

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911

Vol. XL, N 11

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c. &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.



For New Buildings

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.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN.
June 15, 1910-11



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With
These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS
PLAIN RINGS
GEM RINGS

MAIL ORDERS for Goods or
Watch Repairs promptly at-
tended to

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

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

SILVERWARE — The best
quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

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

SODA DRINKS.

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova
Scotia Apples.

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

A READY SELLER.

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

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 35 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

St. Peter Was Bishop of Rome and Pious is His Successor.

(Sermon by Rev. J. E. Johnston.)

"Blessed art thou, Simon Bar Jona; because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to thee: That thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the Keys of the Kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. XVI. 17-19.)

Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ my dear friends, had one grand purpose in His Sacred Heart when He lived on earth and that purpose was to establish by His life and by His death, a living Church which, when the clouds of heaven should have hidden the glory of His transfigured face from the eyes of men, might stand before the world as His representative, might bear on her unwrinkled brow the crown of His beauty and of His power and in her heart that tender affection for men that burned in his own. He cast His eyes around Him for men who might be worthy instruments for so great a purpose, and above all for one man who would bear upon himself the whole weight of the structure which His Divine hand would build for the salvation of men. He wanted a man to whom His Divine Wisdom could say: "thou art not a wavering heart which the world can turn away from a high purpose, over which the flesh can throw the spell of its allurements, which the devil can surprise and conquer in its hour of weakness. No, thou art a rock and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Such a man He found engaged in fishing on the lake of Tiberias, seeking his daily food from the uncertain waters: such a man He found in Simon, and He laid His hand upon him, and He drew him from the crowd and placed him amid the press of men on the highways of the world, placed him upon the throne so lifted above all the throes of earth that his name can never be forgotten. Nearly 2000 years have rolled away since then but firm and unshaken in his power and in his might Simon, the son of John, whose name Christ changed to Peter, still stands forth in his successor, before the eyes of the world, as the ruler of the Kingdom of God upon earth, or the Vice of Jesus Christ, Our Lord. "Simon dost thou, but Peter I have called thee, for thou art the rock upon which I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. XVI. 18.)

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

But what has all this to do with the question: Was St. Peter in Rome? It has this to do with it, my dear friends. The Catholic Church is a fact, one of the most extraordinary facts of the present and of history and it must be accounted for. It is also a fact that its seat and its centre has always been in Rome because the first in the line of its Supreme Pontiffs lived and suffered death there in the year 67 during the prosecution of Nero. This was the universal belief of all Christians for 1500 years just as it was the universal belief that St. Paul was beheaded there though of this latter fact there is not one word in Scripture. Dr. Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, in his history of the Christian Church, says that "the presence of St. Peter in Rome was the universal belief of Christendom till the Reformation. It was denied first in the interest of orthodox Protestantism against Romanism by U. Velasco in 1520." And he continues, "it is the uniform tradition of the eastern and western churches that Peter presided the Gospel in Rome and suffered martyrdom there in the Neronian persecution." Is not this conclusive evidence, my dear friends, of the belief of all Christian peoples for 1500 years? And how much more valuable it is coming from such a source, coming from Dr. Schaff, a member of various historical and literary societies in Europe and America, an active promoter of the Evangelical Alliance, president of the American Bible Revision Committee, and professor of literature in the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. What purpose, I ask, my dear friends, could the early Christians have in representing St. Peter as living and dying in Rome if he did not live and die there? Suppose he had lived and died in Antioch where he fixed his first See, or in Babylon, on the Nile, or on the Euphrates, what would follow? Only this that the line of Pontiffs, his successors, would have come down from one or the other of these places. Only this and nothing more. This constant tradition for 1500 years throws the Onus probandi—the burden of the proof—on those who deny it and consequently our separated brethren, instead of beginning with a denial and calling for proof of St. Peter being in Rome, must begin with the tradition and prove that the tradition itself is false. An impossible task, my dear friends, and one that has been tried and tried in vain.

But let us now consider the testimonies that prove St. Peter to have been Bishop of Rome. Although we do not find Holy Scripture an explicit mention of St. Peter being in Rome, yet there is a verse in which this city is not named and which nevertheless proves that he was there. This verse occurs at the end of St. Peter's first Epistle and runs as follows: "The church that is in Babylon, elected together with you, saluteth you and so does my son Mark." Now, according to the secret style of the Christians in those days by Babylon Rome was understood. It was in compliance with this usage that St. John in the Apocalypse called Rome Babylon. "Babylon, the great, the mother of the fornications and the abominations of the earth." From the time of the Babylonian captivity says Calmet, in his dictionary of the Bible, "the name Babylon became symbolic among the Jews for the state of suffering and calamity." And he adds: "As the capital in which all the corruptions of idolatry were concentrated Babylon, in the Revelations of St. John, is put symbolically for Rome, at that time the chief seat and capital of heathenism." Remember, my dear friends, that St. Peter was a Jew and in writing his first Epistle he dated it Babylon for the same reason that St. John called it Babylon in the Apocalypse. Is it not sufficiently clear, my dear friends? Listen then, to the direct and positive testimony of Papias, Bishop of Hieropolis in Perygia a-

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Remove this fact, and the books of the New Testament would be justly considered as exaggerated fables, fit only to be classed with the records of heathen mythology. If we did not witness the consequences of the wonderful events recorded in the books of the New Testament we would be forced to the conclusion that they were dreams of a disordered imagination, but when we recognize the fact that these events have changed the course of human society, that from their date society turned into a new channel in which it has continued for nearly 2000 years and in which we find ourselves today, we are forced to the conclusion that the events just as narrated took place and thus it is that the present condition verify the past events which brought them about.

Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes: "I have used your Lax-Liver Pills. I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one box I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per box, or 50 cents for 2 boxes, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"A very young person doesn't care what any one thinks of him."
"Yes, I have noticed that."
"And today I heard an elderly lady say that she had got so old that she doesn't care what people think of her."

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."

"Sary, Billy?"
"What?"
"What makes you do it?"
"Do what?"
"Aw, give the candy talk to them girls."
"Cause they live on our street."

Sprained Arm.

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

"Has Brown any business sense?"
"Lots of it."
"But his wife had to run a military establishment to support him."
"Well, not every man has sense enough to pick out that kind of a wife."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A man of wealth and station
Who keeps a maid and cook
Can find a poor relation
If he will take a look.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"He is always shooting off his mouth."
"Is that so?"
"Yes."
"Should think he'd be afraid."
"Of what?"
"Getting his head blown off."

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.

"Pa, lend Uncle George your match key, quick."
"What for, my son?"
"He says he is all run down."

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimby, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by increasing a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Our Provincial Finances.

The Provincial Auditor's report on the public accounts of this Province for the financial year ended Sept. 30th, 1910, tabled in the Legislature on Saturday last, shows that our Provincial Government are admirably sustaining their reputation as promoters of debt, deficits and deception, so far as the business of the Province is concerned.

The report shows that the receipts of the Province for the fiscal year in question were \$375,151.32, while the expenditure amounted to \$403,205.65, thus leaving a deficit on the year's financial transactions of \$28,154.33. The Government call part of their annual ordinary expenditure, and another part capital expenditure; but it does not matter how you may designate your expenditure so long as it exceeds your income, the result is the same, a deficit. This division into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is only a trick of the Government to conceal from the people, as far as possible, the amount of their annually recurring deficits. Taking only what the Government calls ordinary expenditure, and leaving out for the moment the so called capital expenditure, the deficit is \$7,733.89. In the face of these figures it is certainly most extraordinary to hear a member of the Government stand up in his place in the House, as Hon. G. E. Hughes did on Friday night, and coolly state that we had a surplus.

Deficits are nothing new for the Liberal Government that have been in office in this Province for the past twenty years. They have had an annual deficit during all these years, ranging in amount from \$12,000 all the way to \$120,000. This is their financial record during their two decades of power; and this, be it remembered, in the face of their solemn declaration, when assuming office, that the era of deficits must cease. Are the people perfectly satisfied with such scandalous and disastrous financial mismanagement?

Such reckless and outrageous financial management could have but one result, as the least observant can readily understand, the saddling upon us of an enormous Provincial debt. When the Liberals attained power in this Province twenty years ago, the public debt amounted to \$128,000. A hue and cry was raised against this trifling indebtedness and from one end of the Province to the other the Liberals raised their hands in holy horror. Let but the Liberals attain power, they said, and all this would be changed, revenue and expenditure would meet, and henceforth we would have a clean sheet. This shibboleth had its effect; the Liberals gained power, and entered upon their promised financial regeneration of our Province. How have they redeemed their pledges? how have they kept their promises? Their own records: the official blue books: the sworn statements of the scandalous, disastrous, humiliating tale. The Auditors report for the last fiscal year now under review, places the Provincial debt at \$877,356.82. We may be sure the debt is more than these figures indicate; but taking the Government's own showing, it is surely bad enough. These figures prove that the Provincial debt has been increased by the Liberal Government to the extent of \$749,356.82. This is how the Liberal Government redeemed their pre-

election promises: this is how they wiped out the era of deficits, this is how they made revenue and expenditure meet. Does this financial record strengthen the present Liberal Government in the confidence and affections of the people?

The Provincial debt is made up in this way: Debenture debt, less sinking fund, \$731,507.75; Loans account \$70,134.76; due Banks \$75,714.31. The total debenture debt is \$808,000; but the sinking fund account shows \$76,492.25, which subtracted from the face value of the debentures reduces the amount to \$731,507.75, as above stated. The Government's record in the matter of debentures is just as discreditable and unreliable as that of any other phase of their financial management. In 1891 the first debentures were issued. They amounted to \$185,000. That was to be the first and last and only issue of debentures by the Government. The Premier of that day, Mr. Frederick Peters, when presenting this matter to the Legislature, declared these debentures were for the purpose of funding all the debt against the Province at that date, and for effecting some repairs to the Provincial Building. After that ends were to meet, we would have a clear sheet and everything would be lovely. From that day to this the Government have continued issuing debentures until the obligation thereby incurred by the Province has reached \$808,000, as above stated. Is that entirely satisfactory to the electorate of this Province?

According to the Auditors report, the amount due Banks on Sept. 30, was \$75,714.31, as above stated. This is \$34,733.75 more than was due the Banks a year previously. That is to say the Government increased the adverse balance at the Banks between Sept. 30, 1909, and Sept. 30, 1910, to the tune of \$34,733.75 while the Loans account remained almost stationary, being reduced by only about \$5,000. The two items of floating debt Banks and Loans account amounted to \$145,849.07, at the close of the last fiscal year, according to the Auditors report, as compared with \$117,794.74. The difference between these two sets of figures constitutes the deficit on last year's transactions, and they show that the Government, like the lobster, are advancing backwards.

We now come to the item of interest, a matter of the greatest importance, as it fairly measures the Provincial debt. The evolution and expansion of the annual interest charge under our Liberal Government have been quite in keeping with their scandalous recklessness in every other particular. The interest charge last year, according to the Auditors report was \$36,642.62. This is an increase of \$2,486.99, over the interest charge for the year ended Sept. 30, 1909, and an increase of \$33,945.18, over the interest charge for the last year for which the previous Conservative Government are responsible. Surely all will admit that an increase in the annual interest charge from \$2,607.44 to \$36,642.62 is most startling for a Government that promised to wipe out deficits and make revenue and expenditure meet. In this, as in every other particular, the Government have admirably sustained their record for doing what they promised not to do, and in absolutely failing to accomplish what they agreed to perform. This \$36,642.62 does not include interest accruing on loans, no doubt a considerable amount. The Government have much to say about the \$70,000 increase of subsidy, which they did absolutely nothing to se-

cure; but what is the good of getting increases to our revenue, if it is to be gobbled up in interest? The interest charge of last year absorbs \$1,642.62 more than one half of the increase of \$70,000 to our subsidy. No matter what increases of revenue the present Government receive, the deficits continue, the Provincial debt constantly rolls up and the interest charge annually increases; and yet there are members and supporters of the Government with sufficient temerity to say that a surplus has been arrived at. Could political assurance go further?

While the Government, in flagrant violation of their pre-election promises and pledges, were thus multiplying deficits; accumulating a huge public debt and annually increasing the interest charge, they did not fail to pile the agony onto the people by way of taxation. They taxed the living and the dead, and everything they could lay their hands on. Last year they collected over \$81,000 in taxes of different kinds, and altogether they have collected over a million dollars in taxes. All this in violation of the pledge, solemnly given, that "the day of taxation was far off." During their twelve years of office the Conservative Government collected altogether only about \$82,000 in taxes. But these Liberals, who bitterly inveighed against them and denounced them in unmeasured terms for everything they did, have coolly ground out of the people over \$90,000 more taxes than their opponents collected during their whole term of office.

There are many other phases of the Liberal Government's financial record deserving of condemnation, they will receive attention later. Enough has been said to show how utterly the Government have failed to redeem their plighted word and honor; how scandalously they have prostituted the responsible trust they assumed, and how flagrantly they have abused the confidence reposed in them. The evidence cited against them is gleaned from their own public reports; the information which convicts them is presented by their own sworn officials; out of their own mouths they stand condemned. The indictment against the Government is complete and should consign them to irrevocable political ostracism.

In the Ottawa House of Commons on the 8th. Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition challenged the Government, in view of the setback received in the United States Congress, to suspend discussion and hold an election on the reciprocity. The Government refused, a vote was taken and the Government lost two men. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Lloyd Harris, Mr. German was not present when the vote was taken; but he afterwards stated that if he had been in the House at the time he would have voted for the amendment and against the Government. Mr. Gilbert, Nationalist voted with the Opposition, immediately afterwards Mr. Lloyd Harris made a speech against the agreement and formally announced his defection from the Government ranks. Incidentally, Mr. Harris made a very direct charge of bad faith against Mr. Wilfred Laurier. He had been deluged with letters and other communications from persons who were apprehensive lest something of the sort was about to be done. He had trusted to the premier's assurance that there would be no tariff revision without investigation by a commission, and had, on the strength of these, told those who spoke to him that they need have no fear.

Sessional Notes.

The Opposition in the Legislature showed up to splendid advantage in the discussion on the address in reply to the Lieut. Governor's speech. They had far the best of the argument; they presented a solid front and kept the Government on the defensive from the start. As a matter of fact the speakers on the Government side were more nervous and apologetic than ever before. It is quite needless to state that Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Prowse and Mr. Dobie acquitted themselves admirably in the debate. These are tried and experienced debaters in the House. But in Mr. Dewar, the junior member for Cardigan, the Opposition have a splendid acquisition. His speech was admirable, and evoked not only abundant applause; but much favorable comment even from the Government side. It was earnest and eloquent and telling in its effect. It had the right ring.

On Wednesday the 8th. the House met at 3.30. After prayers and reading of the Journal, Mr. McPhee rose to move the House into Committee on the address in reply to the Speech, with which his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, had opened the session. He spoke for about fifteen minutes, and considering what he had to speak about, he certainly showed that bashfulness is not his greatest asset. Dr. Warburton seconded the address and spoke somewhat longer than the mover.

Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition followed. He extended the usual congratulations to the mover and the seconder. He remarked, that considering how little was in the Speech to which they had to reply and that neither of the speakers is a farmer, they both did remarkably well. He fully concurred in all that had been said about King Edward the VII. and his successor King George V. Too much could not be said in praise of King Edward the Peacemaker, who was a King among Kings. He expressed his surprise, however, that the Speech contained no reference to the Coronation of King George, to take place in the near future. He considered this a most grave omission. Discussing the paragraph relating to our representation in the House of Commons, he severely criticised the conduct of those responsible for the long continued vacancy in the Senate consequent upon the death of Senator Ferguson. Next he animadverted most severely on the injustice so long allowed to continue regarding the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. Why is this scandalous injustice allowed to long continue? he asked. Our position in the matter of Senate representation is deplorable. In consequence of death and illness we have only one Senator capable of taking part in the deliberations in the Senate at Ottawa. Are some of the Commoners from this Province seeking promotion to the Senate or in some other direction? If that is the case it is an outrageous and scandalous imposition.

Taking up the paragraphs relating to agriculture, he admitted that we were prospering agriculturally; but were our farmers receiving from the department of agriculture here all that they are entitled to? He did not think so. In the matter of seed fairs he thought very little credit was due the Government or its department of agriculture. The impetus that had of late been given to these fairs, was due, principally, he thought, to enterprising farmers and business men, in Prince County and other parts of the Province, who lent their aid to the promotion of these fairs. Taking up the experimental farm established by the Dominion Government, he drew a comparison between this farm and the Local Government model farm. The Provincial Government farm was a much better farm than the other; "the Commissioner of Agriculture, in charge of the Local Government farm, shows in his report, that 80 bushels of oats to the acre on an average was what was produced thereon last year. At the same time, the head of the Dominion Experimental farm set out in his report that he had produced, in the one year, oats at the rate of 76 bushels to the acre. Why the remarkable discrepancy between these two farms? If the reports are true, it would seem to indicate that, lamentable incapacity on the part

of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Continuing his arraignment of the Agricultural department he pointed out many other remarkable shortcomings therein.

In the matter of immigration coming to the Province from the old country, he was pleased to know that something had been done of late. He believed that some good immigrants had arrived here. He would be pleased to know from the Commissioner of Agriculture just how these people had progressed since their arrival, how many of them had remained, how many of them returned. He pointed out that the Opposition had always been in favor of bringing in immigrants from the old country.

Referring to the matter of school books he pointed out that the Premier of New Brunswick had since last session, made additional reductions in the price of school books in that Province. What has our Government done in this line, since last session? Mr. Matheson showed that when Premier Hazard wanted assistance in this matter, he went to Premier Whitney of Ontario, a Conservative, the head of a Government not in line. That is what he has to do everytime he wants a favor. He does not go to Governments in line, he always goes to a Conservative Premier and a Conservative Government, and always gets what he wants. What is the reason, the Speech contained no reference to education? As a matter of fact, the Speech was more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it contained. Why was there no mention of our fisheries, he asked. This was a matter of importance to this Province, second only to agriculture. Next he called attention to the statements made in the House of Commons, by Mr. A. B. Warburton. He quoted Mr. Warburton's statement that our whole oyster fishery should be handed over to the Dominion Government. He considered this a very grave matter, and we are entitled to information from the Government concerning it. Was this whole important industry to be allowed to go to destruction? Mr. Matheson here read from the speeches of the Lieut. Governor, at the opening of the Legislative Sessions, in the years, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, all setting forth that the matter of the fishery award was about to be settled and that our treasury was to be well filled as a consequence. But now we have, not only no fulfillment; but not even any promise of any results from this source. On the contrary, we have evidence from the remarks of Mr. A. B. Warburton, that what ever rights we still have may be taken from us and given over to the Dominion. Surely such conduct as this is not in accord with the pretended determination of the present Government to press our claims against the Federal Government. Why is the speech silent on all these claims and other important matters? Surely independent members on the Government side are not satisfied to be glomorphed regarding these important matters, because those whose duty it is to push these claims are subsidized by the authorities at Ottawa.

Mr. Matheson aroused no little amusement, by his description of the peripatations of the commissioner of Public Works in the Cardigan district just about the time of the by-election last summer. He was accompanied on that occasion by a "Cook," who promised, doubtless on the Commissioner's authority, the same road and bridge contracts to as many as applied for them or whose votes they hoped to get. Cook of North Pole fame came about as near reaching his goal, as the famous Cook accompanying the Commissioner of Public Works to Cardigan succeeded in his undertaking on this occasion.

Mr. Matheson closed his speech by reference to the failure of the Government to make any reference in the speech to the late Mr. Laird, who was not only a member of the House; but deputy Speaker. This omission, Mr. Matheson considered a grave want of courtesy. It was in striking contrast with the procedure usual on similar occasions. Premier Hazard followed and was speaking at six o'clock when the House adjourned to Friday afternoon.

On Friday 9th. the House met at 3.30. After the usual routine the Leader of the Opposition continued his speech on the ad-

dress. Referring to the old stock farm he informed the House that it had been turned over to the Hospital for the Insane, and that a good stock was kept there and that a good crop had been raised on the farm last season. He said that, with the exception of two men, all the work on the farm had been done by the inmates of the Asylum. All the milk required for the institution had been supplied from the farm; also, a considerable part of the meat. He thought the Government was deserving of considerable credit in the matter of securing immigrants for the Province from the old country. He said the Provincial Government was paying a small sum for expense in this matter. He took credit to the Government for their work in the matter of school books. He anticipated that some success might yet follow regarding the question of our representation in the House of Commons. He hoped some good would result from the operations of the commission on education. It was a matter for the people, he said; because the improvements outlined in the report meant a large increase of expenditure. He said that the question of the oyster fisheries would be considered by the House before the session ended. The Premier admitted that no particular steps regarding our claims against the Federal Government had been taken since last session. He confessed that nothing had been accomplished regarding our claim of the fishery award and he could not hold out any hope in this matter.

Mr. Dewar followed the Premier. In his opening remarks he alluded to the many able men who had preceded him in the representation of his district. Alluding to the election at which he had been returned, he remarked that the Commissioner of Public Works was visiting in the Cardigan district for the benefit of his health and was bountiful in despatching benefactions. He is much given to this manner of good works so long as it is at the public expense. Alluding to the Premier's remarks concerning the question of representation in the House of Commons he was pleased to notice that a change had come over the spirit of his dream. It was not so long since the Premier had alluded to the matter as an "infernal swindle." He was surprised to hear the Premier say the Government had nothing to do with the matter of filling Senate vacancies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said some years ago, that the Liberal Premier of Ontario was not to be trusted in this matter. He had said at Summerside on the previous days. Our fisheries should be protected and carefully guarded. He combated the contention of the Government that our roads were in good condition. This was no true; our roads were in a wretched condition. Moreover, so long as the Government continue their present method of road-making, we would not have good roads. So far as the change in the taxation of our farm lands are concerned, matters were now worse in this particular than they were previously. Instead of being an adjustment, it was a dislocation, a confusion and an injustice. He made a feeble allusion to the late Mr. Laird and concluded by strongly advocating the introduction of the bill. He was followed by Hon. G. E. Hughes.

Mr. Wyatt continued the debate for the Opposition. He showed that the Opposition were in favor of a system of road-making open to all competitors. He read the resolution having this end in view which the Opposition had proposed and which every member of the Government voted against. He pointed out that Hon. Mr. Hughes who had now so much to say about road-making, just session spoke in favor of improved transportation and moved a resolution on that matter. The Hon. gentleman on that occasion pointed out that the Steam Navigation Company was the stumbling block in the way of reduced transportation rates. But he showed his insincerity and inconsistency when he came to appoint a committee on that matter; or one of the Committee was Hon. Mr. Richards the largest shareholder in the Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Wyatt brought up the pending question which Mr. Hughes had briefly referred to in his speech. His explanation of the conduct of Mr. Hughes in this matter when he was a delegate to Ottawa showed up Mr. Hughes in a very unenviable light and he became very uneasy. He was a month or longer that he kept holding up and attempting to explain. Mr. Wyatt's exposure of his inconsistency and inaction in these matters was complete. He next took up the question of the claim in the fishery award. The Government for years had dragged this question before the public and pretended to be on the eve of receiving a large amount of money from this source; but now they admit that they have no hope of getting anything from this claim. Considering that this claim was in view of an agreement entered into by this Province before we entered Confederation, the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia can have no possible right to a party to our demands in this matter. The Commissioner of Agriculture and other members of the Government take credit for everything done on the spur. A part of the stock farm had been given to the Lunatic Asylum, and this had been so well farmed that the Commissioner considered the best thing he could do was to get out and turn the whole farm over to the Lunatics. Now he tells us the work had been so well done by those lunatics that the Commissioner is not in it at all. The conclusion to be drawn is that the lunatics understand agricultural science better than the Hon. Commissioner. Mr. Wyatt next showed how the Government had dispensed with the professional assistance of the previous Conservative Government and replaced the practical text book on chemistry by one of very much less practical use. This latter text book is the one used at McGill, not for the advancement of agriculture in this Province. How unfortunate were the results were set forth in the report of Mr. Samuel Read, when he was Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Wyatt read this report to the confusion of the Government. The Commissioner of Agriculture was like the old man in the bear story. When the old woman killed the bear, the old man came to the front and said "well done you killed the bear." When the farmers of the Province had made splendid progress in their calling, the commissioner who has done nothing, come to the front and take all the credit to the Government and his own department in particular. In conclusion he pointed out how absolutely the Government had failed in the matter of pressing our

claims. Mr. Comiskey followed for the Government.

Mr. Prowse commenced speaking at 10.30. He showed that the Commissioner of Public Works had made an erroneous statement when he accused the Conservatives of being the cause of our reduction of our representation in the House of Commons. The terms on which we entered Confederation were arranged by Messrs. Laird and Haythorne. The Conservatives who afterwards went to Ottawa, secured an increased annual money and by no other change was made in the terms. The Government, he pointed out, had been most remiss in the prosecution of our claims against the Federal authorities. The matter of immigration was most important and he was pleased to see it vigorously encouraged by the Government. A prime factor in inducing immigrants to come here would be improved winter communication. Why was not something said about this in the Speech? Our roads, he pointed out, were in a scandalous condition. The taxes were collected but were not spent on the roads, wherever they went to. Everything under the management of the Government was a waste of money.

Mr. Dobie followed on behalf of the Opposition. He added his tribute of praise to the memory of King Edward VII. as well as eulogized his son and successor King George V. Regarding the statements of the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the large amount of stock coming into the Province for agricultural products he would like to point out that the industry and enterprise of our people should be thanked for this rather than the Government. The farmers' institutes are not a part of the Government's enterprises. The people are the backbone and promoters of these institutes. He criticized the statements of the commissioner of agriculture that some of the immigrants who had intended to purchase farms had found when they came that the farms were dearer than they were prepared to pay. Why should not the agent have instructed them on these matters before these men left home. Are the farms for sale classified? By whom would we hear again from the Commissioner of Agriculture a statement of this kind. The statements of the Commissioner that new stock was to be imported for the stock farm was one we had often heard before. Was it to continue forever? Mr. Dobie was still speaking at six o'clock.

When the House met after recess in the evening Mr. Dobie resumed the discussion. Referring to road-making, he repudiated the imputation that had been cast upon the opposition, that they had opposed road-making. This was not true; the Opposition were in favor of road-making; but were opposed to the manner in which the Government put the measure through. He had many a time heard the Commissioner of Public Works held at Summerside on the previous days. Our fisheries should be protected and carefully guarded. He combated the contention of the Government that our roads were in good condition. This was no true; our roads were in a wretched condition. Moreover, so long as the Government continue their present method of road-making, we would not have good roads. So far as the change in the taxation of our farm lands are concerned, matters were now worse in this particular than they were previously. Instead of being an adjustment, it was a dislocation, a confusion and an injustice. He made a feeble allusion to the late Mr. Laird and concluded by strongly advocating the introduction of the bill. He was followed by Hon. G. E. Hughes.

Mr. Wyatt continued the debate for the Opposition. He showed that the Opposition were in favor of a system of road-making open to all competitors. He read the resolution having this end in view which the Opposition had proposed and which every member of the Government voted against. He pointed out that Hon. Mr. Hughes who had now so much to say about road-making, just session spoke in favor of improved transportation and moved a resolution on that matter. The Hon. gentleman on that occasion pointed out that the Steam Navigation Company was the stumbling block in the way of reduced transportation rates. But he showed his insincerity and inconsistency when he came to appoint a committee on that matter; or one of the Committee was Hon. Mr. Richards the largest shareholder in the Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Wyatt brought up the pending question which Mr. Hughes had briefly referred to in his speech. His explanation of the conduct of Mr. Hughes in this matter when he was a delegate to Ottawa showed up Mr. Hughes in a very unenviable light and he became very uneasy. He was a month or longer that he kept holding up and attempting to explain. Mr. Wyatt's exposure of his inconsistency and inaction in these matters was complete. He next took up the question of the claim in the fishery award. The Government for years had dragged this question before the public and pretended to be on the eve of receiving a large amount of money from this source; but now they admit that they have no hope of getting anything from this claim. Considering that this claim was in view of an agreement entered into by this Province before we entered Confederation, the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia can have no possible right to a party to our demands in this matter. The Commissioner of Agriculture and other members of the Government take credit for everything done on the spur. A part of the stock farm had been given to the Lunatic Asylum, and this had been so well farmed that the Commissioner considered the best thing he could do was to get out and turn the whole farm over to the Lunatics. Now he tells us the work had been so well done by those lunatics that the Commissioner is not in it at all. The conclusion to be drawn is that the lunatics understand agricultural science better than the Hon. Commissioner. Mr. Wyatt next showed how the Government had dispensed with the professional assistance of the previous Conservative Government and replaced the practical text book on chemistry by one of very much less practical use. This latter text book is the one used at McGill, not for the advancement of agriculture in this Province. How unfortunate were the results were set forth in the report of Mr. Samuel Read, when he was Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Wyatt read this report to the confusion of the Government. The Commissioner of Agriculture was like the old man in the bear story. When the old woman killed the bear, the old man came to the front and said "well done you killed the bear." When the farmers of the Province had made splendid progress in their calling, the commissioner who has done nothing, come to the front and take all the credit to the Government and his own department in particular. In conclusion he pointed out how absolutely the Government had failed in the matter of pressing our

claims. Mr. Comiskey followed for the Government.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin against John McLeod, I have taken and stand as the property of the said John McLeod all the estate, right, title and interest of the said John McLeod, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing from the north side of the Mainland Road in the eastern boundary of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Donald McPherson; it runs thence along said boundary north twenty degrees west eleven chains and seventeen links or to the south boundary line of seventy-five acres conveyed by said Commissioner to James Stewart; thence east along the said line seventy-one chains and fifty links to the Green Marsh Road; thence southwesterly along the western side of the said road to the north boundary of a plot of one acre and three rods previously conveyed to John McLeod; thence west to the northwest angle thereof; thence southerly along its west boundary two chains and fifty links or to the road here mentioned; thence west along the same sixty-four chains and twenty links to the place of commencement, containing seventy-three acres and one rod of land a showing location of the same thereon on the margin of a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said John McLeod, dated the ninth day of January, A. D. 1880.

And I do hereby give public notice that I will on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, set up and sell at public auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked as the said John McLeod's debt and sixty cents and slightly in excess of the same, in the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars (five hundred and forty-four dollars) in the date till paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal and incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County,
February 23rd, A. D. 1911.
McLeod & McKinnon,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
March 1, 1911-31

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT, IN GEORGE V. A. D. 1911.

In re estate of John Murnaghan, late of Prince's County, in the County of King's County, in the said Province, deceased, intestate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, for all persons interested in the said estate within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition, in file, of Louis Murnaghan, of Prince's County, aforesaid, Administrator of the said estate, praying that a Citation may be issued for the purposes hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before the said Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Monday, the third day of April 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 the set closed as prayed for in said petition, and on file of Anne A. McPherson, Executor for said petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, and in front of the School-house situate at Prince's Station and Mount Stewart respectively, so that all persons interested in the said estate may be fully advised thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.
(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN,
Surrogate, Judge of Probate,
March 1, 1911-31

A. A. McLeax, K. C. & Donald McKinnon
McLeax & McKinnon
Barristers, & Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY INCLUDING New Spring Suitings

In Broadcloth, Panama, Venetian, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades, and black. Latest styles in Silk, Net, and Muslin Shirt Waists. Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets and Ribbons, all marked at a liberating profit only.

Our motto is:

"Live and Let Live."

Chandler & Reddin.

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 30 DAYS

25 to 50 per cent discount

No Reserve

BIG BARGAINS Simon Joseph & Co.

83 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

February 8th, 1911-41



For New Buildings

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.

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.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Rev. Allan G. McDowell, S. J., a native of this Province, died at Woodstock College, Maryland, on Monday last, at the age of 85 years. R. I. P.

You should see the fancy post cards issued by George Tanton & Company Stationers commemorating St. Patrick's Day. They are in colors suitable for the occasion.

The coronation of King George will cost the British government \$925,000. This fact was made known on the 7th, by the issuing of a supplemental financial estimate for the current fiscal year containing that item of expenditure.

Sir Lomer Goin told the Quebec Legislature on Friday, that the Quebec Government has no intention to depart from the policy adopted last April, which requires that all pulpwood cut on Crown lands shall be at least partially manufactured before being exported.

The Bank of Karl Neuburger, at Berlin incorporated with a capital of \$1,250,000 and having thirty-five provincial branches, announced yesterday on the 7th. The liabilities were \$2,125,000. The suspension was foreseen and the effects will be slight.

Mrs. Elizabeth Home, the well known spiritualist and preacher of the ancient theory that the earth is flat, was assessed \$17,500 damages in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in London on the 7th for fraudulent representations regarding an alleged concession in Madagascar.

A Sydney despatch of the 9th, says: It may be necessary to use dynamite to open the harbor to navigation. The ice is nearly sixteen inches in thickness, but the real obstacle is the ice barrier which has formed across the mouth of the harbor, and which is now about sixteen feet thick.

A canvas of all the physicians in Ottawa on the 8th fixed the number of typhoid patients during the present epidemic as about 1,200. This is understood to be a rather conservative estimate. The number is considerably greater than that given out by the local Board of Health, which reported 833 cases.

Aviation and wireless telegraph combined on the 7th when Percy Norris, an operator associated with J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian aviation, from Palm Beach, Fla., and received signals exchanged between Key West and Havana. He also picked up a message sent by a fruit steamer in the Key West wireless station. Norris carried a wireless apparatus in his lap.

It is officially announced from Melbourne that the Governor-General of Australia will retire in July. Various rumors have been afloat for considerable time that Lord Dudley would relinquish his office, but when an automobile appeared promptly denials were forthcoming. Lord Dudley will be succeeded by Lord Danmnan, a prominent Liberal Peer.

The naval British estimates submitted on the 7th, provide for the expenditure of \$221,962,500 an increase of \$19,000,000 on the previous year. The cost of new construction is fixed at \$75,319,835. The programme includes five dreadnoughts, three protected cruisers, one unarmoured cruiser, twenty destroyers, six submarines and an increase in the personnel of the navy of three thousand men.

The attempt of a Beaulieu youth to assassinate with a bomb a British official at Calcutta who was in an automobile was frustrated by the official changing to see the bomb thrown. He was a good cricketer and caught it in his hands. The bomb was spherical and three inches in diameter. The incident seemed to onlookers as if he had thrown a ball to another player. The thrower was arrested.

Mrs. Rogers wife of the late Governor Rogers has received a telegram from the Governor-General assuring her of his deep interest in the movement of the Georges and Marys especially in contributions from the Georges to the King. Lady Grey has already expressed her hopes that the Marys of P. E. Island will all appreciate the opportunity of showing their affectionate loyalty to the Queen. Mrs. Rogers hopes that the name of every George and Mary in our loyal Province will be found on the lists. She shall be grateful to any one who will help to bring the movement known to those specially interested, and ask for their names and contributions. Subscription lists will be sent to any one asking for them.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Contracted a Heavy Cold. It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the second day bought two bottles. He suggested I get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind. It is the greatest health giving success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three size, twice the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The winter steamers are making daily crossings these days; so are the ice-boats at the Cape.

Four men were killed and one injured by a snowslide at Golding, Colorado, last Sunday.

There was a severe earthquake, accompanied by strong detonations from Mount Vesuvius last Sunday evening.

The Central Seed Fair is now in full blast. The exhibits of grain, potatoes, poultry and domestic animals, are abundant and splendid.

The town of Douglas, Alaska, was in flames on Friday last. Two thousand miners from the Federal Gold Mines were fighting the fire.

Nineteen steamers, comprising this year's Newfoundland season, steamed out of St. John's harbor on Monday morning last. The men on board approximated 4,000.

500,000 tons of iron ore rock earth, ice and snow slid down on 30 track layers in Norman pit mine, Minnesota. Only four escaped the avalanches, and three of them are in hospitals suffering from injuries that may prove fatal.

The special train for St. Patrick's entertainment will leave Vernon River Station on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Passengers from Vernon and Mill View come to Lake Verde by regular train at special fare and there connect with the special train for the city. Fare from Vernon River 45 cents. Intermediate stations at proportionate rates.

Lobster factory owners along the north side of the Province, from St. Peter's harbor eastwards are preparing for their season's catch. Mr. A. K. McAnlay has bought on the interest of Mr. Robert J. Lewis in the factory formerly run by them jointly at the Pacific trade. The ships will be about 15,000 tons each. In line with this statement comes the following from Winnipeg: The Canadian Pacific Railway will start fifty towns this spring on branch lines completed last fall. Last year we were able to open up many of these new centres are in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, a few miles north of the boundary line.

Sir Thomas Shanganessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a passenger from New York on the 9th, on the steamship Celtic for Liverpool. He stated that the Canadian Pacific contemplated spending about \$34,000,000 in the coming year on improvements and extensions to their line and while in England he expected to place orders for the building of a new ship on the Pacific trade. The ships will be about 15,000 tons each. In line with this statement comes the following from Winnipeg: The Canadian Pacific Railway will start fifty towns this spring on branch lines completed last fall. Last year we were able to open up many of these new centres are in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, a few miles north of the boundary line.

Mrs. Rogers wife of the late Governor Rogers has received a telegram from the Governor-General assuring her of his deep interest in the movement of the Georges and Marys especially in contributions from the Georges to the King. Lady Grey has already expressed her hopes that the Marys of P. E. Island will all appreciate the opportunity of showing their affectionate loyalty to the Queen. Mrs. Rogers hopes that the name of every George and Mary in our loyal Province will be found on the lists. She shall be grateful to any one who will help to bring the movement known to those specially interested, and ask for their names and contributions. Subscription lists will be sent to any one asking for them.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

Rev. Father Croken was preacher of the special Lenten sermon in the Cathedral last Sunday evening. His theme was "Divine Tradition," and his text was the 14th verse of the 11th chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thimotheans: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word, or by our epistle." The Rev. preacher pointed out that, although the Church holds the Bible as the true inspired word of God, yet all revelation is not contained in the Sacred Scriptures. Many divine truths have come down by tradition. Indeed tradition has been from the earliest ages the ordinary means for the transmission of revelation. Before the time of Moses tradition was the principal channel of revelation. Even after the time of Moses tradition was largely used to transmit sacred truths. This the Rev. preacher proved from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament. Our Saviour left His teaching to be perpetuated by tradition. He gave no command for the writing of the New Testament; the Apostles understood this; so did St. Paul, as he is in many places, evidence. No part of the Gospels was committed to writing till 40 or 50 years after the ascension of our Divine Lord. All this time the work of preaching and teaching the Christian religion was going on. St. Paul in numerous passages of his epistles warns those for whom he was writing to stand fast by the traditions which they had learned, as set forth in the words of the text.

MARRIED.

BERRIGAN - McKenna - At St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, on Thursday, Feb. 7th, 1911, Miss Mary E. McKenna, daughter of Frank McKenna, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Francis J. Berrigan, also of Charlottetown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Dalton.

DIED.

MOASE - At his home at New Annan, on the 9th inst., Elijah Moase, aged 48 years. He took sick of pneumonia only on the 6th. He leaves a wife and five children.

McQUAD - At Piquet, on March 9th, 1911, Mrs. John McQuad, aged 66 years. R. I. P.

GILLESPIE - At Cape Traverse, on March 10th, at nine o'clock, James Gillespie, aged 72 years.

DOUSE - At her residence, 13 Sydney Street, on Thursday evening, March 9th, 1911, Miss Arabella Douse, eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Douse, aged 85 years.

OFFER - In this city, March 9th, 1911, Mary A., widow of the late James Offer, aged 93.

McDONALD - At Souris, Friday morning, 10th inst., after a brief illness of pneumonia, Allan L. McDonald, merchant. R. I. P.

WRIGHT - In this city, on March 11th, 1911, Sarah Wright, wife of the late William G. Wright, in the 68th year of her age.

KELLY - At Morell, on Feb. 7th, 1911, Catherine, relict of the late John Kelly, Charlottetown. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTGOMERY - At Port Hill, Feb. 2, 1911, Christina, infant daughter of W. J. and Mrs. Montgomery, aged six months.

McLEOD - At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles McKenna, Mrs. Angus McLeod, formerly of Milltown.

CALLAGHAN - In this city, at her residence 16 Alley Street, on March 7th, 1911, Margaret, beloved wife of John Callaghan, aged 25 years. May her soul rest in peace.

FISHER - At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edmund McDougall, Nine Mile Creek, on February 21st, Mrs. Charles Fisher, at the advanced age of 84. She had been ill for about one week and retained her faculties till a few minutes before her death.

McNEILL - At London, N. H., on Feb. 19th, 1911, Malcolm Angus McNeill, aged 65 years, formerly of Long Creek, P. E. I., and late of Boston, Mass.

McNEILL - At Calgary, Sunday, Feb. 26th, 1911, Roderick McNeill, aged 49 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. McNeill, Vernon, P. E. I.

WHITE - At Murray Harbor, on Monday, 27th ult., after a brief illness, Nettie May, beloved wife of Percy White, in the 25th year of her age. She leaves six children and an infant son.

HOWARD - At Fredericton, at 2 p. m. Wednesday, March 8th, Samuel Howard, aged 82.

McKAY - At Elliot's Mills, March 5th, 1911, Georgina McKay, aged 78 years.

McFADYEN - In this city, on March 6th, 1911, the infant daughter of John G. and Mrs. McFadyen.

NELSON - In this city, March 11th, 1911, Mrs. Henry Nelson, Cumberland St.

DIXON - At Little Sanda, March 11th, Robert T. Dixon, aged 74.

GROOM - In this city, on March 11th, James Groom, aged 70 years.

McGRATH - At Morell, on the 8th inst., after a brief illness of La Grippe, William McGrath, aged 80 years. Deceased was a native of Prospect, N. S., whence he came to this Province many years ago and settled at Morell. From his youth he was engaged in the fisheries, and was an expert net only in getting fish but in curing them. His first wife predeceased him by 38 years, leaving a large family, several of whom are dead. He is survived by three sons and two daughters, besides his second wife, whom he married a few years ago. His remains were interred at St. Andrew's, beside the grave of his first wife. May his soul rest in peace.

McLOSKEY - At St. Mary's, New York, on March 10th, Sarah J., beloved wife of Jas. McLoskey, aged 36 years. R. I. P.

McINNIS - In this city, on March 12th, Mary McInnis, daughter of Donald and Mary McInnis, aged two years.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a Deed of Mortgage bearing date the Eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1883, and made between Allan D. McDonald, of Peake's Station, Lot or Township Number Thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ambrose McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Grell Forder, Franco-Canadian, of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-eight, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—By a line commencing on the Western side of the Malpeque Road in the South East angle of the Northernmost angle of a plot of land sold by Francis Xavier Hise to Owen Connolly; thence along the Northern boundary line thereof, Westerly, Thirty Chains and Thirty two Links; thence North, Seventy-three Links or to the South West angle of a piece of land in possession of Andrew McQuade; thence Easterly on the Southern boundary of the said Andrew McQuade's land Thirty Chains and Thirty-two Links to the place of Commencement.

The above Sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 17th day of January, A. D. 1880, and made between Bridget Pembroke, of the one part, and George Alley, of the other part. For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1911.

GORDON T. ALLEY, HENRY SMITH, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said George Alley.

Feb. 22, 1911-41

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four (24) bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the west side of the New Glasgow Road in the north angle of a piece of land in the occupation of Donald Gallant and formerly in the occupation of Peter Donaghe, and running thence by the Magnetic Meridian of the year 1764 south fifty-eight degrees west thirty-seven (37) chains sixty (60) links to the east branch of Ling's Mill Stream; thence along the same northeasterly to the southern boundary line of land devised to George Compton; thence along the same north fifty-eight degrees east to the road aforesaid; and thence along the same southerly to the place of commencement, described as follows, that is to say:—By a line commencing on the Western side of the Malpeque Road in the South East angle of the Northernmost angle of a plot of land sold by Francis Xavier Hise to Owen Connolly; thence along the Northern boundary line thereof, Westerly, Thirty Chains and Thirty two Links; thence North, Seventy-three Links or to the South West angle of a piece of land in possession of Andrew McQuade; thence Easterly on the Southern boundary of the said Andrew McQuade's land Thirty Chains and Thirty-two Links to the place of Commencement.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

St. Patrick's Day 1825-1911

The Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's Day on Friday, March 17, 1911.

With the usual Grand Parade of this Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the morning at ten o'clock, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where service will be held, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered after which the Societies will re-form and parade the principal streets.

In the evening the Grand Irish Drama "MY GERALDINE,"

Will be presented by the P. E. Island Dramatic Company, in the OPERA HOUSE, at 8 o'clock, and will be repeated on Saturday evening, March 18th.

A special train will run from Fort Vernon on Saturday evening, returning after 10 o'clock, at the usual reduced fares. Vinicombe's Orchestra will furnish a programme of splendid Irish musical selections at each performance. Admission tickets for sale at Reddin Bros. and E. A. Foster's Drug Stores. Doors open at 7.15 o'clock. Price of Tickets 25c., 35c. and 50c.

J. J. DUFFY, Secretary. March 8, 1911-21

Mortgage Sale.

(Continued from first page.)
that shepherd who for so many centuries has guarded the flock of Jesus Christ, and where is that unity and integrity with which her Divine Founder endowed her? Imagine, if you can, a body without a head still continuing its usefulness, or a building still continuing to stand without its foundation and you can imagine what no reasonable man can conceive. Luther imagined it when he rent asunder the sacred garb of unity that girded the fair form of God's Holy Church, but he was obliged to make himself the head and foundation of his bereft.

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. I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful. Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont. "I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

Where, my dear friends, shall we look for the successor of St. Peter? When Peter died and there laid down his office in that place we must look for him. But Peter had his See in Rome, and he died Bishop of Rome, and it was in Rome itself that he gave up his life and the primacy over the Church on earth, and therefore it is that the Bishop of Rome is his true and legitimate successor, for such is the natural law of succession. The See of Rome is St. Peter's See, and no other Church ever claimed to be such. Yes, St. Peter died at Rome. They laid him down upon a cross and, straining his time-worn limbs, they drove the sharp nails through his hands and through his feet, and with his head turned towards the earth from which he came, he passed to that Saviour whom he loved and served on earth. Simon, the son of John, died, but Peter lives forever. He lived in the persons of Linus, and of Clement. He lived in the persons of all the Holy Pontiffs who for more than nineteen centuries have given glory to the Church of God. He lives now in the person of Pius X., the 259th Pope to sit upon that throne, the Moses of our day whom God has appointed as a light for the teaching of the nations of the world and the glory of his people. Should you ask me then: who is that venerable man of the Vatican who smites with the rod of his inflexible teaching, the spirit of error and dissension wherever found, I would answer: He is the successor of him whom Christ thus addressed after the glorious confession of His divinity: "Blessed art thou Simon, Ben-Jonah; because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in Heaven;" he is the successor of him to whom Christ solemnly declared: "And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in Heaven;" he is the successor of him the Lord of whose love Christ having tried by the three-repeated question, "Lovest thou me," rewarded with the commission, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."

"Oh, glorious old Church, the light-bearer of the world! Old Church built by the Saviour upon the indistinct rock, Peter! Thou hast seen Kingdoms rise and fall, Thou hast seen Monarchies change into Republics and Republics change into Empires. Thou hast seen the Goth and the Vandal, the Saxon and the Saracen invade the fairest portion of Europe, upsetting thrones and demolishing cities. All this thou hast seen while thy Pontiff, ever faithful to thy Divine commission guided thy destinies. To thee we must apply the words of Holy Scripture: "These things shall perish, but thou remainest and all of them shall grow old as a garment and as a vesture thou shalt change them and they shall be changed. But thou (Oh, glorious old Church of God), art always the same and thy years shall never fail." And even if the successor of St. Peter should be driven from the Vatican and banished from his house in the Eternal City, no matter if he withdraw to the uttermost limits of the earth, never more to behold the gold and crimson of the setting sun tint with a glorious radiance the seven hills of Rome, still we may exclaim with St. Ambrose: "Where Peter is there is the Church, there is the one upon whom Christ bestowed the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. St. Peter lives in his successor. There is the certainty of faith, the way of salvation."

Tribute to South Americans.

In the New York Times of February 12, the Hon. John Barrett, the Director General of the Pan-American Union, who has passed many years in South America and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions there, paid a tribute to the proficiency of the university students in the South American Republics, and to the ideal home life of the people. He said in part, "I must now make a statement I am sorry to put forth, because it reflects upon the young men of this country; but in making it I am simply telling truth and doing justice to our neighbors. A contrast will explain just what I mean. Pick at random a hundred young men who have just been graduated from one of the great Latin-American universities, and then pick the same number at random from the graduates of any of the principal universities of the United States. Let them be examined competitively and tested by comparison, particularly in

Latin-American Catholics.

The eighteen countries of Latin-America have a combined population of 67,796,072, according to the statistics compiled from the latest available sources by American Consul Frederick W. Gooding, of Montevideo. Brazil heads the list with 19,910,646. The countries of four million and over are Mexico 13,507,259; Argentina, 6,805,674; Peru, 4,500,000; Colombia, 4,000,000. Practically all the population of Latin America is Catholic. Exclusive of Mexico, North America has a population of 100,000,000, of whom 25,000,000 are Catholics. Add the West Indies with 5,000,000 more Catholics and we find that 97,000,000 of the 172,000,000 people of the Western Hemisphere are Catholics.

With Fairies in the Clouds.

Once upon a time there were two little girls, the elder of whom was eight years and the youngest one five. Mary, who was the elder, asked Agnes to go down to the lake with her. Agnes said she did not think her mother would want her to go. "Oh," said Mary, "we live by the lake, and it won't be far." "Well," said Agnes, "I guess I can go, but I can't stay very long." When they got to the lake they saw a big white boat, named "Swan," and it looked as though it had wings. "Oh," said Mary, "look at that big boat. Doesn't it look grand? And see all those little people in it that look like angels!" "Mary," said Agnes, "I wish I could go out with them." As Agnes was talking, one of the little women stepped out of the boat and came toward the children. "Hello, children," said the little woman, "would you like to go out in our boat with us?" "Oh," said the two children together, "we would like to very much."

Pope Pius Erects New Parish Yearly.

Of late years the growth of Rome furnishes a subject for comment. Vast districts outside the Aurelian walls have been built over; while beautiful gardens and shady lawns within the city have been dismantled and divided into building plots. Poetry and art lost much; but the Italian Government cares little for either in its vain efforts to transform Rome into a modern city. However, the population has now increased to about 600,000, about three what it was under Papal rule, and every city in Italy gained by the increase inasmuch as their bad elements have been dumped into Rome! It is true, indeed, that the offerings of Italy followed in the wake of Victor Emmanuel's army in 1870, as you will become well aware of on certain occasions. However, the sheep are mixed with the goats, and Pius X. has to shepherd both alike, since his elevation to the throne of Peter. His Holiness has erected on an average one parish annually to meet the requirements of the new order of things in the Eternal City. The latest new parish is that of S. S. Marcellino Pietro in the Via Merulana, a portion of which the Pope has detached from S. John Lateran's. The erection of this parish, as may be gathered from the Pontifical Bull which dates from 1906, was deferred four years ago; but, as restorations have since been carried on in the ancient church, its inauguration, at which the Cardinal Vicar of Rome will preside in a few days, had to be postponed.—Ex.

Work of the White Fathers.

The ransom of African slaves is only one of many great missionary works accomplished by the White Fathers of Quebec. In their monthly magazine, African missions, they give the following table of information: Twenty dollars free a young slave—boy or girl—and thus make possible a conversion; twenty dollars pay for maintaining a student in our native seminaries, for one year; fifteen dollars pay for maintaining a pupil in our native boarding schools, for one year; fifteen dollars pay a male Catechist for one year; ten dollars pay a female Catechist for one year; five dollars enable an adult Catechumen to spend his last six months at the mission before baptism; three dollars enable a child to spend his last six months at the mission before First Communion.

Deaf-Mutes Sing.

About seventy deaf-mutes attended a mission that the Rev. Thomas A. Galvin, C. S. S. R., gave in the sign language at St. Joseph's Church, Newark. The mission opened on Sunday, Feb. 10, and closed on Sunday evening, Feb. 26. The congregation at the opening service, joined in what is known as the "sing hymn," and after the "singing" of the hymn by going through the signs in unison, instruction was given for the participation in the service, by means of the signs generally understood by deaf mutes. The service was brought to a close with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was given in the sign language, and the hymn "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name."

Among the Canadian Indians.

Dr. Rhymer, a Catholic physician who is devoting his life to the charitable exercise of his medical and surgical skill among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest, writes as follows from Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake. "The prayers and labors of the Oblate Fathers, under the direction of the zealous and indefatigable Bishop Breyhat, have wrought marvels among the aborigines of the vicariate of Mackenzie. When the Indians are really converted they are heroic in their piety, following in the footsteps of the Christians of the early ages of the Church. They assembled at Fort Resolution in large numbers to celebrate the great feast of Christmas. Many came long distances, journeying for two or three weeks, through the snow-covered wilderness, with almost no food save stale fish. The Indians arrived in hundreds at this mission on December 24 and I can truly state that they were cheerful and happy, for many came to call on me in my cabin. "They love the Bishop and appreciate his devotedness to them. At the Midnight Mass, all the adult Indians received Holy Communion, approaching the altar upon their knees, with bowed heads and repeating their prayers in an undertone. This simple testimony of faith and reverence is very impressive. Whenever I witness it I feel particularly happy and thankful that I live among such good and devout Catholics."

Mrs Carlyle on Father Matthew.

Mrs. Thomas Carlyle wrote to her husband, "You know I have always had the greatest reverence for that priest, and when I heard that he was in London and attainable to me, I felt that I must see him, shake him by the hand, and tell him that I loved him considerably. He made me sit down on the only chair for a moment, then took me by the hand as if I had been a little girl, and led me to the front of the platform to see him administer the pledge. Two hundred theatrical representations I ever saw melted into one, could not have given me such emotion as that scene did. There were faces of both men and women that will haunt me while I live; faces exhibiting such concentrated wretchedness making me would say, a last struggle with the powers of darkness. And in the face of Father Matthew, when one looked from them to him, the mercy of Heaven seemed to be laid bare. I could not speak for excitement all the way home." Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Then come with me, said the little woman.

She put them on the boat. Then it started, and the children seemed happy. "O Mary," said Agnes, "isn't this perfectly grand? But I think mamma will be worried about us." "But never mind, my dear," said one of the little women, "you are safe while you are with us. We are fairies and we can fly. We travel by water in our big boat." "Oh," said Mary, "I wish I was a fairy." All at once the children seemed to go away. "Oh," said Mary, "now we are flying." Then they went up still higher. Next they went through a dark place, and then it was light again. "Oh Mary," said Agnes, "we are above the clouds. Isn't this perfectly grand? But poor mamma will be worried about us." Then they saw beautiful things. Fairies were dancing and singing. Some were flying around their beautiful home. "O Mary," said Agnes, "wouldn't it be lovely to be a fairy and fly around?" Then everything stopped and the fairies got into the big boat and were on the water in fifteen minutes. When the children had gone, their mother, father and brother went to look for them. But could not find them. When the boat stopped the children saw it was the same place where they had got on the boat. Their mother saw the big boat come in, and the fairy who took the children on the boat took them to their mother, and she disappeared before the children could bid her good-bye or thank her. When they got home they told all about fairyland and how the fairies dance and sing and fly. "Oh, I wish I was a fairy," said Mary. "And so do I," said Agnes. When the children went to bed they dreamed that they were in fairyland.

Then come with me, said the little woman.

She put them on the boat. Then it started, and the children seemed happy. "O Mary," said Agnes, "isn't this perfectly grand? But I think mamma will be worried about us." "But never mind, my dear," said one of the little women, "you are safe while you are with us. We are fairies and we can fly. We travel by water in our big boat." "Oh," said Mary, "I wish I was a fairy." All at once the children seemed to go away. "Oh," said Mary, "now we are flying." Then they went up still higher. Next they went through a dark place, and then it was light again. "Oh Mary," said Agnes, "we are above the clouds. Isn't this perfectly grand? But poor mamma will be worried about us." Then they saw beautiful things. Fairies were dancing and singing. Some were flying around their beautiful home. "O Mary," said Agnes, "wouldn't it be lovely to be a fairy and fly around?" Then everything stopped and the fairies got into the big boat and were on the water in fifteen minutes. When the children had gone, their mother, father and brother went to look for them. But could not find them. When the boat stopped the children saw it was the same place where they had got on the boat. Their mother saw the big boat come in, and the fairy who took the children on the boat took them to their mother, and she disappeared before the children could bid her good-bye or thank her. When they got home they told all about fairyland and how the fairies dance and sing and fly. "Oh, I wish I was a fairy," said Mary. "And so do I," said Agnes. When the children went to bed they dreamed that they were in fairyland.

Then come with me, said the little woman.

She put them on the boat. Then it started, and the children seemed happy. "O Mary," said Agnes, "isn't this perfectly grand? But I think mamma will be worried about us." "But never mind, my dear," said one of the little women, "you are safe while you are with us. We are fairies and we can fly. We travel by water in our big boat." "Oh," said Mary, "I wish I was a fairy." All at once the children seemed to go away. "Oh," said Mary, "now we are flying." Then they went up still higher. Next they went through a dark place, and then it was light again. "Oh Mary," said Agnes, "we are above the clouds. Isn't this perfectly grand? But poor mamma will be worried about us." Then they saw beautiful things. Fairies were dancing and singing. Some were flying around their beautiful home. "O Mary," said Agnes, "wouldn't it be lovely to be a fairy and fly around?" Then everything stopped and the fairies got into the big boat and were on the water in fifteen minutes. When the children had gone, their mother, father and brother went to look for them. But could not find them. When the boat stopped the children saw it was the same place where they had got on the boat. Their mother saw the big boat come in, and the fairy who took the children on the boat took them to their mother, and she disappeared before the children could bid her good-bye or thank her. When they got home they told all about fairyland and how the fairies dance and sing and fly. "Oh, I wish I was a fairy," said Mary. "And so do I," said Agnes. When the children went to bed they dreamed that they were in fairyland.

Then come with me, said the little woman.

She put them on the boat. Then it started, and the children seemed happy. "O Mary," said Agnes, "isn't this perfectly grand? But I think mamma will be worried about us." "But never mind, my dear," said one of the little women, "you are safe while you are with us. We are fairies and we can fly. We travel by water in our big boat." "Oh," said Mary, "I wish I was a fairy." All at once the children seemed to go away. "Oh," said Mary, "now we are flying." Then they went up still higher. Next they went through a dark place, and then it was light again. "Oh Mary," said Agnes, "we are above the clouds. Isn't this perfectly grand? But poor mamma will be worried about us." Then they saw beautiful things. Fairies were dancing and singing. Some were flying around their beautiful home. "O Mary," said Agnes, "wouldn't it be lovely to be a fairy and fly around?" Then everything stopped and the fairies got into the big boat and were on the water in fifteen minutes. When the children had gone, their mother, father and brother went to look for them. But could not find them. When the boat stopped the children saw it was the same place where they had got on the boat. Their mother saw the big boat come in, and the fairy who took the children on the boat took them to their mother, and she disappeared before the children could bid her good-bye or thank her. When they got home they told all about fairyland and how the fairies dance and sing and fly. "Oh, I wish I was a fairy," said Mary. "And so do I," said Agnes. When the children went to bed they dreamed that they were in fairyland.

Then come with me, said the little woman.

She put them on the boat. Then it started, and the children seemed happy. "O Mary," said Agnes, "isn't this perfectly grand? But I think mamma will be worried about us." "But never mind, my dear," said one of the little women, "you are safe while you are with us. We are fairies and we can fly. We travel by water in our big boat." "Oh," said Mary, "I wish I was a fairy." All at once the children seemed to go away. "Oh," said Mary, "now we are flying." Then they went up still higher. Next they went through a dark place, and then it was light again. "Oh Mary," said Agnes, "we are above the clouds. Isn't this perfectly grand? But poor mamma will be worried about us." Then they saw beautiful things. Fairies were dancing and singing. Some were flying around their beautiful home. "O Mary," said Agnes, "wouldn't it be lovely to be a fairy and fly around?" Then everything stopped and the fairies got into the big boat and were on the water in fifteen minutes. When the children had gone, their mother, father and brother went to look for them. But could not find them. When the boat stopped the children saw it was the same place where they had got on the boat. Their mother saw the big boat come in, and the fairy who took the children on the boat took them to their mother, and she disappeared before the children could bid her good-bye or thank her. When they got home they told all about fairyland and how the fairies dance and sing and fly. "Oh, I wish I was a fairy," said Mary. "And so do I," said Agnes. When the children went to bed they dreamed that they were in fairyland.

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost. Let Us Make Your Suit! Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us? The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here---Moderately Priced. NEW SWELL SHIRTS. PRETTY NECKWEAR. COLLARS. MACLELLAN BROS.



We Pity You Mr. Smoker! If you never tried OUR TOBACCO. Thousands are smoking it today and want no other. Are you one of them? Try it. You'll be pleased. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE! Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots. Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole—"a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. They've got the lead, they've got the style, they've got all others beat a mile. Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots! We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair. A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP, Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

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

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. Macdonald, J. D. Stewart, Mathieson, Macdonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown: Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown. Nov. 10, 1900—2m.