins 25c. up Ladies' and Gents' Rings

Cuff Links, Collar Studs! Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20 Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5 Mail orders filled promptly.

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

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN

CARTER'S SEED OATS!

Imported & Island Grown

American Banner (Island) American Banner (Imported) Ligorvo (white) (Imported)

Black Tartarian (Island) Black Tartarian (Imported)

Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed.

Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag.)

Write for samples and prices. CARTER & CO., Ltd. SEEDSMEN - CHARLOTTETOWN

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

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

Hard Coal Daily expected per schooner. "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. Lyons & Co. July 24, 1911--if