

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 9

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

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

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

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church, Ch'town
St Dunstan's College, " "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, " "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge " "	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, " "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, " "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, " "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The City of the Soul.

(From "Rome" of Jan. 22.)

The Feast of St. Peter's Chair is no longer (for the moment) what it was in the good old times when the Pope used to come down from the Vatican or over from the Quirinal in all his state, to be present at the great function in the Vatican Basilica, but it was the chief event of the last ecclesiastical week in Rome, and thither we bent our steps last Tuesday afternoon for the veepers.

Fortunately we allowed ourselves ample time or we might have been late. For hardly had we started on our journey when we felt impelled to draw up before the old church of S. S. Celso a Guillano to note a sinister souvenir of the recent Ferrer agitation. The upper part of the door is still all charred and blistered as the result of the attempt to set it on fire in the dead of the night. Similar traces are to be seen on six other churches within a radius of a mile, but nobody has been arrested for the crime, and apparently little or nothing has been done to bring the miscreants to justice. That reminds us that in a month from now the anticlericals of Rome are to have another field-day to celebrate the memory of their hero Giordano Bruno.

From the church to the Ponte Sant' Angelo is but a few paces, and if it is never easy to cross the old bridge without pausing to look round, it is unusually hard this mild and springlike afternoon of mid-January. For a few of the other wayfarers are craning their necks over one parapet to watch the spectacle, unthought of nowadays, of a craft on the yellow waters of Father Tiber, and a few on the other are all intent on the workmen who are manoeuvring a large stone into its place in the new Ponte Vittorio Emanuele, which is to keep close company for another thousand years or so with the ancient Ponte Aelius. These modern Roman bridges have a curious interest of their own, especially this Ponte Vittorio which is approaching completion and that Ponte Umberto a quarter of a mile higher up the river. For the completion of the one it has been found necessary to destroy great part of the ancient Ospedale di Santo Spirito, which might be called the Mother of all the Hospitals built throughout the world during the last six centuries. The Ponte Umberto, on the other hand, has been built to afford a suitable approach to that grandiose monument della terra Roma, as the Palace of Justice is called in tonight's papers on the occasion of its semi-inauguration next Sunday.

Looking at it this afternoon it is not easy to imagine that one of the reasons that inspired its authors to plant it there by the banks of the Tiber in comparative juxtaposition with Adrian's Mole, and the mass of the Vatican and Saint Peter's, was to show the world that the men of the Third Rome were not inferior in their conceptions to those of Imperial and Papal Rome.

There is a true story told of an unfortunate sculptor of a few centuries ago. He thought he could design a better statue of Moses than Michelangelo, and he succeeded in obtaining a commission to try his hand at it on a fountain.

When he had finished his work (it is still to be seen in the Piazza di San Bernardo) he looked at it lovingly and then went over to San Pietro in Vincoli to gloat over Buonarroti's poor marble. The contrast so effected him—that he committed suicide!

Happily the authors of the modern home of Themis are not so impressionable. When they go on Pincio they can hear the artistic groan to see the lovely lines of the Roman landscape seen across by their "grandiose monument," and they are aware that even the poplino knows it already only as the Palazzo or ugly palace, which has taken a generation and a minute of money and a mountain of travertine to build, and yet has proved all together inadequate for its purpose. But they will not commit suicide—on the contrary they are seeking to build a monument to Dante over there on the summit of Monte Mario, if only they get the chance. It is almost a relief to get out of the bright light that floods the bridge and the Piazza Pia, and to plunge into the cool shade of the central street, the Borgo Nuovo, of the Leonine City. It is only about a quarter of a mile in length and it leads straight to St. Peter's and you might have thought to find it a magnificent approach to what has been the goal of pilgrims, potentates and pugilists for eighteen hundred years. Instead it strikes you as somewhat insignificant and most of the shops on either side are of the poorest kind. Their monotony is

relieved here and there by the picturesque wares of curiosity dealers. A few months ago if you walked on the left side of the street you would have been obliged to pass under the black flag of the Giordano Bruno Society which had its headquarters here. These have since been transferred to a little shabby house near the Vatican where the adepts are even now hatching their anticlerical demonstration for next month. In a few years the mass of buildings between the Borgo Nuovo and the Borgo Vecchio are to be torn down so that the dome will be before you immediately you have crossed the bridge. That will have its advantages no doubt, but in the meanwhile last Tuesday we were able to enjoy again for the thousandth time the sudden surprise of the beautiful piazza, with its colonnades, statues, obelisk, fountains, palace, facade and dome, bustling upon us as we emerged from the narrow Borgo. The place is always new and always marvellous no matter how often you visit it.

The sentimental tourist tries to save himself from disappointment on entering St. Peter's for the first time by reading the passage of Byron which is conveniently quoted for him in his guide-books. "Enter," the poet tells him, "his grandeur overwhelms thee not," but he soothingly explains the reason, viz: that his mind "expanded by the genius of the spot has grown colossal."

The truth is almost the exact converse—it is St. Peter's which has grown diminutive when seen through the false lens of his imagination. We do not envy most persons who see St. Peter's for the first time. To see it really, and know and love it for what it is, you must have visited it hundreds of times, under a hundred different aspects, when the golden sunshine is flooding it with rich light and when the grey shadows are throwing a mantle of mystery over its tombs and monuments, when you stand alone in the centre of its great nave feeling as if the riches and genius of ages had been working for you only, and when you are a lost unit amid a crowd of seventy thousand persons, when you have left the ephemeral rush and noise of the streets for a silence and calm that remind you of sterility, or when you pause to listen to the distant singing of the choir in the Canon's chapel, or when you feel the temple throb around you with the great Te Deum that cannot but be heard in heaven, when you have come up from the Coliseum, that broken, ruined, mutilated, repulsive (for it is repulsive in spite of a thousand Byrons) corpse of a cruel and bloody paganism, and stand here in this ever youthful temple of Christian truth with the angels and the saints for your company, when you have not merely read in a book but know with a knowledge that is part of yourself so that you can see it when you close your eyes that Peter was laid to rest over there nearly two thousand years ago, that Constantine with his Christian Legions here offered his empire to God, that the porphyry disk on which you are standing was the very spot on which Charlemagne received his empire from a successor of Peter, when you can still hear the decree (for it was read for you only a few months ago) vindicating the memory of the Blessed Joan of Arc and raising her to the altars, when you realize that the little circle of lights around the confession above the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles is the very centre of the Christian universe.

It is assuredly a different thing to look on the ancient statue of the first Pope with the eye of an archeologist or an art critic, speculating whether it is good art and whether it belongs to the fourth or the fifth century, and to press your lips on the bronze foot worn by the knees of hundreds of millions of lips that have whispered reverently "Thou art Peter." It is interesting to know that the mosaic on the hand of S. Luke is seven feet long, but it is still more to see Michelangelo take up the Pantheon, the temple of all the gods, in his great right hand and set it as a crown above the altar upon which the true God offers Himself in daily sacrifice. The builders of St. Peter's were not all Michelangelos or Raphael or Bramantes, but those of them that were not builders better than they knew and of them Byron might truthfully have said that their minds expanded by the genius of the spot did really grow colossal. Even that riotous genius of the Sestocento Gian Lorenzo Bernini grew suddenly in artistic stature when Alexander VII entrusted to him the commission for the last great architectural ornament of the Basilica.

The end of the apo was bare and empty up to that time—Bernini was asked to complete it, and with a flash of inspiration he took the Chair of St. Peter from its place in

the first chapel in the left as you enter the temple, enclosed it in an immense chair of bronze, raised it high up in the hands of the four great Doctors of the Oriental and Occidental Church, St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, St. John Chrysostom and St. Athanasius, placed above it a glory of angels in the center of which the Holy Ghost in the form of a Dove with outstretched wings breathes inspiration and light upon the hallowed relic. Andrea Sacchi on seeing the monument immediately after its erection declared that the figures of the Doctors were a foot too short; other artists have added other criticisms since then; the epigraphologists have based themselves, with the history of the Chair—grieving that they cannot trace it back clearly beyond the fourth century, but admitting that it is such a curule chair as St. Peter's convert the Senator Pudens might have used, with its finely wrought figures in ivory representing the Labors of Hercules, its ornaments of gold filigree, and the very rings for the poles employed when it served as a sedia gestatoria. Eusebius in the sixth century records the custom of bringing the neophytes before the Chair, the Symbol of authoritative teaching. In those distant days a certain feast, the clergy of the Basilica used to bear it in procession, with lights and incense to the gates of the Choir where the faithful thronged to venerate it and to touch it with their objects of devotion.

Until the Papacy was temporarily transferred from Rome to Avignon it was the custom for the Popes to sit in it on certain extraordinary occasions, as we know, for instance, from Anastasius, took place in the year 845 when Pope Benedict III was solemnly crowned in it, "after the custom of his predecessors."

But on Tuesday afternoon, when the veepers are over, and the procession of the canons closing with the noble figure of the Archbishop Cardinal Rampolla returns to the sacristy, and you are at liberty to draw near to the Apostolic Chair, you are impressed still more by what might be described as the doctrinal magnetism which emanates from it. It was here that the Fathers of the Vatican Council gathered in 1870 to do for the material one—to raise it up as the infallible teacher of Catholic truth. Sixteen years before that Bishops from all parts of the world had gathered at the foot of the Chair to bear Pius IX proclaim the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Their names are there carved in marble for you this afternoon on the walls of the apse.

It is little more than half a century since they met, but not one of them is alive to-day. Among them you recognize in the list of names that of Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman "of the title of St. Pudentiana," under whom the English Hierarchy was restored, and next but one to his that of Joachim Pecci who was to be the great Leo XIII; fourth on the list of Archbishops comes John McClellan, "John of Tam," and near him John Peckham, first Archbishop of Sydney, Paul Cullen, destined a little later to be the first Irish Cardinal, side by side with John Hughes, the great Archbishop of New York, and far down among the Bishops you read the name of the Venerable John Neumann, "Bishop" of Philadelphia.

Four centuries before, Pope John XXIII opened a Council in the Vatican Basilica, which like that of 1870 was never finished; and four centuries still earlier Urban II closed a long series of Synods and Councils, stretching almost without interruption from his time to that of Pope Sixtus to the fourth century, who condemned the false teachings of the Donatists and Montanists of Africa.

We have found our way back again to the central door and turn round as usual to take a last look before leaving the Basilica; in the fading light it looks the immensely it really is, the shadows have stripped the marbles and gildings of their lustre but have robbed them with mystery, the last of the worshippers and the curious have left—only to make the place seem still more densely populated with sacred memories. It ought to be a lonely place towards nightfall with its tombs and shadows and vacant spaces but curiously enough it is the great square outside and the busy streets that make you lonely after you have passed a few hours in St. Peter's.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1900 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

HEADACHE

Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

Mr. John Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes: "I have been troubled with headache and constipation for some time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find it completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"How is your boy Fritz getting along in der college?" "Ach! He is half back in der foot ball team and all der way back in his studies."

"Look here, doctor, how much are you going to charge for this operation?" "Oh, you've got enough to worry you now without facing that."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"Our friend, the alderman, has had quite a number of political love affairs."

"What do you mean?"

"First the flirted with both factions, then he won a nomination, wooed fame, and now he is courting an investigation."

Sprained Arm.

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

"O, will you marry me?" he cried.

Her answer brought him grief: "Said she 'I will be no man's bride. Who cannot pay for beef."

The man I wed, must promise true To buy grub I'm accustomed to."

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.

"There is no place in the world for me."

"Why not?"

"Nobdy understands me."

"Then there is a place in the world for you. Get a job as a train announcer."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"There goes a man I could have married," the said softly. "Some men never know just what they missed," he replied quietly, and she is still wondering what his mean."

Beware Of Worms.

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mr. John Pelech, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup." Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

SESSIONAL NOTES.

But little progress has yet been made with the business of the session. The House does not sit on Mondays or Saturdays; so that only four days of the week are devoted to the affairs of the Province. Each day's sitting commences at 3 o'clock p. m. and, so far, adjourns before six o'clock. It will thus be seen that four days of less than three hours each constitute the maximum of time devoted, each week, to public business. It surely cannot be said that this is pushing strenuously to the limit.

After routine proceedings, on Tuesday Feb. 22nd, a number of petitions on which to found bills were presented. Bills following in the wake of these petitions were introduced and read a first time. This done a bill to consolidate the acts relating to the court of chancery, which had previously passed through the initial stage, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill is a very long one and several afternoon sittings have been devoted to it, and is not finished.

After prayers had been said and the Journal read on Wednesday, Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, formally asked the Premier the following questions, of which he had previously given notice: (1) Has any memorial or writing respecting the claims of this Province against Canada been prepared by this Government or by any committee thereof or by any committee appointed by this House at the instance of the Government since the 30th day of September A. D. 1908. (2) Has any correspondence taken place between this Government or any person or persons acting on its behalf and the Government of Canada or any member or officer thereof respecting such claims or any of them. (3) Have any Orders in Council been made or passed in the above matter. (4) Have any and what delegation or delegations proceeded to Ottawa or elsewhere respecting said claims. (5) To lay on the table of this House all such memorials, correspondence, minutes of Council and other writings or certified copies thereof, with a detailed statement in writing with dates of the proceedings taken by or on behalf of this Government to present said claims or any of them to the Government of Canada and to press for the settlement of the same and also an itemized statement of the cost incurred up to the present time in relation thereto. Mr. Mathieson requested an answer only to the last clause No. 5, and the Leader of the Government promised that the information asked for would be laid before the House.

The mere mention of the Court of Chancery suggests slow progress. The proverbial slowness of proceeding in this court is exemplified in the case of "Jarndice vs. Jarndice," as all readers of "Bleak House," will remember. Rightly or wrongly, proceedings in chancery suits are generally associated in the minds of litigants with much red tape and interminable adjournments and postponements. The very chancery bill before the Legislature, seems to fit in with these pre-

conceived notions. It has been under consideration in committee day after day but is not yet finished.

When the House got down to business on Thursday, a number of quite pertinent questions were asked by members of the Opposition. Among them were the following:

Mr. James Kennedy asked the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture to table all invoices and correspondence from Geo. Carter & Co., as shown to be expended for seeds on Page 82 of Provincial Farm Account. (2) Table a return showing account sales for all farm products sold as shown on same page. (3) Table a return showing how the sum of \$34.67 appearing on page 84 to have been paid for seeds and expenses demonstrating. (4) Table a return showing how the sum of \$157.00 appearing on page 84 to have been paid for postage.

Mr. Delaney asked the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works to table a return showing (1) How the sum of \$500 appearing from the Public Works Report ending Sept. 30th, 1909 have been paid Chas. Bowness (2) For what services were the moneys paid?

Mr. Dobbie asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House all contracts, notices correspondence and other papers respecting right-of-way from Darnley Point Road to Pond Road for which the sum of \$555.00 appears in last Public Works Report to have been paid to Peter MacNutt; was the said right-of-way obtained by purchase or by expropriation? Upon what basis was the price fixed, when was the purchase made, when was the money paid?

Mr. M. Kennedy asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing how the amount of \$1909.70 paid to Prowse Bros. Ltd. for clothing, blankets, &c., for the Hospital for the Insane and Infirmary appearing on page 152 of Public Works Report is made up; was contract let by tender or otherwise? Table all correspondence invoices and other documents connected with same.

Hon. Mr. Richards and Hon. Mr. Cumiskey promised that the information required would be furnished.

Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government what steps had been taken by the Government towards filling the vacancy in the Cardigan district. The Premier naively replied that the Government had not yet had any official information of a vacancy in that district. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," as the late Mr. Pecksniff would say, this was certainly verging on the limit. It is the privilege of Mr. Speaker sometimes to shield himself behind the technicality that he has not, in his official capacity, been formally notified of a vacancy in a particular constituency. But for the Leader of the Government to take refuge behind any such subterfuge, when it is well known that the vacancy has been caused by himself appointing the sitting member to an office of emolument under the Crown, is carrying the joke altogether too far. Mr. Mathieson did not fail to tell the Leader of the Government that it was the Premier's own appointment of the late member to office that created the vacancy. Mr. Mathieson then and there gave formal notice of the existing vacancy.

On Friday afternoon, petitions were presented, questions were asked and some bills were advanced a stage. The Premier presented a

message from the Lieutenant Governor conveying the report of the Department of Justice on the statutes passed by this Legislature in 1909. An important feature of this report was the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice that the bill to prohibit agents from taking orders for liquor, being in restraint of inter-provincial trade, was beyond the competence of the Legislature to pass, but he did not recommend that the bill be disallowed as in his opinion the question as to its validity might be left to the operation of the courts.

The bill to amend the city of Charlottetown incorporation act, was read a second time and committed to committee of the whole House. Several amendments to the city charter and the water works and Sewerage acts were asked for, and naturally, considerable debate arises. In the first place, Mr. Mathieson objected that members had not had time since the bill was introduced to consider the bearing of the several clauses. Authority is sought to issue \$23,000 debentures to retire school debentures coming due; and also to issue debentures of \$15,000 for permanent works in addition to the \$95,000 already authorized for that purpose. Regarding the right of appeal to citizens, in front of whose premises permanent side walks are laid down, Mr. Mathieson contended that this right be preserved. He pointed out that our courts exist for the purpose of remedying wrongs, and no one should be arbitrarily deprived of the right of appeal, properly sought. Mr. Palmer concurred in this view. The amendments asked for include, among other things, a proposition to abolish the small salary paid to Water Commissioners. It surely seems unfair to undertake, immediately after a civic election to summarily wipe out these small indemnities, inasmuch as the Commissioners ran their election in good faith, not expecting any change in this particular. It is noticeable that nothing is said, in these proposed amendments to the city charter, about introducing ballot voting in civic elections; although the present Mayor's "Mayorality Policy," strongly approved of this manner of voting. We shall refer to this matter later.

Before the House rose on Friday, the Premier tabled the report of the Education Commission. It is a bulky, exhaustive type written document. The report, in a printed form, has not yet been presented; so that it cannot be discussed as fully as it might be. It was noticeable however, that the Patriot had a lengthy review of this report on Friday. Even before the report was submitted to the Legislature, the Patriot with its review was on the street. This is a new style of conducting public business; submitting reports on important public questions to the Government organs, before placing them before the people's representatives. The commission was appointed to deal with a question of vital importance to the tax-payers, and the people's representatives in the Legislature should be the first to know what conclusions had been arrived at, not the special organs of the Government, for the time being. Consolidation seems to be the dominant feature of the commissioner's report. Two plans of consolidation are outlined. Scheme A places the cost for teachers salaries at \$189,850, and the cost of vans at \$52,580. Total \$242,430. The second scheme places the salaries at \$179,500, and the cost of vans at \$19,800, or a total of \$199,300. The cost of the present system with the increases recommended would be \$188,575. The commission did not recommend any ways and means to raise the money to meet the increased cost necessary. In answer to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier said that the Government did not intend to introduce any legislation this session implementing the report of the Education Commission unless perhaps, something in the way of cheaper school-books. The House then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon March 1st.

message from the Lieutenant Governor conveying the report of the Department of Justice on the statutes passed by this Legislature in 1909. An important feature of this report was the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice that the bill to prohibit agents from taking orders for liquor, being in restraint of inter-provincial trade, was beyond the competence of the Legislature to pass, but he did not recommend that the bill be disallowed as in his opinion the question as to its validity might be left to the operation of the courts.

The bill to amend the city of Charlottetown incorporation act, was read a second time and committed to committee of the whole House. Several amendments to the city charter and the water works and Sewerage acts were asked for, and naturally, considerable debate arises. In the first place, Mr. Mathieson objected that members had not had time since the bill was introduced to consider the bearing of the several clauses. Authority is sought to issue \$23,000 debentures to retire school debentures coming due; and also to issue debentures of \$15,000 for permanent works in addition to the \$95,000 already authorized for that purpose. Regarding the right of appeal to citizens, in front of whose premises permanent side walks are laid down, Mr. Mathieson contended that this right be preserved. He pointed out that our courts exist for the purpose of remedying wrongs, and no one should be arbitrarily deprived of the right of appeal, properly sought. Mr. Palmer concurred in this view. The amendments asked for include, among other things, a proposition to abolish the small salary paid to Water Commissioners. It surely seems unfair to undertake, immediately after a civic election to summarily wipe out these small indemnities, inasmuch as the Commissioners ran their election in good faith, not expecting any change in this particular. It is noticeable that nothing is said, in these proposed amendments to the city charter, about introducing ballot voting in civic elections; although the present Mayor's "Mayorality Policy," strongly approved of this manner of voting. We shall refer to this matter later.

Before the House rose on Friday, the Premier tabled the report of the Education Commission. It is a bulky, exhaustive type written document. The report, in a printed form, has not yet been presented; so that it cannot be discussed as fully as it might be. It was noticeable however, that the Patriot had a lengthy review of this report on Friday. Even before the report was submitted to the Legislature, the Patriot with its review was on the street. This is a new style of conducting public business; submitting reports on important public questions to the Government organs, before placing them before the people's representatives. The commission was appointed to deal with a question of vital importance to the tax-payers, and the people's representatives in the Legislature should be the first to know what conclusions had been arrived at, not the special organs of the Government, for the time being. Consolidation seems to be the dominant feature of the commissioner's report. Two plans of consolidation are outlined. Scheme A places the cost for teachers salaries at \$189,850, and the cost of vans at \$52,580. Total \$242,430. The second scheme places the salaries at \$179,500, and the cost of vans at \$19,800, or a total of \$199,300. The cost of the present system with the increases recommended would be \$188,575. The commission did not recommend any ways and means to raise the money to meet the increased cost necessary. In answer to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier said that the Government did not intend to introduce any legislation this session implementing the report of the Education Commission unless perhaps, something in the way of cheaper school-books. The House then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon March 1st.

Dominion Parliament.

The constant waste of public money on unnecessary public works has been brought to the attention of the House of Commons of late, but it is a matter which does not receive that attention in parliament which its importance deserves. The causes of the smaller wastes are visible in every constituency. Frequently they are in the shape of wharves which accommodate no traffic because there is none to accommodate. So soon as a young supporter of the government gets elected to the House of Commons he forthwith has one able political ambition and that is to secure for his constituency a public building, irrespective of the fact whether the constituency desires or needs the same. As a result the estimates each year are crowded with wharves here and breakwaters there dotted all over the various provinces which will be of no practical use. Then when a large question like the building of the Georgian Bay canal comes up the Government throws up its hands and states that it has no money for such undertakings. More money has been wasted during the Laurier regime on petty works for patronage only than would build two such fleets as are now proposed.

It is safe to assume that this criminal waste will go merrily on. It is part and parcel of the Laurier policy and it is only when men like Mr. F. D. Monk bring the matter to the attention of the country as a matter of public duty that the callous disregard of the public interest comes home. There has been much of recent years to cause the people of Canada to lose faith in the gang of unbusinesslike politicians who are now steering the ship of state. Canada is being made a dear country to live in, and this is due almost entirely to taxation per head greater than in the United States to provide the necessary wharves breakwaters post-offices and custom houses all over the Dominion. If this policy were brought to an end it would enable parliament to remit to the moderately paid people, who really have to earn the money which the government spends with such a lavish hand, a considerable portion of the taxes that are now a burden upon their industry, and a check upon their advancement in comfort.

But in elaborating its scheme of wasteful expenditures the government has a system which defies investigation. There is a committee of parliament which has the privilege of dealing with the public accounts. This committee's activities have been rendered null and void for several reasons. First there is a government majority on the committee which is ever ready to come to the defence of the administration and block enquiry. Then the chairman is always a man who has made himself valuable to the Liberal party by his partisan activities in and out of parliament. These are the main reasons. The government also sees to it that there is always on hand a Liberal member who is also an astute lawyer and the blocking system goes on with such skill and regularity that it is seldom the opposition can break down the well built defences and get to the root of transactions.

It must not be forgotten that it is the money of the people which this government is spending. Once the public really awakes to the fact that it is their own dollars and cents which go to feed the party mill, then the time for a change will have arrived. At the present time Canada is too busily engaged in making money to care a great deal about waste, and illicit expenditures of the government.

At the present time of writing the naval debate is still going on. The government is in a quandary. It has one policy for Quebec and one for Ontario. As Mr. George Cowan the militant member for Vancouver said in his recent speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal is a cross eyed one. No one knows which way it is looking. That there is grave dissension in the ranks of government supporters is evident and with Mr. Broderick seriously ill and the premier himself confined to his bed there is a state of governmental chaos never duplicated in Canada.

There is likely to be a warm discussion shortly on the question of the removal of the surtax on German goods entering Canada. The manner in which this surtax was removed was spectacular. Not a word went forth from the government camp as to the intention. Mr. Armstrong of West Lambton who has long been the

advocate of better trade relations with Germany when the removal of the surtax was announced asked if the government had taken into consideration the side of the Canadian manufacturers. To this Mr. Fielding replied that the surtax was not a protective measure. It is worth pointing out however that the only thing which stands in the way of Canada getting the full advantage of the minimum tariff of Germany is the French treaty which has proved so far of no value to the Dominion and is not likely to prove in the future. But for this trade convention Canada would have the full benefit of the lowest German tariff and not be restricted to a certain number of articles dictated by the German authorities. Again this seems to be another example of the unbusinesslike dealings of this government. That it is the time for a change everyone recognizes. Until that change comes Canada will drift on the waves of chance without a man at the helm who cares enough about her future destiny to fur sail in time of stress.

The debate on the naval service bill was resumed late Monday afternoon, Feb. 21st, after a variety of miscellaneous business had been transacted by the House. At the opening Mr. Graham introduced a bill to amend the railway act. It is a collection of miscellaneous enactments. One of these is to modify the rule that when a locomotive is running backwards a brakeman must stay on the end of the tender. When shunting this is necessary, but occasions arise when it is necessary to run miles, when there is no danger to the public, and when in cold weather the rule is very hard on the brakeman. By another clause the present enactment submitting working agreements between telephone companies to the review of the railway commission is extended to telegraph companies.

The naval service debate was resumed by Mr. Warburton, who argued against the reality of the German peril. British Dreadnoughts are more formidable than German Dreadnoughts, he said, and the triple alliance is weakening, so that as regards alliances Britain's position is better than Germany's. Mr. G. H. Cowan, Vancouver, led an able speech in which he pointed out that the word "may" in clause 18 contains the further meaning that the Government may not put the fleet at the disposal of the Admiralty if it chooses; such a course would mean a withdrawal from the empire, the independence which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has avowed to be his aspiration. He further argued that the clause alters the constitutional position of Canada, the B. N. A. act containing a clause preserving to the King the command in chief of the naval forces of Canada.

The inquiry into the causes of Mr. H. D. Lumsden's resignation of his post as chief of the Transcontinental made its real start Tuesday morning, 22nd, with a curious development. Mr. Lumsden made his appearance and announced that he had engaged no counsel and desired none. The Conservative members of the committee thereupon argued that counsel should be engaged to represent the public. The Transcontinental railway commission being represented by Mr. R. C. Smith, K. C. The Liberal majority rejected this and insisted on taking Mr. Lumsden's statement. The Conservatives then asked for an adjournment to enable them to consider their position but this was refused. While by no means certainly it is distinctly a possibility that they may take the ground that they cannot continue to sit on a tribunal in which only one side is represented by counsel. The other side, they insisted strongly, is that of the public, Mr. Lumsden's personal cause weighing lightly against that interest.

The statements which Mr. Lumsden put in suggested some remarkable charges of over classification. For example, on one station the resident engineer's report showed 1159 cubic yards of rock, 6648 of 100 rock and 35,132 of common excavation. Mr. Lumsden's note, when he visited the ground was that it was "all sand and gravel, very few stones." Again, on another station the return was 20,207 yards solid rock, 18,400 loose rock and 17,453 common excavation. His note was that there may have been a few yards of solid rock and about 150 yards of loose rock, but the rest was common excavation, so that about 40,000 yards of common excavation had been classified as solid rock or loose rock. Another return showed 4454 yards of rock, 4884 yards of loose rock and 6494 yards of common excavation; and his note showed 10 yards of rock, 1,000 yards of loose rock and the rest common excavation.

Yet another return showed 4322 yards rock, 1850 yards loose rock and 1223 yards common excavation, whereas his notes allowed only 600 yards of loose rock, all the rest being common excavation. In a further case the return showed 6600 yards of loose rock and 4400 of common excavation, while his note said "all loose common excavation, may have been 50 yards loose rock." There were dozens and dozens of such instances.

The Lumsden investigation came on the scene twice on the 23rd in the committee room before the public accounts committee on the 24th, when the inquiry into the Ribicombé Sawdust wharf was resumed. Mr. O. S. Crockett who conducted the examination brought out the fact that Mr. Loggie had met Mr. Thomas Murray in August 1908 and had been advised by Murray that the Lumsden committee should nominate the

counsel, and this was rejected by a vote of 100 to 67. Impressed with the threat that the Conservative members would withdraw if the conditions were made too unfair the Liberal members of the committee recoiled from the earlier attitude and assented to the principle that a lawyer should be retained to represent the public interest as distinguished from that of the Transcontinental commission. Another decision was that the engineers named by Mr. Lumsden as those in whom he had lost confidence should be notified to defend themselves.

When the house met the report of the committee recommending the appointment of counsel "to represent the committee" was presented. It is further ordered that the members of the committee on the said committee shall have the right to select the counsel so to be appointed and that such counsel shall be instructed to protect the interests of the people of Canada in the said investigation. In moving this Mr. Loggie will now be clear and definite understanding that the minority of the committee should have the selection of the counsel who was to represent the public.

"No," said Mr. Fielding, who was leading the house. Mr. H. Clarke said that the committee had been unanimous in making the report which Mr. Lennox now desired to amend. The amendment was a reflection on the committee. The majority of the committee, not the minority, should govern. Mr. Barker replied that the motion was satisfactory as it was. The division was then taken, the vote standing 100 to 67.

If the naval bill is not withdrawn and held over until next session it will not be the fault of a couple of western Liberal members who were on the 24th circulating for signature a petition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to do one of two things, either bring this naval debate to a sudden conclusion so that they can get to their homes by Easter, or withdraw the bill.

It is impossible, of course, under the present conditions to limit this important debate, and at the present rate the house cannot close before June, even although future Wednesday evenings will now be reserved for the work of the Commons. Therefore the petition narrows itself down to a request for withdrawal of the bill.

Western Liberals in common with western Ontario Liberals are not enamored of the bill and would gladly see it dead. Mr. Borde's platform for the future, appeals more to their consciences. The naval debate dragged wearily Mr. C. J. Doherty opposed and Mr. Turgeon supported the bill.

There was a stormy meeting of the committee investigating the Lumsden charges on the 24th, but finally the opposition minority again secured a victory over the question of the appointment of counsel to represent the public. It was decided after considerable argument, more or less of a heated character, that Mr. MacDonald for the majority and Mr. Barker for the minority would confer together, and that Mr. Barker would submit the names of half a dozen leading lawyers who would be acceptable to the minority, and if the choice could be fixed unanimously on one then the committee would accept.

Further hearings of evidence was postponed for a week as counsel so appointed would have to become familiar with the law, and the engineers, mentioned by Mr. Lumsden as being some of those in whom he had lost confidence, notified that the inquiry was proceeding in order that they might appear and be heard if they so desired.

At the opening of the proceedings the chairman, Mr. Geo. Ross, asked Mr. Lennox to state the minority's views on the matter of counsel. Mr. Lennox stated that while they were there for the purpose of acting as judges the fact could not be concealed that the question of partisanship entered into the proceedings. It was to the interest of the government to have some of those in whom he had lost confidence, notified that the inquiry was proceeding in order that they might appear and be heard if they so desired.

Mr. MacDonald—You have no right to assume that. The government is not on trial. Mr. Lennox—You are not in the government. Mr. Lennox was proceeding to outline his views when Mr. Wilson of Laval broke in with the remark that the committee had met for one object, and that was to decide the question of counsel. "Let us drop long speeches and get down to business," he said.

Mr. Geo. Ross—Mr. Lennox is a member of this committee and has a right to present his views. Mr. Lennox continued that it was impossible for the members to forget their political affiliations and he entirely dissociated from the proposition that the counsel to represent the people should be selected by the government majority. It must be understood that in this case the majority did not rule by force and the minority should in all fairness be permitted to select the required counsel. The people must be permitted to have an opportunity of placing confidence in the committee.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald strongly objected to Mr. Lennox's remarks concerning partisanship which were evidently made for the benefit, he said, of the Tory press. Was Mr. Lennox's conception of his duties as a member of the committee so low, asked Mr. MacDonald, as to charge the majority with being partisan?

Mr. Lennox—There is no lawlessness on my part. Mr. Wilson—What do you mean? You are insulting the committee. Mr. MacDonald—[refuse to let the statement go abroad that this government is on trial.] Mr. Lennox—I say it is.

Mr. Clarke—There is absolutely no partisanship as far as the majority is concerned. The only partisanship has been displayed by Mr. Lennox, so far. There is really no minority or majority on this committee. Mr. Andrew Loggie was the chief witness before the public accounts committee on the 24th, when the inquiry into the Ribicombé Sawdust wharf was resumed. Mr. O. S. Crockett who conducted the examination brought out the fact that Mr. Loggie had met Mr. Thomas Murray in August 1908 and had been advised by Murray that the Lumsden committee should nominate the

(Continued on third page.)

You can distinguish
MacLellan-Made
Clothes from other
makes, no matter
where you see them.
At a distance they
are distinguished by
their distinctive cut
and stylish appearance—and at close
range the contrast is
made more apparent
by the faultless work-
manship and good
material embodied in
their make-up.
Let us make your
next suit.
MacLellan Bros.
THE EXPERT TAILORS"

Lime.
We are now supplying best
quality of Lime at kilns on
St. Peter's Road, suitable for
building and farming pur-
poses, in barrels or bulk by
car load.
C. Lyons & Co.
April 28-4i
Morson & Duffy
Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada
J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart.
**Mathieson, MacDonald
& Stewart,**
Newson's Block, Charlottetown.
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building Georgetown.
Fraser & McQuaid,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-
Law, Solicitors, Notaries
Public, etc.,
Souris, P. E. Island.
A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1909-2m.
D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova
Scotia Chambers.
Snappy Styles
—OF—
Solid Footwear
Ladies! Here is your
chance, one week only.
Box Calf Boots, neat, up-
to-date. Cheap any time
at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all
sizes.
These Boots arrived a
few days ago a little late
of course, but they are
yours at the above price.
See them anyway.
A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.



Price \$2.50
Amherst
Boots
Are the Farmer's
friends.
Made from Solid Leather
throughout, counters, in-
soles 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 & O.

MARITIME
EXPRESS
—VIA—
Intercolonial
—Railway—
—IS—
THE
TRAIN BETWEEN
Halifax
—AND—
Montreal.
Meal Table d'hotel
Breakfast 75c.
Luncheon 75c.
Dinner \$1.00.
Direct connection at Bonaventure
Union Depot with Grand Trunk
trains for the West.
A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MODERN BUILDING PLANT

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

From Concrete

The undersigned intends to establish at Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Sides-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHARLES LUND,

48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass.

Jan. 5, 1910-41

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

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

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of

TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909-3m

(Continued from second page.)

rotations were on to sell the wharf to the Government for \$5,000. Witness had informed Murray that this was too cheap to which Murray replied that he got it for \$1,000 and that was a good profit. Mr. Loggie declared that the wharf would be a good purchase for a railway terminal but was not aware that the 100 acre field in the immediate vicinity had recently been sold for \$120.

Mr. Loggie knew the wharf property had been lying idle for several years. He had never proposed to buy it from any one although the firm of A. and R. Loggie had recently offered the Government \$5,000. This offer had been accepted in part by the Government. The firm had bought all but 200 feet of the property for \$500.

Mr. Crockett—"Do you know that Mr. Richard O'Leary said he sold the very same wharf to Murray for \$700 and would have sold it to you for the same figure?"

Mr. Loggie said he neither knew or believed this statement.

Mr. Crockett pressed witness to admit that this was the position which the Loggies had accepted to take all but 200 feet of the wharf would have sold the original scheme to build a railway station and facilities at that point to fall through. Witness would not offer any opinion on this although he thought that the part sold to the government, 200 feet was too small for the station scheme. He was also pressed for a statement as to any financial dealings he had with Mr. Peggly. He swore that he had never endorsed notes or exchanged checks with Mr. Peggly.

Once in the course of the afternoon Mr. Loggie was caught. He described O'Leary's wharf as worth \$8,000 in order to show that \$5,500 was a fair price for the sawdust wharf. However a telegram his firm sent to Mr. Carvell was produced which asked the member for Carleton to purchase it possible O'Leary's wharf for \$2,000 but not to go beyond \$2,500. This telegram was explained when it was learned that Mr. O'Leary had valued his wharf to the public accounts committee at \$2,000.

However Mr. Loggie admitted to Mr. Crockett that he had purchased a lot with a waterfront 741 feet with a licensed hotel upon it for \$1,000, another lot he got for \$200, thus showing the value of property in Richibucto. An effort was made by Mr. Carvell to place in the evidence a paper signed by thirty residents of Richibucto declaring the value of property in that town. Mr. Crockett was on the alert and on pointing out this was not sworn evidence the chairman disallowed it.

Former Master Mariner Dead.

CAPT. JAMES McDONALD WAS DROWNED IN BEHRING SEA IN MAY LAST.

(Gloucester, Mass., Daily Times.)

The many friends of Capt. James McDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island, and a well known Master Mariner in this city, will learn with regret the sad news of his death, by drowning with five other men, while mate of the brig Harriet G. at Behring Sea, Umiak Island, Doubian Bay on May 15, last. Of late years he has made his home at Beverly hills ashore, where he leaves a widow and two children, a daughter, Mrs. Margaret F., wife of Serg. H. M. Forbes, U. S. A. Fort Michie N. Y., and two brothers, Anselm McDonald, of New London, Conn., and Capt. John McDonald of St. Peter's Bay, Prince Edward Island. (The brother of the deceased, last named, is Captain John D. McDonald, Cable Head near Head St. Peter's Bay to whom we extend our sympathy in his bereavement. Ed. Herald.)

Imperial Parliament.

Matters political in the British Parliament are, it is needless to state, in a decidedly excited and critical condition. When Parliament reassembled on Feb. 22nd, all was tension and expectation. Speculation was rife as to whether or not the nationalists would move an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the throne. It became known, before the opening of the session, that they would not. Instead they passed this resolution:

"Resolved, that having regard to the supreme importance of the constitutional struggle going on between the two houses of parliament and being convinced that the primary business of this parliament was to act on the mandate given in the general election and proceed forthwith to the issue of the power now exercised by the House of Lords over all progressive legislation, the Irish party decides not to complicate that issue by moving an amendment to the address or by hollering for bills and motions during the present session."

Premier Asquith announced that the financial legislation would be put ahead of the proposals to curb the power of the House of Lords. Mr. Austin Chamberlain gave notice of an amendment to the address, in favor of tariff reform. On the 24th, Mr. Chamberlain moved his amendment. This was the first trial of strength in the new Parliament. It was a crowded session, and when the vote was taken the vote stood, for the amendment 254; against 235, a majority of 21 for the Government. All the Nationalists and three Liberals abstained from voting. The Liberals voted with the Government. The division was taken amidst great excitement, and the figures were received with tremendous opposition cheering. Joseph Martin, known in Canada as "Righting Joe," who secured election as an supporter of the Liberal Government created something of a sensation by boldly declaring that Premier Asquith had forfeited his support and, in his opinion, the support of all Liberals, by failing to live up to the promise made before the election. Joe is bound to make trouble wherever he is.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

MONEY TO LEND on farm lands. Apply Messrs. Lewis & McKinnay, Attorneys-at-law, Charlottetown.—31.

An avalanche has overwhelmed Helder of Isa Fjord, Iceland twenty-three persons being killed.

Souris Tea.—The Parishioners of St. Mary's, Souris, have chosen Thursday, July 14th, as the day of their Annual Tea Party.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has resigned from the Directorate of the Grand Trunk and Sir William White has been appointed in his place.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 23rd ult. Premier Asquith said the Government has no intention of introducing a Home Rule bill this session.

MEN AND WOMEN, GOOD PAY, copying and checking advertising material at home; spare time.—No canvassing. Send stamp. Simplicity Mfg. Co., London, Ont. U.

The Japanese Diet on Friday revived a bill providing that no foreigner may own land in Japan unless native of a country which permits Japanese to own land within its boundaries.

Ex-President Zelaya, of Nicaragua has arrived at Madrid. He declares that it is his intention to prove conclusively that the revolution in Nicaragua was caused by the intrigues of the United States.

The Allan liner Corston arrived at Halifax last Sunday evening with one passenger less than she started from Liverpool with. When two days from Liverpool, Joseph Taylor, a steersman passenger, leaped through a port-hole and was lost.

Application has been made at Ottawa for the incorporation of the Bactouche Transportation Co., to build a line from Bactouche to Richibucto in New Brunswick and from West Point to Coleman Prince Edward Island, and to establish water connection between Bactouche and West Point.

Sheriff Ingraham of Sydney, with three officers arrived at Dorchester, N. B. last Friday night having in custody twelve prisoners for the Penitentiary. All were shackled. Among the number are some Italians who are second timers. This is the record to arrive, and be committed in one day.

A letter purporting to come from Frederick A. Cook has been received by the U. S. Post Office at Charlottetown, which seems to be intended for a confession that he did not reach the North Pole. This letter is typewritten in the third person, seemingly dictated, bears the postmark of a town in Minnesota and is not signed.

An action for \$10,000 damages has been taken against the city of Montreal by Mr. Poirier, on the ground that vaccine furnished by the city, is not only valueless but dangerous. Mrs. Poirier claims that, as a result of being vaccinated by the city authorities, her young son contracted neuritis, and is now in danger of losing his left arm.

Chinese troops have entered Lhasa the capital of Tibet and the residence of the Dalai Lama, who upon the approach of the soldiers fled with several of his ministers into India. Serious trouble has been anticipated owing to the action of the Chinese army, which marching from Su-chuan has been in the eastern Tibet, trying to contribute to the Lama's people and showing no respect for monasteries.

The so-called "Beef Trust" in the United States, otherwise six great Packing Companies, and twenty-one packers, including several multi-millionaires, have been indicted by the New Jersey Grand Jury, charged with a conspiracy in limiting the supply of meat and poultry. The laws of New Jersey provide upon conviction a maximum penalty of three years in the penitentiary, or \$10,000 fine or both.

Purely on circumstantial evidence, Gaetano, an Italian Fairve, a Frenchman, and Eugene, of Switzerland, all under twenty-five were convicted at Digby, N. S. on three charges of breaking and entering. They were sentenced to a year of imprisonment for each offence. On the fourth charge, for breaking jail the prisoners pleaded guilty and got two years additional making seven years that they will spend in Dorchester.

Ottawa advice of the 25th. Feb. say the negotiations with British shipbuilders are reaching such a point that the Government will shortly be able to announce arrangements made for establishment of the largest shipbuilding plant dry dock on the Continent. The location of the enterprise will depend upon the British firm. But more than Halifax and St. John are under consideration. A representative of a Victoria firm is here negotiating for the establishment of a shipbuilding plant at Victoria.

The Lenten sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last was preached by Rev. J. B. McIntyre, of St. Dunstan's College. His theme was "Sin and its consequences," and his text was from the 13th verse of the first chapter of Jeremiah. The Rev. preacher in eloquent and forceful language set forth the heinousness and enormity of sin, which is a wilful transgression of the law of God; a flying in the face, as it were, of an all-wise and infinite God. The offense offered to God by sin is infinite, as it offends infinite Majesty, and cannot be cancelled unless through the infinite mercy of God. The consequences of sin are the most dreadful that can befall a human being. Nothing can be compared to these terrible consequences of sin unrepented for. The deprivation of the vision of God and eternal punishment are certain to follow unrepentant mortal transgressions of the law of God.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We would like to remind subscribers several years in arrears, that we are endeavoring to make a living by conducting a legitimate business, and not publishing a paper merely for amusement. They ignore all reasonable requests for payment of the small amounts of the annual subscriptions. There is a limit, and if they find themselves obliged to pay something more than the face of their subscription bills they have themselves to blame.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mr. Broder, Minister of Marine, left Ottawa last Sunday night with Madame Broder for South Carolina, where he will convalesce from his recent illness.

Six persons were killed on Feb. 24th in a snowslide at Adair in the Bitter Root Mountains, Montana. The bodies of four prospectors were recovered and sixty more were digging for the other two. The stacks of the prospectors were demolished.

The Ottawa Government has made arrangements with the New Zealand Steamship Company to establish a subsidized Atlantic Service between Canada and Australia and New Zealand ports. A monthly service is to be given from Montreal in summer, and St. John and Halifax in winter.

In consequence of an epidemic of smallpox in Western Nova Scotia, Dr. Montisambert, Director general of Public Health Ottawa, has instructed Dr. Conroy, of Charlottetown, and Stewart of Georgetown to meet the winter steamers at these respective ports for special inspection of passengers.

Action that is fraught with possibly momentous consequences to Philadelphia, was taken by the Central Labor Union, when that body, representing 140 unions, with a membership of 125,000 voted to begin a sympathetic strike next Saturday in aid of the striking Street Railway Employees.

An Expedition has been organized at Seattle to raise the steamer Islander sunk ten years ago in 300 fathoms of water near Juneau, Alaska, with \$2,000,000 in gold in a strong box. The location of the steamer is known but the depth of the water has forbidden salvage. The plan proposed is to lift the vessel with a huge metal seine.

Fanned by a gale, flames caused the loss of \$55,000, when the large storage warehouse of Danison Brothers & Co., New Bedford Mass, containing cotton and manufactured woolen goods, was destroyed, together with the Company's coal plant and engine house. Spontaneous combustion among the cotton is believed to have started the fire.

A serious accident took place Monday morning west of Ellsleigh Station, when the west bound freight in charge of Conductor Baker and Driver McLeod, of Truro, jumped the rails. Brakeman Davison, of Truro, was killed and Driver McLeod was seriously injured. Fireman McInnes, another Truro man, was missing and thought to be buried in the wreck. A wrecking train, with doctors on board, left Truro for the scene.

Following the discovery that the National Bank of Cambridge Mass, had been looted of \$144,000, the doors of the institution were closed in Feb. 23rd, by the Comptroller of Currency. A warrant was issued for the arrest of George Coleman, the young book-keeper of the bank, who was last heard from in Kansas, a few days previously. Coleman is missing and thought to be buried in the wreck. A wrecking train, with doctors on board, left Truro for the scene.

An avalanche which had threatened the little town of Macs, five miles up the Canyon from Wallace, Idaho for two days descended last Sunday night and buried in its path twenty-five families of about seventy-five souls. How many are dead is not to be known perhaps for many days, as reports tell of snow filling the canyon to a depth of fifty to seventy-five feet. With a furious blizzard blocking the efforts of the rescuers, progress in recovering those buried in the avalanche is almost impossible. Five hundred men recovered only twelve bodies and it is practically certain that more than one hundred persons have perished.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

MARRIED.

McDONALD—McVITTIE—At the Rectory, Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, by Rev. R. M. Kenton, Miss Matilda McVittie, of Westmorland to George Edward McDonald, Cepanad.

CRAWFORD—STEWART—In this city on the 22nd ult., Dr. D. McK. Crawford, of Hunter River to Miss Beatrice C. Stewart of Valleyfield.

DIED.

McPHEE—At De Gros. Marsh on the 18th ult., Bessie McPhee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McPhee, aged 21 years. She was the last survivor of a family of four children, three having died within two years. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents. May her soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At the Parochial Residence, St. Teresa's, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Margaret McDonald, mother of the pastor Rev. I. R. McDonald, aged 84 years. May her soul rest in peace.

McPHEE—At Forest Hill, King's County, on the 19th February, 1910, Mr. William McPhee, in the 94th year of his age.

MUIRHEAD—At Summerside, Feb. 22nd John Muirhead Sr., aged 73.

McAULAY—In this city on the 22nd ult. Mrs. John McLaughly, May her soul rest in peace.

HENDERSON—At her home, Union Road, on Feb. 23rd, 1910, Annie L. Gregor, widow of the late Dr. James Henderson, aged 54.

MASTERS—At Vernon River, on Feb. 25th, 1909, Reuben Masters in his 73rd year.

CABILL—At Farmington on the 22nd ult. Richard Cabill in the 66th year of age, leaving one brother and one sister to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

ROGERS—At Crapaud, on Feb. 27th, Margaret Rogers, relict of the late John Rogers, aged 82 years.

Sad Drowning Accident.

A drowning accident of the saddest and most tragic nature occurred in Charlottetown harbor on Sunday evening last. The victims of the unfortunate tragedy were Mrs. Joseph B. McIntyre, a resident of Rosebank opposite Charlottetown on the south side of the Hillboro, and Mr. McIntyre's servant man Daniel Plasted. The sad affair happened under the following circumstances: On Sunday evening Mrs. McIntyre came over to the city to attend the services in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, the servant man driving the horse. The preacher of the sermon on the occasion was Rev. J. B. McIntyre, her brother in law. Mrs. McIntyre was a niece of Mrs. S. W. McIntyre, of McLeann Bros, merchant sailors, Mr. McLeann and his son had been over to visit his sister Sunday afternoon; so had Mr. Z. McIntyre a brother of Mr. J. B. McIntyre. Between six and seven o'clock all were on the ice, from Southport to the city in two sleighs, a happy party. After the services in the Cathedral Mrs. McIntyre called at her brother's residence on Prince Street, and then left for home about a quarter to nine o'clock. That was the last time she or the servant man were seen alive. They started to drive across the ice by the same track by which they had come over. About 9:30 the night watchman at the Marine wharf heard a call for help, apparently coming from the ice. He answered that he would get assistance as soon as the rescue. He came up the wharf and ran along Water Street to the Labor Union hall. Several men went with him from here to the wharf. All this time the call for help was again and again repeated, by the person in distress. A boat was found on board one of the steamers at the wharf and pushed into the water. Two men boarded the boat and began the search. The cry for help had continued up to the time the boat was about striking the water, when it suddenly ceased. Those in the boat commenced searching, moving along westward in the opening made by the Earl Grey, on her lips in and out of the harbor. After going westward for a couple of hundred yards, they turned back and just about opposite where they had started they noticed a dark object on the edge of the board ice. Approaching they found it was a woman's cap. Immediately they found a woman's body in the water, held upright by her cap and some of her hair that had attached to the ice. She appeared to be dead. She was immediately hoisted to the office on the wharf, a priest and doctors were summoned and every possible effort at resuscitation was exerted; but to no avail. She was beyond human aid. Up to this time the body had not been identified. Rev. J. B. McIntyre was telephoned for to the Palace. When he arrived he found himself face to face with the sad reality that this was his sister-in-law. On Father McIntyre, too, devolved the sad duty of breaking the news to his brother. Investigation on Monday showed that in the darkness and the rain, the horse had left the track and had gone diagonally across the ice just to the shore below Mr. McIntyre's farm. Evidently the occupants of the sleigh found themselves astray, and the horse was turned towards Charlottetown. There was considerable water on the ice and no warning would be given of the great opening already referred to and it seems the horse fell in. Mrs. McIntyre was in back seat of the sleigh and would have just time to get out and onto the ice. She saw the light in front of the Marine wharf and started in the direction of the wharf. Some five chains west of where Mrs. McIntyre was found, Plasted's horse was discovered, and somewhat further west the horse and sleigh were found. There was some evidence of an effort to save the horse. The body of Mrs. McIntyre was taken to the residence of her brother Mr. Sixty McLeann, on Prince Street, where it remained until Monday afternoon, when it was borne to the railway and conveyed west to Richmond Station. Thence a body was taken to her father's home. From there the funeral took place to the cemetery attached to St. Patrick's church at Lot 14, her native parish. Mrs. McIntyre was about 41 years of age. She leaves a disconsolate husband and three young children to mourn. These have the sympathy of the whole community in their sore bereavement. R. I. P.

Grand Trunk Railway System

Low Fares to Pacific Coast

Points, etc., In Effect March 1st to April 15th, 1910.

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Nelson, Hobson, Spokane, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

Proportionately low rates are also offered to

Colorado, Texas, Mexico, Montana.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 p. m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof, as far as the Pacific Coast. Nominal charges made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

For fares, time tables, maps and reliable information, write to

J. QUINLAN, D. P. A., Montreal, Que. March 2nd, 1910-71

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, at a moderate price, his Farm of 75 acres, located on Peake's Road, Lot 52. This is known as the "Wallace" Farm, and fronts on Peake's Road. Fifteen acres of excellent land are cleared, and about twenty acres very easily cleared. The remainder is covered with hard and softwood. There is on the farm a house 20 feet by 16 in good condition. For terms and full particulars apply to

PATRICK J. WALSH, Byrn's Road, Lot 39. Jan. 26, 1910-1f

\$50 Scholarships

Free To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Pri.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

JOB WORK!

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

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Probate Court, 10th Edward VII., A. D. 1910.

By Estate of Frederick A. McDonald, late of Mt. Vernon, in Queen's County, in the said Province, Master Mariner, deceased, testate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Esq., Judge of Probate, &c., &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or other person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Alexander Matheson and Duncan Morrison, both of Mt. Vernon, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Executors of the last will and testament of the said Frederick A. McDonald, praying that hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1910, next coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and approved as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Mr. A. A. McLean, Proctor for said Petitioners. And I hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in a newspaper published in Charlottetown for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: to-wit: namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, and on the public schools at Mt. Vernon and elsewhere in the said County, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this Nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1910, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign.

A. A. McLEAN, C. C., Proctor. (Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate Judge of Probate. Feb. 23, 1910-41

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution do me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Henry S. Poole against Owen McKearney, deceased, I have taken and seized all the estate, right title and interest of which said Owen McKearney was seized or possessed in his lifetime, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Lot or Township Number Thirty-seven, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stake fixed in the north shore of the Hillboro River, in the eastern boundary of Lawrence Barrett's farm; thence running north two degrees west along the said eastern boundary for the distance of one hundred and thirty-one chains and forty links, or to the southern boundary of Eliza Anderson's farm; thence along said last mentioned boundary east two degrees north the distance of seven chains and thirty links; thence by a line running south two degrees east and parallel with said Lawrence Barrett's eastern boundary to the shore of Hillboro River aforesaid; thence along the shore north-westerly to the place of commencement, making and including one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

And I hereby give public notice that I will on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, set up and sell at public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said Writ, being the sum of two hundred and five dollars and ninety-seven cents, together with interest from February 14th, A. D. 1910, on one hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, February 16th, A. D. 1910.

William E. Bentley, Plaintiff's Attorney. Feb. 23, 1910-41

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders will be received till noon Monday, March 28, 1910.

For the erection of a building to serve as a Roman Catholic Orphanage

Near St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty.

Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Mr. C. B. Chappel, Architect, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Joseph L. McCullough, Summerside.

All materials to be supplied by contractor.

Tenders should be marked "Far Roman Catholic Orphanage," and addressed to, Reverend Laughlin J. McDonald, City Hospital, Charlottetown.

The committee in charge does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. Feb. 14, 1910. Feb. 16,

How We Keep Time

Reformation of the Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582.—Time is that general idea we have of continuous or successive existence. It can be subdivided, and is measured by any regularly recurring phenomenon.

The division of time into months was based on the phases of the moon, that is, the time it takes the moon to assume the same shape again in the sky, which is about thirty days.

The solar year is the period of time it takes the earth to complete one revolution in its orbit around the sun, three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-six seconds.

There is also another year called the civil year, the year marked out in the calendars. This calendar year is merely an arbitrary subdivision of the solar year into convenient divisions of days, months and seasons.

When the first important calendar was devised by some one, supposed to have been Romulus, the exact length of the solar year was not known. Indeed it was not definitely known when Julius Caesar computed his calendar, although the researches of Hipparchus three hundred years before had come within a few minutes of the exact length of the solar year.

It was, however, known with mathematical exactness when Pope Gregory XIII. constructed the modern calendar in 1582. So on account of lack of knowledge of the exact length of the solar year and the practical difficulties that arise in subdividing, a non-divisible quantity, like three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-six seconds, into such a way that the calendar year should always begin at the same time of the solar year, and also so that there should be an equitable distribution of the three hundred and sixty-five days and a fraction among the twelve months, we can readily see that a perfect calendar was an impossibility much before 1582.

The calendars of all European nations have been borrowed from that of the Romans. As a matter of fact, Russia up till this year used the calendar devised by Julius Caesar. Romulus is said to have divided the year into ten months, including in all three hundred and four days. It is not known how a remaining sixty-one days and a fraction were disposed of.

To ancient Roman year began with March, and contained some names, September, October, November, and December, of our own months. July and August were called Quintilis and Sextilis, their present appellations having been bestowed upon them in compliment to Julius Caesar and Augustus.

Numa, the first Roman king, added two months to the year, January and February. In 452 B. C., the Decemvirs ordered the months to be made up of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately, to correspond to the synodic revolutions of the moon. The civil year then contained three hundred and fifty-four days. One day was added to make the number odd and the year consisted then of three hundred and fifty-five days. This differed from the solar year by ten, whole days and a fraction. To make the Roman calendar year equal to the solar, Numa ordered an additional, or intercalary, month to be inserted every second year, consisting of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately. The mean length of each year was three hundred and sixty-four days.

By this arrangement the year was too short by one day and a fraction. This error averaging at least one day every year amounted to over twenty-four days in twenty-four years, to correct which it was ordered that every third period of eight years each, instead of the customary four intercalary months, ninety days in all, should contain only three intercalary months, consisting of twenty-two days each. The mean length of the year was thus reduced to 35 1/2 days, which still left the Roman calendar year eleven

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

It is a common error to suppose that the acid condition of the blood is due to the action of the kidneys, and that the remedy is to be found in the use of diuretics.

minutes and fourteen seconds longer than the solar year. This error, small as it seems, amounted to a day in every one hundred and twenty-eight years.

Owing to the negligence of the pagan priest who had charge of Numa's calendar this almost perfect Roman calendar became unworkable.

By assigning a greater or lesser number of days to the intercalary months they were enabled to prolong the term of magistracies, or hasten the annual elections. So little care had been taken to regulate it that at the time of Julius Caesar the equinox in the calendar differed from the solar—that is, the time it actually took place—by three months, so that the winter months were carried back into autumn and the autumn months into summer.

The vernal equinox—the time in the spring of the year when the days and nights are of equal length—is that landmark in the solar year whereby the civil year is gauged. A mistake in the civil year is thus very easily seen, for when the calendar states that the equinox will be on such a day and when the equinox actually happens on a different day the error is apparent.

To correct the error of three months that had accumulated in the Roman calendar, Julius Caesar assisted by Sosigenes restored the time of the equinox in the calendar and fixed the mean length of the year at 365 1/4 days. The three hundred and sixty-five days were divided among twelve months, and got rid of the fraction of one-fourth of a day by decreeing that every fourth year should have three hundred and sixty-six days.

The Julian calendar commenced with the first of January of the forty-sixth year B. C. and of the seven hundred and eighth from the foundation of the city. Caesar's arrangement of the number of days in each of the twelve months was simpler than that of the preceding calendar. January, March, May, July, September and November had each thirty-one days and the others thirty, excepting February, which in common years had twenty-nine and every fourth year thirty days.

To gratify the vanity of Augustus, August was given as many days as July, named after Julius Caesar, by taking a day from February and giving it to August. Furthermore, in order that three months of thirty-one days each might not come together, September and November were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one days were given to October and December.

At first these regulations of Caesar were not sufficiently understood by the pagans, who intercalated a day every third instead of every fourth year, which at the end of thirty-six years aggregated an error of three days which Augustus remedied. But even then, as originally devised, the Julian calendar year of three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days exceeded the real solar year by eleven minutes and fourteen seconds which, as stated before, amounted to an error of one day in every one hundred and twenty-eight years. This error became apparent by the shifting of the equinox. When the Julian calendar was first published the vernal equinox fell on March 25. At the Council of Nice in 325 it receded four days to the 21st of March, and in 1582 it had retrograded to the 11th of March.

To remedy this error in the Julian calendar, Pope Gregory XIII. suppressed ten days by calling the 5th of October, 1582, the 15th of October. This remedied, for the time being, the error of ten days which had accumulated, because the Julian calendar year was eleven minutes and fourteen seconds longer than the solar year.

To remedy this error in the Julian calendar, Pope Gregory XIII. suppressed ten days by calling the 5th of October, 1582, the 15th of October. This remedied, for the time being, the error of ten days which had accumulated, because the Julian calendar year was eleven minutes and fourteen seconds longer than the solar year.

To remedy this error in the Julian calendar, Pope Gregory XIII. suppressed ten days by calling the 5th of October, 1582, the 15th of October. This remedied, for the time being, the error of ten days which had accumulated, because the Julian calendar year was eleven minutes and fourteen seconds longer than the solar year.

The Bold Mr. Baxter.

There died January 7th, at his house in North London, the Rev. Michael Baxter, clergyman of the Church of England, popularly known as "Baxter the Prophet."

At least ten times in the last forty years he confidently fixed the date of the general judgment and lived to see it pass by. He was a bold interpreter of Apocalyptic prophecy, and, as usual with such people, found his key to the problem of the world's end in discovering the number 666 in the names of various public characters written in Greek letters.

Napoleon III. the unfortunate Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon, General Boulanger and Prince Victor Bonaparte were successively identified as the "Beast, No. 666." When the lapse of time showed his dates were wrong, and the passing away of the men he had marked with the mystic number proved that he had blundered, he began again with a new series of interpretations.

He had a considerable following, and the newspaper in which each week he published his views had an enormous circulation, and became a valuable property. Once this paper gave striking proof that the "Prophet's" views of the future were very limited. In order that it might reach the remotest subscribers on the Saturday morning, he printed it in the middle of the week.

When the King's coronation was first arranged Mr. Baxter, with a journalist's intelligent anticipation of coming events, brought out his paper with a report of the ceremony and a picture of the King's entry into the city after the event. Some thousands of copies were already on the way to subscribers when the coronation was suddenly postponed because the King was in the hands of the surgeons.

But there was the faked record in print and picture showing things that should have happened but at the last moment failed to occur. Mr. Baxter calmly went on with his paper, prophesying the exact date of the world's end, after showing he could not foresee the events of the next three days. And his subscribers took him at his valuation and went on buying his every varying Apocalyptic prophecies. There is a large market for this curious literature in England. One of the most virulent of the anti-Catholic weeklies is full of it every week end.—A. H. A., in "America."

In addressing the Federation of Women's Clubs at Cleveland last week, Rev. Francis P. Moran, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, declared that the civilization of today is going downward. "Unless this tendency is stopped," he said, "I fear the consequences. We are sleeping on our arms. We point to our libraries and our public institutions to show that we are progressing and we do not realize the extent of existing evils."

Father Moran's talk was upon "The Tenement Problem," but he also touched upon the subject of immoral theatrical productions, of picture shows and penny arcades which exhibit objectionable pictures. The overcrowding of the cities and the desire to make money he considered as responsible for the deplorable housing conditions of the poor in every city in the country.

"Many old houses in Cleveland," he said, "contain families of seven or eight. They live in two or three rooms. Sometimes eight or nine people sleep in one room, often with no outside window. Such places are the breeding ground of crime and disease, and instead of trying to wipe out the causes, we are complacently building work-houses, penal institutions, poor-houses and insane asylums for the products of our city conditions. The Associated Charities, the Humane Society and other like organizations are working only on the surface. Not one of them has yet gone down to the cause. Corrective legislation, honest, and of the right kind, should be the first step, and then law enforcement in regard to the building code and other legislation."

Father Moran deplored the rush to the cities and said that although this was something which could not be controlled, every effort should be made to direct the flood of immigrants into the rural districts.

Representative F. Barton Harrison, of New York, made a speech in Congress, on January 8th, in which he defended the good name of Belgium against the charges contained in the reported atrocities in the Congo Free State. "I have taken occasion to say," he stated, "that I believe that the reported atrocities in the Congo Free State were due mainly to the actions of one native tribe fighting another, and that the Belgians, instead of being responsible for any of these outrages, had done a great deal to put a stop to them. Notably was this the case in the extermination of the Arab slave trade by the late King Leopold, a seemingly impossible task successfully carried out at his private expense. I have also had occasion to express my firm conviction that the agitation directed against the Bel-

Suffered Terrible Pains

From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stiches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Douglas A. McLean, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."

gentians in Great Britain was due to a desire on the part of the latter country to appropriate to itself the vast territories of the Congo Free State, both on account of the natural resources there and because that territory offered to the British the best opportunity for the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railway.

Under these circumstances, I felt called upon to enter an earnest protest against the action of our Department of State in presenting its note of last year to the Belgian Government. Secretary Root was led by the British into an attempt to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.—America.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE. St. Joseph, P. P., 18th Aug., 1900.

"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?" "Merely telegraph them: Examination over. Nothing new!"

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

George—"Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling?" Darling—"No, George; but you're too good for any other girl."

Muscular Rheumatism. Mr. 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."

I haven't seen anything of Brown for several months. What's the matter?" "Nothing. He's got a job now where he doesn't have to sell anything."

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

Startled Visitor—"Gracious! What's that? Must be an earthquake! The plaster is falling too! Mild Mater—"Oh, no! It's just the boys. Two of them are sick in bed today."

"Have you ever wondered about your husband's past?" "Dear me, no; I have all I can do in taking care of his present and worrying about his future."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

Was All Run Down. Weighed 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 145.

Mrs. M. McGann, Delee Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 145 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble. The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 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.

School Books AND School Supplies All the authorized School and College Books In Stock and Sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES. An immense range of School Supplies, in Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Erasers, Crayons, Rulers, Fountain Pens (all prices), Note Papers, Foolscap, Shorthand Books, Practice Books, Slates, Envelopes, Ink Stands, etc., etc. Cash Discount to all. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CARTER & CO., Ltd., Queen St., Market Square, Charlottetown.

ROBERT PALMER & CO., Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory, Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc. Our Specialties Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home industry. ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler WE HAVE IN STOCK For the Summer Trade a fine selection of TEMPERANCE DRINKS! FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc. If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you. DROP IN AND INSPECT. JAMES KELLY & CO. June 23, 1909—3m

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. A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2t

\$50 Scholarships Free To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it? An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc. Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Pri. FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

This is the trademark which is found on every bottle of the genuine Scott's Emulsion the standard Cod Liver Oil preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send 10c, name of paper and this ad. for our Beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny. SCOTT & BOWNE 126 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.