

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 50

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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Bishop Mathieu of Regina

The right Rev. O. E. Mathieu, D. D., C. M. G., first Bishop of the Diocese of Regina, Saskatchewan, arrived in his episcopal See on November 22. He was accompanied from Quebec by the Most Reverend Archbishop Bégin, his secretary, Rev. Charles Beaulieu, and Rev. L. E. Nadeau of the University of Laval. At Winnipeg they spent some days as the guest of the Most Reverend Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface who, together with a number of priests accompanied them to their destination. At Regina they were met by Bishop Legat of St. Albert, Alberta, and practically all the priests of the new Diocese.

The entronization took place on November 23. The procession of priests and prelates led by Rev. J. Hugonard, O. M. I., Superior of the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, the oldest missionary priest of the Diocese, started from St. Mary's Rectory at nine o'clock and marched to the Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary.

After the Reading of the Papal documents by the Rev. Charles Beaulieu, Bishop Mathieu was enthroned by his Metropolitan, Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface. He then imported his blessing to the assembled congregation, and received the homage of his priests. An address in French was read by Father Rogée, O. M. I., of Regina, and one in English by Father Gillies of St. Andrew, to which Bishop Mathieu replied in French and in English. Solemn High Mass was then celebrated during which the first pastoral letter of Bishop Mathieu to his clergy and people was read. This letter will be read at the parochial Mass in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese, and in chapter in religious communities. The first Sunday after his reception.

In the afternoon a grand banquet was tendered to Bishop Mathieu and the visiting priests and prelates, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Sanner, M. S. C., of South Qu'Appelle. In the evening a public reception was held in the Auditorium of the City Hall at which the citizens of Regina, irrespective of class or creed, paid their respects to the new Bishop. The meeting was presided over by Mayor McAra, who in his address of welcome paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening. Addresses were delivered by Archbishop Langevin, Bishop Mathieu and others. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the Fourth Degree members of the Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor for their Bishop.

The following day was devoted to visiting the different religious institutions in the city of Regina; and on Saturday a joint initiation was held under the auspices of all the Councils of the Knights of Columbus in the Province of Saskatchewan, which is within the jurisdiction of District Deputy, J. J. Smith, of Regina. A delegation of Knights from Winnipeg, accompanied by District Deputy J. J. Callaghan, and State Deputy, T. D. Deegan, attended the ceremonies which concluded with a banquet at the King's Hotel. Bishop Mathieu who attended part of the initiation ceremonies in the afternoon, was present as guest of honor at the banquet in which three hundred Knights participated. On their behalf District Deputy J. J. Smith read an address and presented Bishop Mathieu with a check for five hundred dollars to be used in furnishing his private chapel in the new twenty-five thousand dollar residence which was lately purchased for him by the Catholics of Regina. Bishop Mathieu thanked the Knights for their generosity, complimented them on their fidelity to the Church and expressed his appreciation of the aims and objects of the Order.

On Sunday Bishop Mathieu presided for the first time at the Solemn High Mass celebrated at eleven o'clock. The Church was crowded with the Knights of Columbus and their friends and many non-Catholic citizens of Regina. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Heardon, of St. Paul, a former student of Bishop Mathieu at the University of Laval, Quebec.

In the evening most of the priests and visitors departed for their homes, pleased with all they had seen and heard in the course of the greatest week in the history of Catholicity in the Diocese of Regina, Catholic Buletin.

The Church in China.

An article in the Catholic Times (England) gives these interesting particulars of the record of the Church in China.

So far back as 1289 John of Montecorvino, a Franciscan reached Peking, built a church, and found

ed a Bishop in 1307 he was created Archbishop and Primate of the Far East by Pope Clement V and in 1370 Urban V appointed a new Archbishop in the person of William de Paleis, who was accompanied by twelve Franciscans. Nearly two centuries later St. Francis Xavier was proceeding from Japan to China when he died at a small island off the Canton coast. Not long afterwards two members of the same Order, Fathers Ruggieri and Pasio, obtained permission to settle at Chao-K'in. This was in 1582.

MATTHEW RICCI.

In the following year they were joined by a Jesuit of extraordinary talents, Matthew Ricci. He was a man of extensive learning. In mathematics he was especially versed. By his knowledge he made an impression on all who came into contact with him. But as a foreigner he was held in suspicion as well as his brother Jesuits. Amidst the greatest difficulties he went to Peking, was courteously received by the Emperor, converted the Prime Minister, founded a novitiate in the capital for Chinese whom he had won to the faith, established a seminary at Macao, and as Superior of the Jesuit missionaries in China paved the way for the development of their work. A large number of imperial princes and high officials were received into the Church, and within twenty years of Ricci's death there were thirteen thousand Christians in China.

When the Manchu Tartars took possession of Peking and the Ming dynasty came to an end, one of the men to whom the first Manchu Emperor paid most deference was a German Jesuit named Allan Schall, who with James Rho, a colleague, was a member of the Astronomical Board. The Emperor treated the Jesuits as intimate friends, built a splendid church for him in Peking, ordered, at his request, that Christians throughout the Empire should be free from molestation, and even entered on a course of instruction himself with the view of embracing the Catholic faith. He died, however, at an early age without being received into the Church. Owing to the intrigues of a Musulman astronomer Father Schall fell into disfavor at Court and there is a Christian movement was set on foot, but as soon as Kang-hi, a prince of enlightened views, came to the throne the Jesuit again became influential. Two of a band sent out by Louis XIV of France in 1685, Fathers Gerbillon and Boppe, were appointed general advisers to the Emperor, and the outlook for the Catholic missions became very bright.

There were then three hundred thousand Christians in the Chinese Empire. A beautiful Cathedral was built in the palace grounds, and the important question whether China was to become officially Christian was freely discussed. It was proposed that the practice of ancestral rites should be permitted to Chinese converts, on the ground that these rites were not religious but mere civil functions, and that the use of Chinese language should be allowed in the liturgy. The Holy See, having examined the matter, found that the request could not be complied with, and toleration of the rites was distinctly prohibited by Benedict XIV in the Bull "ex quo singulari". Persecution followed persecution from that time forward for many a year. Hundreds of churches were destroyed or turned into pagoda temples, and many names were added to the list of martyrs.

Extravagant Burials.

The month of November when one's thoughts are with the dead is a fitting time to consider the matter of funerals. It is something concerning which many of our people have long been unreasonable. It is no doubt in most cases to the deep love which the surviving friends have for the departed. Respect for the dead body is one of our Christian heritages. The Church makes the burial of the dead a corporal work of mercy; she reverences it, she consecrates it with beautiful prayers the "Gode Aery" which is set apart for the tender keeping of the bodies of the just until the trumpet of the Resurrection is sounded, hence, too, her opposition to cremation. But while a fitting respect is due the corpse of a loved one, exaggerated honor is reprehensible. Rarely now does one see a funeral without a carriage overflowing with flowers leading the sad procession, sprays and bouquets, incense, wreathe and garlands, a meaningless and vulgar display. Friends of the family are expected to send flowers; the family itself feels obliged to have set pieces appropriately marked. It is now a commercial thing that the dead

body is hardly cold before an agent arrives to show the splendor of floral pieces and to ask for an order from the bereaved family; and, as experience has shown, sometimes the poor old man or woman who has a load of flowers and a grand funeral received in life but little kindness from ungrateful children. Recently a move has been made in the right direction, and it is common enough in funeral notices to read the request that no flowers be sent. The dead need no flowers; they need prayers and Communion and Masses and alms to the poor in their name. It is to be hoped that the opposition to floral displays at funerals will become universal. And so all along the line. Extravagant prices for caskets, funeral expenses in general, sometimes saddle families with debt and cripple them for years. Let the burial be decent and leave vulgar display to barbarians. Ekobange

A Wise Judge.

A judge in a Seattle court a short time ago ruled against the claims of an undertaking firm who, with their exorbitant funeral charges, would have robbed a poor widow of fully one half of the few dollars left to her for the remainder of her days. And in his ruling the wise Seattle judge said a few pointed words on the extravagant customs of the day which make death a source of financial worry to the living.

The time is at hand for a crusade against the high cost of dying. We hear from various quarters of a movement for simpler funerals. Without wishing our friends the undertakers any harm we certainly endorse this movement, in the interest of our Holy Faith. For to such an extreme has the "funeral mania" gone that it has become a scandal. Many a sermon has been preached against the too ostentatious display of flowers at funerals, and the same criticisms apply to other details of the modern obsequy, but the sharp and bitterest condemnation is seen in the sufferings of the bereaved ones, who, to make what they deem a decent showing, are deprived often of the necessities of life for long days after the sad ceremonies are past. There is a coffin trust, it seems, as well as a meat trust, and how shamefully does it take advantage of the feelings of grief-stricken people, who naturally desire the best possible attention for their dead, and who cannot bargain and haggle over prices in their hour of sorrow. A Chicago concern has organized to break the coffin trust. Many a poor family will yet bless its work. In the meantime, if the rich well-to-do would return to their common sense which has helped them make or keep their fortunes, and go in for more simple and more Christian funerals, the "cost of dying" would soon be appreciably reduced. San Francisco Monitor.

Who Cares for the Kaiser?

Some one has dug up an old letter of Cardinal Lavigne, the great churchman who gave Tannis to France. "If you are going to take Morocco," said the Cardinal, twenty-seven years ago, "make sure that you have the consent of Europe. The least thing to be feared in Morocco is Morocco. It is Germany. Bismarck has his eyes on Morocco, and if French diplomacy is going to do anything it must be by a clear and explicit agreement which all Europe will be apprised of."

Years went by and Delcasse was in power. He was a great man in his own esteem, but was silly enough to alter the word which has now become historic, "Je me fonde sur le Kaiser." "What do I care for the Kaiser?" He invited all the powers except Germany to decide upon the coveted territory. To the nation he despised he said: "You will have nothing. The result is that after haggling for months at Berlin, France lets go its grip on an immense part of the French Congo just to keep the Kaiser in good humor.—America.

Central America.—The prospect of a union of five republics, with President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala as President of the confederation, has been coldly received by Salvador, and is being opposed by Costa Rica. However, a special envoy from Costa Rica arrived in Guatemala early in November with the object of smoothing away the difficulties by diplomatic maneuvers. The five republics became a part of Mexico in 1822, as the supposed result of a general election. Three years later they broke away and formed the United Provinces of Central America. The confederacy lasted eighteen years. Frequent attempts have been made to receive it.—America.

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC 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 so strong I can do all my house work nicely and can eat almost anything without it affecting me in any way."

"Our boy is also using it; he always complained of pain in his stomach and all over, like rheumatism, and at the age of ten had to stay home from school. He hasn't quite used two bottles yet and is feeling good, can attend school regularly and eat heartily."
B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by one of his women parishioners.

"Well, my good woman," said he, "you are ill, and require the consolations of religion?"

"No," replied the old lady, "I am only nervous and can't sleep."

"But how can I help that?" said the parson.

"Oh, sir, you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church that I thought if you would only preach a little to me!"

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.

"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"

"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here goat has just ate a crate of sponges, and I'm going down an' let him drink."

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

"Dr. Jinks and I were chasing his hat for a quarter of an hour this morning."

"What did you want to chase it for?"

"Well, I didn't want to lose sight of him. When his hat blew off he was just starting to propose to me."

Beware of Worms.
Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's "Lestant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

He—"But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?"
She—"I don't think I could."
He—(reaching for his hat)—"It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

A woman can say more in a look than a man can in a book.

Home-seekers' Excursions.
The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

A WEAK ACHING BACK
Caused Her Much Misery.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with a weak aching back, and a weak aching head, which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at nights. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines, but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches."

"I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

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

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1911

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Wet Blanketing The Voters

Under the above caption, the Patriot quotes from Collier's an expression of opinion regarding the iniquity of conducting elections in the winter season. We are at a loss to divine the Patriot's reason for presenting this citation to its readers, as it is the most positive condemnation of the course pursued by the Liberals of this Province in the matter of elections during the last twenty years, and most emphatically corroborates our attitude in the matter, as set forth in our last issue. Here is the extract: "It should be part of the common law of Canada that no Government, Federal or Provincial, bring on an election campaign in November, December, April, or May. These are the bad-roads, between seasons months when candidates hate to turn out and country audiences won't. A Canadian road in November is rough wheeling and hard sledding, disagreeable travelling whatever way you take it. Mostly the weather is half rain, half snow, making a chaos of mud and slush underfoot. No farmer wants to get his buggy box full of wet snow or tie his horse up for two hours in a cold driving shed, not to mention that he flouts bronchitis and pneumonia when he comes out of the political meeting in the overheated little red schoolhouse to drive home through the dark, blustering night. The time to hold elections in Canada is midsummer or midwinter, when the air, whether hot or cold, is dry and comfortable, and the moon does not hide her face. All we can see in a November or April campaign is goose flesh, chilblains, colds in the head, and rheumatism. It would be difficult to cite a more emphatic condemnation of the reprehensible tactics of the Liberals of this Province regarding the holding of elections. One would almost be persuaded it had been written specially in repudiation of the insidious attitude assumed towards this question by the Patriot. This is surely a case of condemning the Liberals out of their own mouths.

Speaks For P. E. Island.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., on a motion by Mr. McDonald of Pictou, for papers and documents relative to the proposed extended boundaries of Manitoba, Mr. A. A. McLean upheld the claims of this Province, as set forth in Hansard, as follows: "Mr. A. A. McLean (Queen's, P. E. I.)—Let me call attention to the fact that the property which we are now asked to give to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba is the joint property of all the provinces of Canada, and is not the property of Ontario and Manitoba, as some seem to think it is. Before this parliament is called upon to give this property to the province of Manitoba, some provision should be made for the other provinces of Canada, including the large province of Ontario. It is true that the province of Ontario got what is called New Ontario, and today we find, according to statements made by an hon. member who has just spoken, that the province of Quebec seeks to have a great expanse of territory added to its bounds. If this

parliament should add that territory to Quebec, some provision should be made for the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which, owing to their situation, cannot enlarge their territory. We cannot add to our territory any part of Keewatin, or any part of the territory lying on the Hudson bay. But we can ask this parliament to grant us something in lieu of any addition which may be made to any other province. Before this House passes an Act to grant the territory in question to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, I think some provision should be made for the maritime provinces, by reason of the impossibility of adding to their territory. Now, Sir, I agree with the hon. member for King's and Albert (Mr. Fowler) that the members of the maritime provinces should not consent to any addition to the territory of Manitoba unless some quid pro quo is given to the maritime provinces."

Reduced Cable Rates.

On the 5th inst., Premier Borden received a cable from Lord Strathcona, in London, embodying a message which he had received from the British postmaster general, announcing the halving of the press cable rates and the institution of night cable letters. The cable says: "His Majesty's government with this desire are in cordial sympathy regarding easy communication of information of common interest as of prime importance in strengthening the cohesion of the Empire. I have been in correspondence with the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States in connection with the leasing by that company of the cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. and Direct U. S. Cables of the Atlantic companies are fully employed during a few hours of the day, but less fully during the remaining hours.

"I am glad to be able to announce that in view of this fact, the three companies referred to have consented to accept press messages which are not of urgent character, and which may be postponed for more urgent traffic at one half of the present rates."

On the 7th Postmaster General Pelletier received, from the British Postmaster General, the first message, under the new conditions, as follows: "Cordially reciprocate the friendly wish contained in your letter of 24th November. Have announced in House of Commons that reduced rates for plain language deferred telegrams to and from Canada will come into operation on 1st January, also that by arrangement with Western Union Company deferred press telegrams at half rates and day and week-end cable letters at greatly reduced rate will be accepted at once by this company for places in Canada served by its system. Letter follows. Am sending this cable letter on first day of service.

(Sgd.) HERBERT SAMUEL, Postmaster General.

The Conservatives, under the leadership of Sir James Whitney, swept Ontario in the Provincial General elections on Monday last. The standing of parties, according to latest intelligence is: Conservatives 82; Liberals 22; Labor and Independent one each. This gives the Government a net majority of 60, a reduction of 4 as compared with the last House. Certainly this is an unfavorable season for Liberalism.

Assuming that the \$11,595,595 required to debenture sinking fund in the financial statement published today is quite

correct, the increase of the Provincial debt last year was \$30,366.80. It will thus be seen that the Liberal Government with their dying breath, sustained their reputation for debt, deficits and deception. Another item in the financial statement is the interest charge \$39,188.90, or just think of it, all but \$40,000 paid for interest in one year. We will refer to these matters again.

Premier Borden Speaks.

Hon. Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada and Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, were the leading speakers at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York, at Delmonico's last Friday night. In addition to these two Governor Dix, of New York; R. C. Smith, K. C. of Montreal, and Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., of New York, third vice president of the society, were present. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president was chairman of the dinner while about 100 guests assembled.

Hon. R. L. Borden received a right royal welcome as the leading citizen of the home land of the great majority of those present. His declarations of friendship for that country, and his explanation of Canada's attitude in the late election were well received.

After congratulating the Canadian Society upon its prosperity and expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet so many leading members of that body, as well as his friends, Mr. Borden and the distinguished guests present, Hon. James Bryce said he had just returned from the sixth visit he had paid in the course of the last four and a half years to the land whence they came, where the air was as bright and keen and where the intelligence and energy of the people and the hearts were as warm as the snow were as cold.

He had rejoiced to see how quickly the new governor general, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, had endeared themselves to these Canadian hearts and he felt sure that the longer they stayed in Canada and the more they travelled hither and thither through its vast extent, the warmer would their welcome be, and the more would they be beloved by Canadians of every degree.

To anyone who watched the progress of free government in the world nothing was more interesting than to note how the same principles which had been worked out by the ancestors of Englishmen and of Canadians and of citizens of the United States, long ago, in the old Mother Land were being now applied in the United States and in Canada under different forms; but always with the same spirit and in conformity with the same noble traditions.

"It was an inestimable advantage to those two countries to be able to watch and study one another's methods of government and administration, each learning from the other. That there should be two systems, the presidential and congressional in the one country, the cabinet and parliamentary in the other, was a gain for both. It was most fortunate for the North American continent that these two nations should live side by side in peace and good will, the one part of the British Empire, the other still holding the old British traditions, each working out its destiny under somewhat different institutions, but both alike faithful to the fundamental principles of liberty. Their problems were, broadly speaking, the same, and the solutions which each tried would be profitable to the other."

"As one who had sat for 27 years in the British parliament and had been a member of four British administrations, he might claim to have a pretty good knowledge of British sentiment. He was able to assure those whom he met in Canada, and whom he had frequently the privilege of addressing, of the deep affection of the British people at home for the people of Canada, of the pride and joy they felt at the wonderful progress Canada had made and was making, of the earnest desire and confident hope that the political consociation of Britain and Canada, a strength and blessing to both, that would endure forever.

These feelings he knew were heartily reciprocated in Canada. He had another opportunity also as one who had long known the United States and had enjoyed special advantages for knowing

them during his residence as Ambassador here, he would whenever he visited Canada, assure its people of the good will and friendship felt for them by the people of the United States, a friendship stronger now, both towards Britain and Canada, than it had ever been before since the days of the revolution.

Hon. R. L. Borden was the next speaker, and he dealt at some length with the relations of the two countries, speaking as follows.

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

"Tonight I speak to you not as Canadians but as citizens of this republic which you have made your home and to which you owe that duty of public service upon which must be founded the stability and success of the government by the people. Your system of government is rooted in the same principle as our own, although there are marked differences of form and method. It has been said that Great Britain is a republic, governed by a hereditary president, while the United States is a monarchy ruled by an elected king.

In either case the keystone of the arch is the will of the people. Our constitution is to be found in the British North America Act of 1867, enacted by the Imperial Parliament; but looking beyond the form and into the substance, one clearly sees that the people of Canada as truly framed and adopted their constitution, as did the people of the United States.

"The powers of self-government conferred upon Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are so extensive that the parliament of the United Kingdom has in one sense ceased to be an imperial parliament and the chief tie which binds together the motherland and the great Dominion is a common allegiance to the same sovereign. The strength of that tie has increased with its importance, and Canada yields not even to Britain in her attachment to the crown; for the king is king, not only of Britain but of the Overseas Dominions, and thus he personifies the majesty and powers of the whole empire.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

"The great democracies of the English speaking world are testing today their ability and competence to govern themselves. It has been said in a recent instructive work on popular liberty making that the idea of personal liberty was understood by the Anglo-Saxon people in a sense in which it never existed before in the history of the world. The theorists that representative government sprang from this idea of personal liberty and that personal liberty did not spring from representative government.

"The English-speaking people throughout the world have realized the two ideals of orderly government and personal liberty. It is upon these ideals that representative institutions are based, and it is to these ideals that they owe their success. There are those who fiercely criticize the methods and results of party representative government and deny its permanency. If the failures and imperfections were even greater than these which undoubtedly exist we should have no cause for discouragement. Democracy has at last given to the world a higher hope than any other form of government hitherto devised.

"Under your system, as under ours, the national life is based on a true conception by the people of their responsibilities and duties in the difficult task of governing themselves. How much attention is given to the education of our youth in the duty of service to the state. When one considers the almost absolute neglect to inculcate this duty there is reason for optimism in that the results of our system have been attended with even the limited success which it has been our good fortune to witness.

"The Hon. William Earl Dodge, did a great work in founding the Yale lectures on the responsibility of citizenship. I trust that some of our Canadian millionaires may follow his excellent example. All men are not born equal in their capacity and energy, and in an individualistic world there can be no expectation of equality of results; but democracy will fail of its purpose and must pass aside all hope of permanence unless it can accord and preserve to each citizen within the state reasonable equality of opportunity. The accomplishment of this purpose involves the solution of nearly every great problem of democratic government that confronts statesmen within the English speaking world; and it should be remembered that those problems are not new in their character, but rather

in their form and magnitude. The wonderful industrial development of modern civilization merely presents on a more tremendous scale problems with which British acts of parliament have been dealing for five hundred years.

EARLY DEMOCRACIES.

"Democracy should not fail to pay earnest heed to warnings that come from the decadence of past civilizations. Among nations as among individuals there may be degenerates. An unequal distribution of wealth, the growth of luxury and the banishment of the ideal have spelled the doom of many a great empire. Is there any good reason to believe that our own civilization will be immune to like influence? Is there any reason to doubt that in the future, as in the past, the greatest of a nation can only be assured by foundation upon the character and ideals of its people?"

"I have the opportunity merely to hint at problems that are common to the English speaking democracies. There are others which may be regarded as in some sense peculiar to the United States and Canada, I do not pretend to deal with these but merely to suggest them. Both countries are blessed with enormous and abundant resources. The tendency is towards wastefulness and prodigality. On the other hand the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few men confronts us with the possibility that the great national resources may pass into the hands of an oligarchy of wealth and may be used for the oppression rather than for the benefit of the people. We in Canada are not insensible to these dangers, and in this as in other respects we hope to profit by your experiences. Our natural resources have not been very appreciably diminished by waste, but we are approaching the danger line and already we have taken precautions.

UNDEVELOPED TERRITORY.

"Canada possesses an area slightly greater than that of the United States, but as you know only a fractional part of it has yet been developed, and our population is less than one-twelfth of your own. But the abundance of our resources and opportunities have been so amply demonstrated and our progress has been so marked during the past 30 years, that no Canadian today doubts the future of his country. Its industrial, and indeed, its agricultural developments are small in comparison with your own, but they are blossoming at a marvellous pace.

"Come with me, just for a moment, to the streets of Ottawa and observe the bright-eyed, rosy cheeked children trooping along on their way to school, beneath the clear blue sky and in the bracing air of a Canadian winter's morning. There are those among them who will see Canada prosper in population, in wealth and perhaps in influence, the British Islands, which are now the heart of the Empire. Thus you will understand that there are great questions to be arranged by the statesmen of the future as well as by those of Canada, for the British Empire is confronted with the necessity of solving some of the problems which confronted your forefathers between the years of 1784 and the adoption of your present constitution.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

"It is fitting that I should not close without some reference to the recent political developments in my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country.

"In the early days of our development and progress, we imagined that we were almost completely dependent upon your markets; and when the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was re-nounced in 1866, a feeling of despair prevailed in some parts of our country. That feeling has long since passed away, never to return. For 30 years and more we have followed certain national ideas and policies which we firmly intend to pursue and continue in the future. We recognize the fact that the recent proposals were inconsistent with these ideas and policies. Moreover we entirely disbelieve in the framing of tariffs by diplomatic methods. That system has been tested between different states under the British flag, notably in South Africa and the results have been far from satisfactory.

"May I be permitted to express my personal conviction that in the interests of good relations between our countries, it is better that each should maintain and preserve unhampered to the fullest extent, the control of its fiscal policy. And assuredly good relations, no press however justified, can lead me to accept any such conclusion, I ask you to believe that the recent decision did not proceed from any desire to refuse your trade.

During the past ten years we have bought your products to the amount of \$1,784,000,000 and sold to you our own products to the amount of \$369,000,000, leaving in your favor a trade balance of \$1,415,000,000. In other words, one Canadian buys from you as much as twenty-six of your citizens buy from us. Last year we imported from the United States commodities to the amount of \$285,000,000, and in the same year we sold to you our products to the value of \$194,000,000 only. Great Britain has paid to us during the past ten years a trade balance of \$506,000,000, which has gone to pay in part the balance which you hold against us. Our producers are met at your custom house with an average

Our New Overcoats are Simply Splendid



The Overcoats we are showing now, in convert, College and Chesterfield styles, are absolutely the best we have ever displayed. Scores who intended to have a custom tailored coat this year changed their minds when they saw this stock. They have all the good tailoring, fine materials, smart styles and perfect fitting qualities of a made-to-measure garment at a far lower price.

The gray coats, in the three styles are very popular just now—they're worn by all dressy men. Our gray Chesterfields have velvet collars and artistic trimmings—have all the "class" associated with the custom-tailored coats.

All sizes are shown. Priced at \$10.50 to \$18.00.

BROWN.

tariff of about 45 per cent. We meet you with an average tariff of less than twenty-six per cent. Our average duties against imports from the United States are less than our average duties from Great Britain. I trust that this brief summary will convince you that Canada has not discriminated against her good neighbor.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

General elections in Germany take place on January 12th.

The Dominion Parliament adjourned on Thursday afternoon last till January 10th 1912.

Members George E. Hughes and F. J. Nash are the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, in Charlottetown.

In a fire which destroyed a three-story building at Quebec, three persons lost their lives, and a fourth is likely to die.

One man was killed and another was badly injured while crossing in front of an electric car at St. John, N. B., last night.

The Canadian Postmaster General has just concluded a new parcel post arrangement, giving greatly reduced rates on parcels for France.

Frank Sanford has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Portland Maine, for causing the death of six of his followers on board the Yacht Coronet.

The Empress of Ireland arrived at Halifax Friday morning, Princess Patricia of Connaught was a passenger, and she proceeded to Ottawa by regular train.

The old Conservative standard bearer, Hon. John Molson and Mr. John Kirkham were nominated at Sparks yesterday, as the Government candidates in the coming election.

Word has reached Victoria B. C. of the founder of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer program, with the loss of forty members of the crew. Struck a rock during a hurricane and sank.

Notice has been given in the Dominion House of Commons, by Mr. Emmerson, of a resolution urging the establishment of a modern steam cat ferry service across the Northumberland Straits.

One hundred men lie dead in the Cross Mountain coal mine near Priceville, Tennessee. Eight torn and mangled bodies have been brought to the surface. They were unrecognizable by their families.

Two thousand people saw the Cameron Longboat race at Amherst last Thursday night. Early in the tenth mile Longboat withdrew from the contest, and Cameron finished in great style. Time 54.12.

At a regular meeting of Branch 249 C. M. B. A. Palmer Read held on Dec. 8th the following officers were elected:—President, Peter Callaghan; 1st. Vice President, Albert Kennedy; 2nd. Vice President, John J. Chalson; Rec. Secy, George Quinn; Ass. Secy, Peter Boute; Fin. Secy, Peter J. Kinch; Treasurer, Peter O. Gallant; Marshal, Isaac McInnis; Guard, Peter Perry; Trustees, John M. Donette, Peter Boute.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear. "Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it

is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell

Stanfield's in all the different weights. Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; also lutely unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit. Stanfield's "Red Label," a heavier and finer grade, soft and warm, unshrinkable. All sizes.....\$2.50 a suit. Stanfield's "Blue Label," a very heavy line. Will keep you warm in any climate, no matter how cold. Won't shrink. All sizes.....\$2.80 a suit. Come in and have your Underwear needs supplied.

MacLELLAN BROS. 263 QUEEN STREET.

A MAN Does not need very much Jewelry, but HE DOES NEED A NICE SCARF PIN. See our large range of W. W. WELLSNER JEWELRY.

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have orders.

Peake Bros. & Co. Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m

Always Big Savings In Bargain Basement

MOORE & McLEOD

Christmas Bazaar On The Second Floor

121 QUEEN STREET, CH'TOWN

THE STORE WITH THE STOCK

Choose Your Christmas Gifts Now!



From the Best Stocked Dry Goods House in P. E. I.

Give Her Furs

THE FINEST FUR STOCK EVER brought to Charlotte-town is ready here for your Christmas choosing. Our "net, one-price" system guarantees you lowest prices, and the quality of every piece offered is the very top notch.

- No. 1 Minks in Muffs at \$25, \$29, \$35, \$50, \$55, \$58.
- No. 1 Mink Scarfs at \$23, \$37.50, \$39, \$50, \$62.50, \$88, \$98.
- Handsome Sable Muffs \$12.75, \$14.50, \$15, \$19, \$21, \$25.
- Finest Sable Scarfs \$12.75, \$17, \$22, \$25, \$35.
- Persian Lamb Muffs \$18, \$26, \$37.00.
- Persian Lamb Scarfs \$15, \$16, \$19.50.
- Marmot Muffs \$3.95, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.50.
- Marmot Neckpieces \$3.95, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.50.

Gifts of Dainty Handkerchiefs Special Hand'f Sale Savings

THE HANDKERCHIEF SALE BRINGS YOU a great opportunity to choose dainty gifts at a very moderate price indeed. Some of the loveliest hand-made handkerchiefs you ever saw at half what you would expect.

- Cheap handkerchiefs at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c.
- Nice embroidered handkerchiefs 8c, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.
- Hand embroidered handkerchiefs, 35c, 45c, 50c, 58c, 75c, \$1 to \$2.
- Initialled handkerchiefs, hand worked, 18c, 20c, 35c.
- Hemstitched handkerchiefs for men, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c.
- All sorts of Excelsas for men and women.
- Get our special prices per dozen on all lines. Buy wholesale.

She'd Like Gloves

You're always sure when you give gloves. Even if you do not know the size, send any size, and change after Christmas.

- Countess kid, all shades \$1 00
- Marcell kid, all shades 1 25
- Olga and Suzette, all sizes 1 50
- All sizes in Dogskin 1 00
- Grey Dogskin 1 50
- White Chamois 1 25
- Long Kid Gloves, \$2.25, \$2.75 up
- Kaysar Silk Gloves in the long length at \$1 25

Give Him Ties

"So hard to choose for a man," the ladies all say. Nonsense—it's easier than "rolling off a log."

- Christmas Ties at 50c, 75c, \$1.00
- Silk Sox and ties to match put up in a handsome box.
- All ties bought for Christmas will be handsomely hemmed free of charge.

SALE OF COATS WORTH \$12.00 FOR \$8.00

Provincial Finances, 1911.

We publish below the statement of the Provincial receipts and expenditures, for the fiscal year ended September 30th, 1911, as prepared under the late Administration. As will be seen, the total receipts were \$384,797.82, and the total expenditures \$416,778.36. This leaves a balance on the year's transactions of \$416,960.54.

RECEIPTS, 1910-11.	
Dominion Subsidy	\$272,181.88
Public Lands	1,968.85
Provincial Secretary's Fees	1,125.40
Prothonotary's Fees	1,845.17
Registrar of Deeds, Charlottetown	4,127.44
Registrar of Deeds, Summerside	2,060.89
County Court Fees	563.87
Fines and Penalties	820.46
Hospital for the Insane Fees	3,901.75
Private Bills	210.00
Vendors' Licenses	500.00
Peddlers' Licenses	1,000.00
Casual Revenue	99.70
Fire Insurance Companies	4,875.00
Life Insurance Companies	1,462.50
Accident and Guarantee Companies	400.00
Loan, Trust and Building Associations	562.50
Banks	5,417.47
Telegraph Company	375.00
Steamship Companies	400.00
Express Companies	225.00
Cas and Electric Light Companies	100.00
Brokers	250.00
Miscellaneous Companies	1,000.00
Income Tax	8,589.99
Land Tax	41,403.49
Road Tax	17,055.50
Succession Duties	2,554.48
Oyster Bed Leases	25.00
Total Revenue	\$374,797.82
Debtentures Sold	10,000.00
Total	\$384,797.82

EXPENDITURES.	
Administration of Justice	\$ 7,161.88
Boards of Health	806.25
Coroners' Inquests	166.47
Department of Agriculture	7,055.46
Executive Council	456.29
Elections	244.85
Education	110,161.95
Exhibitions	6,840.50
Interest	89,188.91
Legislation	10,961.18
Legislative Library, &c.	342.20
New Jail, Queen's County	808.50
Legislature Grants	5,675.00
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,897.09
Paupers	5,060.94
Postage, &c.	405.87
Public Lands (Printing and Stationery)	44.29
Prov. Sec'y-Treas' Dept. (Printing & Stationery)	2,461.71
Prov. Auditor's Department	809.97
Public Works Department	2,069.71
Registry Office, Books, Printing, Stationery	183.49
Registry Office, S'ide	72.75
Salaries of Officials	47,086.01
Telegrams	63.14
Public Works	156,503.96
Children's Aid Society	171.16
Debtenture Sinking Fund	11,595.00
Old Treasury Notes redeemed	34.83
Total	\$416,778.36

The attendance at the market yesterday was not very large, but there were some large prices going. Eggs went as high as 40 cents a dozen, hay was up to 80 cents a cwt, and potatoes were changing hands at 40 cents a bushel.

The schooner Lizzie Mand, Captain Miller, from Sydney to Alberton, with a cargo of coal went ashore on New London bar in a north-east gale Monday night December 4th. Vessel and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

A great fire which broke out Monday night at Owen Sound, Ont., destroyed both of the Canadian Pacific and Railway Company's elevators on the harbor front, the engine house several other buildings and a wrecking train. The loss was about \$1,000,000.

Moses Gallant, from Rustico, a seaman on the Minio fell overboard while engaged in taking soundings near Cape Tormentine, on Saturday. He disappeared when he struck the water and did not come up again. Deceased was about 27 years of age and leaves an aged mother to mourn.

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.

DIED
CURRIE—At Fairview, on November 27th John Franklin Currie aged 21 years son of John J. and Catherine Currie.
TOOMBS—At Mayfield on Nov. 27, 1911, Anna beloved wife of John Toombs aged 79 years leaving to mourn a sorrowing husband, two daughters and six sons.
HENDERSON—Suddenly at North Wiltshire on Dec. 7, 1911, of appendicitis, D. W. Henderson.
FRAUGHT—At Earncliffe, Monday evening, December 4th, Mrs. Alice Fraught, aged 84 years.

The Market Prices.
Butter..... 0.26 to 0.28
Eggs, per doz..... 0.38 to 0.40
Fowls each..... 0.90 to 0.95
Chickens per pair..... 0.90 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)..... 0.00 to 0.05
Beef (small)..... 0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)..... 0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb..... 0.08 to 0.09
Pork..... 0.07 to 0.07
Potatoes (bush)..... 0.35 to 0.40
Hay, per 100 lbs..... 0.75 to 0.80
Hk Oats..... 0.45 to 0.48
Hides (per lb)..... 0.11 to 0.14
Calf Skins..... 0.12 to 0.14
Sheep pelts..... 0.95 to 0.90
Oatmeal (per cwt.)..... 0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys..... 0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb)..... 0.00 to 0.00
Limes..... 1.00 to 1.25
Crossed hay..... 12.00 to 15.00
Straw..... 0.35 to 0.40
Ducks per pair..... 0.00 to 0.00
Lamb Pelts..... 0.30 to 0.00

Land For Sale
The undersigned executor of the estate of the late Angus McIntyre of Cable Head, offers for sale
75 Acres of Wood Land
part of the said estate, situated on the west side of Bourke's Road Lot 43, near St. Charles siding of the P. E. Island Railway. If not previously disposed of by private sale, this land will be sold at public auction on December 15th, 1911. For all information apply to
JOSEPH McMILLAN,
Executor
Head St. Peter's Bay
Nov. 15th 1911. 51



Amherst Boots

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

- Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75
- Women's " " " 1.25 to 1.75
- Boys' " " " 1.50 to 2.00
- Girls' " " " 1.10 to 1.35
- Children " " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

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

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1911, at Twelve o'clock, noon: All that certain piece or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being on Lot Twenty-three, in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a stake fixed on the west side of the Road leading from the Gulf Shore to New Glasgow, and in the southern boundary of one hundred and seventy acres of land in possession of Mary McNeill and Clementina McNeill thence running along the said last mentioned boundary westerly to the eastern boundary of land in the possession of David McNeill; thence running along the said last mentioned boundary to the northern boundary of land in possession of Mary and Clementina McNeill's land on the south by Dennis Higgins' land on the east by said Road, and on the west by the land in possession of David McNeill, and containing thirty acres of land, more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate on Lot Twenty-three aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a stake fixed in the southwest angle of the thirty acres of the land above described, conveyed by David McNeill to the said Jane Jack, and in the northern boundary of Dennis Higgins' land; thence running north twenty-five chains; thence west twelve chains to land in possession of William O. H. McNeill; thence south twenty-five chains to land of said Dennis Higgins, and thence west to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres, more or less.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.
HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds
G. Lynos & Co.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nov. 30, 1910.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
143 PRINCE STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.
June 15, 1910—11

Montague Dental Parlors
We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D.
Aug. 15 1906—31m

JOB WORK!
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,
Charlottetown P. E. Island

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in 18gg, Stove and Chestnut size.

C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911—11
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.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart.
Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, the 5th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between
North S., Blansard and Summerside, (Rural Mail Delivery)

from the 1st April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of North S. Blansard, Summerside and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 20th Nov., 1911.
JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 5th January, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between
Charlottetown and Johnston's River, Circular route (Rural Mail Delivery)

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Johnston's River and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 20th Nov., 1911.
JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Nov. 29, 1911—31

FOR WOMEN

THE EMPRESS SHOE CUSTOM MADE

THE BEST \$3.00 SHOE WE SELL

\$4.00

ARCH INSTEP WITH STEEL SHANK

The makers of the "Empress" produce more high-grade shoes for women than any factory in Canada, and when you consider that three hundred thousand pairs of this modern shoe are sold every year in Canada to women who wear only the highest grade of footwear, and that almost every fourth woman you meet will be wearing a pair of the "Empress" there must be a cause. WE ARE ONE OF THE 99 AGENTS.

Morris & Smith

SOLE AGENTS

127 Queen Street—Charlottetown

Delivered to every part of the Island.

The One Who Served.

HOW LOVE AND DEVOTION DID THEIR VERY BEST TO KNOWLEDGE SELFISHNESS.

(Concluded).

That was four months ago, and only one of the illustrations was finished. In vain Mr. Frampton had written, stating that his firm would not allow him to make a second extension of the time mentioned in the agreement. For weeks Mary had touched neither pen nor brush.

Now the blow dreaded by Martha had fallen. What could she say to Dr. O'Connor? She could not in self-respect look for the same consideration from a stranger as had been shown her by an old friend. Yet to tell him that she could not pay his bill seemed tantamount to asking for a snub.

'Crying, Miss Dalia? What is the matter?' 'Martha started. She had not heard Dr. O'Connor enter. 'N—nothing,' she stammered, hurriedly brushing her eyes with her hand.

'What a charming picture!' he exclaimed. 'It was Mary's picture of the Magdalen, still pinned to the drawing-board on which she had painted it. And it was Mary herself to the life, draped in a flowing white robe, with her beautiful hair streaming loose over her shoulders.

'A work of genius!' cried the enthusiastic Irishman. 'But how could she paint it and sit for it at the same time?' 'An oil-painting of our dead mother helped her,' was the reply. 'But her chief model was her own reflection in the glass.'

'She could make money by her painting. Why doesn't she try?' Martha hesitated. But his frank blue eyes invited confidence, and she needed some one to confide in. She told him the story of Mr. Frampton's offer.

'And you would have let this go—that?' he asked indignantly, meaning by 'that' the sum offered for the whole set of illustrations. 'You must sell it to some one who knows its real value.'

And before she could reply he had written a cheque for double the amount just mentioned by her. 'This is too much,' she gasped. 'Not half enough, you mean.' He raved about the picture as if it had been the Sistine Madonna. Martha stopped him by asking for his account.

'There is no hurry,' he objected. 'Yes, there is. Debt always worries me.'

'Very well. As you insist, you shall have it by tonight's post.' His bill startled her. Her first thought was that he had forgotten most of the items. 'I have heard,' she said to herself, 'that some Irish men are very unbusinesslike.'

These illuminations flashed on her. She remembered the softened look and strangely tender tone with which he had lately spoken to her of his sister. They explained all—the anxiety to have Mary's portrait, the extravagant price he had paid for it, and this absurdly small account.

Her duty was clear; she knew that Mary disliked him intensely. It would be cruel to let him indulge false hopes. She must tell him the truth, and that at once. It was a difficult task. She accomplished it by preparing her speech beforehand, and delivering it with downcast eyes.

On looking up, she could have sworn through the floor for mortification. His smile of amusement convinced her of unwomanly rashness. All her misadventure flew to her face in a shame- crimson blush. 'You have placed me in a most awkward position, Miss Dalia.'

'I know—I know,' she stammered with increased confusion. 'I mis- miscalculated.' 'It's awkwardness lies in this,' he went on. 'I had meant not to speak till Miss Mary was quite well. But now—'

'Then you do—do I—love Mary?' 'Martha, I love you,' he said, taking her hands masterfully in his. 'And what is more, I am going to marry you.'

Martha was bewildered, not so much by his declaration of his own feelings as by his confident taking for granted of hers. Did she love him? She had never felt occasion to ask herself such a question. To the indefinite gaze of her eyes, as her relationship had been that of sister-in-law.

But the question was not wholly unfamiliar. Why, notwithstanding her fears of his bill, had she been disappointed when the doctor failed to call? Why had the sound of his foot on the stair put her whole being in a flutter? Why had her heart felt frozen to store at the thought that he loved her sister?

His drawing her to himself as one who claims a lawful right, as one of these questions by putting her heart to the test. Her ecstatic though blushing shy yielding acknowledged that she was his, body and soul. If her mind suggested obstacles, they ceased her no misgivings; her will was no longer free to dissent. But, far from regretting

All Stuffed Up

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

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

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up. Mrs. Hous- ington, West Lacombe, B. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it softens and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

her lost liberty she felt thankful that she had been coerced into surrendering it, glad to be in the irrevocable possession of the man she loved. His strong arm symbolized for the hand of God leading her to what his kiss had told her was her destiny.

'Martha!' called out Mary from above in her most peevish tone. 'Martha ahrank from him. 'She could not do without me,' she gasped. 'I have brought her up, at- tended to her wants from babyhood.'

'I wish she could go back to her babyhood,' he sobbed, 'and that I could attend to her wants for ten minutes. You have waited on her too long, spoiled her whims and fan- cies till they have become a tyranny. There is nothing the matter with except her mind, which will never become sane as long as she is given way to. You are wasting to no pur- pose your life, your strength, your pretensions.'

'Prattiness!' she laughed. 'I have none.' 'Look at that blushing face in the glass,' he answered. 'It already looks ten years younger. We'll soon have all your beauty back again, when I get you out of this.'

She glanced hurriedly at the mirror and smiled. There certainly seemed truth in his assertion. 'But Mary?' she asked, as the invalid called again. 'Leave Mary to me,' he replied, moving towards the stairs. 'I'll see that she understands.'

Mary almost went into hysterics. But the determination which had won the elder sister proved too strong for the younger.

'The money left by your father,' said the doctor, 'will now be yours alone. I will be responsible for any thing else that you may require. My first aim will be to engage as trained nurse who will see and none of your "made imaginary" nonsense.'

'I will go into a convent if Martha leaves me,' stormed the desperate girl. 'There is no ill about her leaving you,' was the retort. 'And a convent would be the best place for you. Not that you would stay there; but a little of the discipline and hard work of a novitiate would do you all the good in the world. But what is the use of talking? You do not mean your three—you haven't enough pluck.'

The scorn in his voice stung Mary's obstinacy to the quick. She not only got up, but also penned a letter to the motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Paul.

Receiving the reply that she could try her vocation, she acted on it at once. She did not even wait for her sister's wedding.

Poor Martha's honeymoon was a mixed one. The joy of being with her husband could not wholly check her fears as to how a certain little 'postulant' was faring. But by degrees she ceased to fret. From time to time the Superioress wrote that the 'postulant' was very happy, and exhibiting signs of a marked voca- tion. In due course Mary received the novice's habit, and was at last fully 'professed.'

Sister Mary Magdalen had obtained special permission to visit Dr. and Mrs. O'Connor. After talking all the afternoon and evening, she had re- tired for the night.

'She seems scrupulously happy,' said the doctor. 'How enthusiastic- ally she spoke of her work in the schools, the hospitals and the 'slums.' Who could have guessed that my de- termination to rouse her out of her- self was to be God's instrument in finding her vocation? Till it was discovered all went wrong with her. You dreamed of a life in the world for her, but God wanted her for Him- self.'

'She has chosen the better part,' exclaimed Martha feelingly. 'Better than yours?' 'Oh, yes,' she answered with deep Catholic conviction.

The doctor smiled. 'Oh, well,' he replied, 'the better part is not for everybody. God calls us all to Him- self, but His Providence meets out to us different ways. If he calls some women to lead the life of angels, He also needs mothers to give children to the world and souls to His Church.'

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol. Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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.

Miss Mary Lebeau, Edison, Sask., writes:—'I was troubled with heart disease and nervousness for over two years, and was so bad at times I had to sit 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 in doctor's fees.'

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

A small boy called his mother up stairs one day and asked her to whip John—his brother—and whip him good.

'But what has little Johnny being do?' inquired the mother. 'Why, he wants half of the bed to himself,' said the elder child.

'Well, he's entitled to half,' said the mother. 'Perhaps he is,' replied the ag- grieved one, 'but he wants his half in the middle of the bed, and wants me to sleep on both sides of him.'

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN

I was cured of a bad case of ear- ache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBAK

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

The mistress of the house had been to a concert, and when she returned she was met by the servant with: 'Baby was very ill while you were out, mum.'

'Oh, dear!' said the alarmed pa- cal. 'Is he better?' 'Oh, yes, mum, he's all right now, but he was bad at first. I found his medicine in the cupboard.'

'Good gracious! What have you given the child? There's no medicine in the cupboard.'

'Oh, yes, there is; it's written on it.' And then the girl triumphantly produced a bottle labelled 'Kid Restorer.'

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.'

'What drove the lady exchange editor crazy?' 'Reading of bargains in cities a thousand miles away.'

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

In one of the public schools the other day, the teacher presented a problem for the scholars, which would require the use of fractions. She expected the answer, 'I don't know.'

The problem was: 'If I had eight potatoes how could I divide them among nine boys?' One bright looking youngster raised his hand.

'Well,' said the teacher. 'Mash them,' promptly replied the young mathematician.

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.'

Bill—'What is silence?' Hall—'The college yell of the school of experience.'

HIS CHOICE.

He was engaged in the—[for him- unusual occupation of bard thinking. But yesterday the last of his three boyhood chums had married, and the aching void of their defection, he told himself, could never be filled but by the forming of a permanent comrade- ship with one of the opposite sex.

For of course at 24 a fellow cannot be expected to form again that thick- er-than-water friendship that goes with the hot blood of youth. Ob- viously then it was a fitting time to cast about him for the young woman destined to make him happy.

These were two he felt (and that without any undue egotism) might feel themselves sufficiently interested in him to listen to his serious-story. Of course up to this point there was nothing of love in their friendship. So the choice was between Lucy Ro- mance, the non-Catholic, and Margaret Lacy, the Catholic. He placed them before him mentally.

Miss Lacy was decidedly the pret- tier of the two, well educated and possessed of a charming disposition. Miss Romance was further along in the social scale, and made up for any lack of facial attractions by her pleasing manner and bright, up-to-date fasci- nation. Exteriorly, a flip of the coin might decide the one to be chosen because of her attractions. Best of all he seemed to stand well with both.

Either one was ready to accept any of the ordinary courtesies at his hands, and neither had ever expressed a pre- ference for another fellow within his knowledge.

So which should it be? How was he to determine the one he hoped to ask to be his wife? The casual ob- server might suggest the Catholicity of the one as being sufficient to turn the scales in her favor, but Frank was looking this thing over from the ma- terial standpoint. He wanted a good wife, and would debate the religious aspect at his leisure—when nothing more important was up. And so the perplexed Mr. Murray laid things drift and the matter slid through his mind as he went to his accustomed way.

On Sunday evening about two weeks later he drifted into the club rooms; the same old gang was indis- tinguishably amusing itself, but in the crowd he failed to see one he could pick out in the happier way he met his three recalcitrant chums. He ran away in disgust, and wandering aimlessly about the city suddenly awoke to the fact that he was strolling down the street where Miss Lacy dwelt. He had scarcely seen her since that night she had come so seriously into his thoughts and pur- sued by a happy impulse he sought her house.

His ring was answered by Mrs. Lacy, who, standing in the hallway with Miss Margaret and a younger sister, had evidently finished prepara- tions for going out.

'Oh, good evening, Mr. Murray, she greeted heartily, as her daughter helped with her finishing touches, 'you're just in time to take Mr. Lacy's place.' She either could not or would not take cognizance of Mar- garete's frowning signals, but went on with an invitation to Frank to accom- pany them to church.

To church! Great Scott, was it for this he had run away from the club? Miss Lacy, with a roguish smile, saw the drooping crest, and sought to save him.

'Perhaps Mr. Murray has another engagement, mother,' she frowned— but the parent was obdurate.

'And what engagement wouldn't a man break to go to Vespers?' she protested. 'Mr. Lacy,' she explained in a voice raised evidently for the benefit of someone else, 'promised to take us, but at the last minute he de- cided that his rheumatism was too bad. Now he's in there reading, and it ain't his prayerbook either.'

If the beneficiary of this board he was too wily to venture a reply. Frank was having a hard time hold- ing himself down long enough to frame a sensible sounding excuse, but hang it all! there stood one of the girls of his dreams laughing in her sleeve at his predicament. A ticklish situation—believe him!

'Don't insist now, mother,' soothed Margaret, 'I am sure be—'

'Oh, that's all right,' broke in the victim of circumstances with a rather bark-from-the-tomb voice, 'why sure I'll be delighted to go with you!' Then in a voice ringing genuine— 'I'm very sorry, Mr. Lacy—but that worthy's wife broke in scornfully:—'

'Don't worry about him—like most of the men he's always ready with an excuse to get out of going to church!'

Then through a crack in the door he heard shrilly: 'Where was your rheu- matism the night you went to see the gassin' match?' and slammed it shut in time to tender his indignant re- joinder—'unintelligible.' The little comedy put Frank in good humor and he joined his laughter with Mar- garete's as they set out together.

(Concluded in our next).

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1911, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward Read Down, P.M., A.M., Trains Inward Read Up, A.M., P.M., P.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., Trains Outward Read Down, A.M., P.M., P.M.

Table with columns: Daily ex. Saturday and Sunday, P.M., A.M., Daily ex. Saturday and Sunday, P.M., A.M., P.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., Trains Outward Read Down, A.M., P.M., P.M.

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. G. A. SHARP, Supt. P. E. I. Railway

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

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Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be taken, and thus prevent it becoming chronic. Mr. John D. MacDonald, College Grant, N.S., writes:—'My little girl, seven years old, caught a bad cold which developed into bronchitis. She was so choked up she could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle, and with such good results that I got another which completely cured her. I cannot say too much in its praise, and would not be without it in the house.'

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

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