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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
JAMES MCISAAC,  
Editor & Proprietor.

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Our Provincial Finances.

An abstract of the report on the Public Accounts of this Province for the year ending December 31st, 1913 was presented in the Legislature yesterday. The report shows that our Provincial finances are in a most healthy condition; that a very respectable surplus remains after providing for all the expenditure of the year, and that a considerable reduction has been effected in the Provincial debt. The Government have done all this, not by reducing necessary expenditures or causing any of the public departments to suffer, but, on the contrary, after supplying ample money for efficiently carrying on all branches of the public service and largely increasing the salaries of our school teachers.

This is a financial condition that the people of this Province had wished and hoped for; but wished and hoped to it vain during the many years our Liberal friends were in power. Matters financial, under Liberal Provincial rule, grew worse and worse from year to year. Every year showed a larger deficit than the one preceding it; the debt on growing and the public service became less and less efficient. Remembering this deplorable condition of our Provincial finances in these dark days, it is most gratifying now to bear testimony to our improved position. We have now a larger Provincial revenue than ever before; we have the departments of Government more efficiently conducted; we have a respectable surplus, instead of the ugly deficits that annually stared us, when the Liberals ruled, and we have, what we all so anxiously desired, a beginning made in the reduction of our Provincial debt.

The proof of all we have just said will be found in the following figures from the Auditor's Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past year: Receipts for the year ended 31st December 1913: \$506,553.39. Expenditure for the same period \$490,987.47. These figures show a surplus on the year's transactions of \$15,565.92. No one will deny that this is an excellent financial showing for the past year. A comparison of the actual receipts and expenditures with the respective estimates of these, by the Premier in his last budget speech, also presents gratifying features. The estimated receipts were \$501,776.88, but the actual receipts as shown above were \$506,553.39, showing an excess of \$4,776.51, and the estimated expenditures were \$500,361.00 while the actual expenditure was \$490,987.47, or \$9,373.53 less. All will admit that this is safe and careful financing.

The surplus of \$15,565.92 on the year's transactions does not present in full the advantage showing of the year. To the surplus of \$15,665.92 must be added the amount in the debenture sinking fund \$14,745.00, and also interest accrued on this fund amounting to \$4,774.60. These two items added to the surplus of the year make a total reduction of Provincial debt of \$32,085.52. This is certainly an excellent financial showing for the past fiscal year; a show-

ing of which the Government population justifying such increased representation. The Premier said he had the very highest hopes of success in getting back our six members. If we did succeed it would not be because we had not done everything we could in the matter. He said he was happy to hear testimony to the valuable assistance rendered in the matter by Messrs. McLean and Nicholson, M.P.s, and Senators Murphy, Yeo and Prowse. Should our case succeed, our Jubilee celebration of the first Confederation Conference will be a memorable meeting. Six members was the only number he and his colleagues had always contended for and he never entertained an idea of being satisfied with less. Six, and no other number than six, had been pressed for. He had the strongest hopes that success was about achieved.

House met on Tuesday at 3 o'clock. After the usual routine, Hon. Mr. Arsenault presented a petition for incorporating the New Annan Black Silver Fox Company. On motion of Hon. Mr. McNeill, a petition was presented asking for an act to amend the Summerside incorporation act. On motion of Dr. Dewar, a return was tabled by Hon. Mr. Stewart showing the vote taken on the automobile question in the 3rd district of Queen's County. On motion of Hon. Mr. Arsenault, bill to incorporate the New Annan Black Silver Fox Company was presented, read a first time and referred to the private bills committee. On motion of Mr. Myers a bill in connection with the New London North Presbyterian Church was also read a first time and sent to the private bills committee. On motion of Hon. Mr. McNeill the bill to amend the Summerside incorporation act was advanced to the private bills committee stage. Hon. Mr. Arsenault chairman of the private bills committee, reported several bills agreed to. The report was adopted and the bills were referred to a third reading. On motion of Hon. Mr. Stewart, in the absence of Hon. Mr. McKinnon, the bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole, and committed to a committee of the whole. This occupied the time of the committee up to 1 o'clock when the House took recess.

On Thursday the House met at 11.20. After routine the bill to incorporate the town of Kensington was on motion of Mr. James Kennedy, read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole. This occupied the time of the committee up to 1 o'clock when the House took recess.

When the House reassembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, committee was resumed on the Kensington incorporation bill. At 4.50 the Speaker took the chair and progress was reported. Several bills were read a third time and passed. A petition was presented praying for an act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Trust Company. A bill in accordance with this petition was introduced, read a first time and referred to the private bills committee. The House then adjourned.

The House met on Friday at 11.15. After routine, several petitions for private bills were presented and some bills founded on them were received, read a first time and referred to the private bills committee. The Kensington incorporation bill was advanced another stage in committee when progress was reported. Hon. Mr. Arsenault presented a report from the private bills committee which was adopted. On motion of the Premier the House adjourned until Tuesday 31st.

The Government, and especially the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, have the thanks of the press for the improvements effected in the reporters gallery. The space has been enlarged by the removal of the spectators seat in the rear, and all the room back to the wall has been given to the press. The old settee in front of the desk has been removed also and replaced by chairs. Notice is posted that this space is "strictly reserved for the press." The reporters find these changes a great relief. They are not now liable to be "sat upon" by spectators as formerly. If the chairs were a little higher the reporters "as in duty bound" would ever pray."

Job Printing at the Herald Office

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, Mar. 24.—If strong expression is permissible in dealing with a question of such vital importance to all Canada as is the matter of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, an undertaking which has vitally affected the credit of this country and has also largely precipitated the present Canadian Northern situation, may be said as a result yesterday afternoon's and last evening's debate in the House of Commons on the matter Mr. George P. Graham's government now securely tethered the desk of the acting Minister of Railways, Dr. J. D. Reid, and the Liberal opposition was so far not

failed to offset the charges or allegations contained in the report of the commission appointed to investigate the construction of the eastern section of the N. T. R. When the matter came up in the Commons, Graham was put up to reply to the charges contained in the report.

Dr. Reid introduced the matter and briefly reviewed the evidence. His synopsis showed:

1st.—The Liberal Government were responsible for the conditions shown in the construction of the N. T. R. because they entrusted this most important work to the commission which did not number among its members one particular railway man.

2d.—That the amount involved in the transactions showing graft and dishonesty was so vast that the road could never become a paying proposition.

3d.—That extravagance, graft and waste in construction defeated the very object which the Laurier government hoped to achieve, i.e., to give the people a transcontinental line of such character as would ensure reasonable freight rates.

Hon. Dr. Reid showed plainly that the amount of rental the G. T. P. have to pay when taking the eastern section of the railway would be \$67,05,422.97 per annum provided the road could earn profit at once after being taken over. If this could not be done the amount of interest for three years would be added to the principal and when the G. T. P. did take the road over and again pay the representations as to its cost? What were the reasons for the excessive cost? Had the railway accomplished its object? Dealing with the first question, the speaker quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in which he had represented this road as one which would reduce freight rates. As to its costs, this road which was now admitted even by the opposition to have cost \$18,000,000—Sir Wilfrid had time and again said it would be only \$13,000,000. The interest on the cost of construction for the seven years when the Grand Trunk Pacific was not required to pay interest on the line. As for the cost of the road itself, Sir Wilfrid had said the money for it would be borrowed at three per cent, and the Grand Trunk Pacific would pay three per cent, rental and in this way what the government gave with one hand it would take back with the other.

Ottawa, March 26—continuation of the debate on the National Transcontinental investigation today was again preceded by a lively three quarters of an hour. Col. Sam Hughes took occasion to reply to opposition criticisms of his alleged course in giving assurances to Ulster Orangemen that the government would not prevent the sending of aid from Canada. Last Friday, Liberal members, basing all their allegations on an unverified newspaper report of an article published in the Yorkshire Post criticized Col. Hughes very severely during his absence. Today the minister of militia was again in the house and alleged that this was only another effort on the part of the opposition "shander-bund" engineered in opposition "boozoriums."

Mr. Graham devoted himself largely to attacking the character of the commission of enquiry. He started in well, but blew up and during the evening session most of his address consisted in the reading of legal opinions.

He got into deep water once or twice, first by claiming that Dr. Reid had no right to include the sum for Quebec bridge in the amounts squandered. The Quebec bridge, he claimed, would be used not only by the National Transcontinental Railway but by the C. P. R. Canadian Northern, Delaware and Hudson and I. C. R. he proceeded along this line with some gusto when the Premier rose in his place and quietly asked if the Quebec bridge has no connection with the matter, why did Mr. Fielding include part of the cost that bridge in his estimate of the cost in 1904. Mr. Graham had no ready reply to this and devoted himself to another line of argument. After speaking five hours, Mr. Graham moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ottawa, March 25.—When Hon. George P. Graham, of South Renfrew, sat down tonight at 6.10, concluding his address on National Transcontinental Railway scandal he accomplished one thing he created a new endurance record for the House of Commons. From the time he rose on Tuesday afternoon he had talked for seven hours and ten minutes, the previous record being held by Sir Charles Tupper. He concluded by moving an amendment characterizing the whole Gutelius-Stanton report as partisan and misleading and for this reason valueless and that the government for accepting it merited the censure of the house. Hon. Mr. Pugsley seconded this and at 6.10 o'clock Mr. Graham sat down amid prolonged cheers.

Yours,  
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

# Carter's Reliable Seeds FOR 1914

## Number One CLOVER SEED

## Number One TIMOTHY SEED

### Extra choice imported and Island-grown Wheat, Oats, Barley, Field Peas, Vetches, Corn, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Etc., Etc.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we handle ONLY HIGH CLASS SEED—THE BEST PROCURABLE regardless of price, and we believe our success in the past was largely due to the QUALITY OF SEEDS we have been offering the public. In buying and selling SEEDS AND SEED GRAIN it is not so much a matter of price as it is quality of seeds handled.

CARTER'S SEEDS ARE TESTED at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file, in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed growing centres of Ontario of SEED WHEAT, CLOVER, OATS, BARLEY, VETCHES, BUCKWHEAT, ETC. Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island grown and imported. We have also supply of choice Island grown OATS AND WHEAT, which we offer at lowest prices.

### Our Stocks of Garden Seeds, both Vegetable and Flower are listed in

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Wholesale and Retail Seedmen—131-133 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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### (To be Incorporated)

Offers to the public an opportunity of investing in Fifteen (15) Pairs Choice Dark

#### Cross-Bred Foxes

Capitalized at \$50,000.00

Divided into 2,000 shares of

**\$25.00 each.**

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The foxes owned by this company are now mated, and comprise fifteen (15) pairs choice dark cross-bred animals, procured from litters containing a large per centage of pure blacks. They have been selected by experts thoroughly qualified to judge of their values and show from 50 to 90 per cent. black.

With the phenomenal advance within the past few months in the price of fur from such stock, resulting in active demand for the live animal as breeders; also from the probability of profiting from blackings, there is every prospect of a handsome dividend from them by next September.

Only a limited number of shares are being offered, so if interested it would be well to communicate without delay with any of the Provisional Directors, or with the Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. Ernest Kemp, 115 Rochfort Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Terms 50 per cent in cash to accompany application. Balance in 30 days.

Prospectus will be mailed on application.

Jan. 7, 1914—*if*

Disservice of Mr. Hughes.

HO. L. MR. STEWART'S EXPOSURE.—It is well nigh pitiful to see the almost Herculean efforts the Patriotic are making to extricate him from the false position he has himself got into with regard to the Canadian representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hughes' abandoning of his post to defend and expand his unfortunate position, when he spoke against the Island's claim to increased representation, comes into sharp focus again in a letter to the *Daily News* of yesterday heralded with all of big headlines, and takes up position in defence of his conduct which is, perhaps, for him unfortunate and unjustifiable but entirely in 1903.

It is difficult to ascertain that session of 1903 was the first for an address to the King to have a British North America Act passed so that no province should have a *time fewer* representatives in the House of Commons than it was given when it entered the confederation, and, failing in the following session, he moved a resolution to the effect that the additional act should be so made that the Maritime Provinces should at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than was assigned to them when entered the Union.

IF MR. HUGHES WERE TO LEAVE OUR PROVINCE DESIRED TO KILL OUR COMpletely, HE COULD HAVE MADE A MORE EFFECTIVE MOVE FOR ACCOMPLISHING PURPOSES.

Every one knows that there was, and never will be, the slight chance of such a resolution passing the House of Commons. Mr. Hughes had any proper compunctions of our case and possessed that sight, which is expected of all representatives, he never would have thought of submitting such an abominable proposal.

The four original provinces consist of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered confederation solemnly agreeing and bound by the principle of representation in the House of Commons; the Ontario representation was increased to 42, and the New Brunswick to 20, and the Nova Scotian to 19.

At the time of the union, Ontario according to this principle, was entitled to 82 members, Quebec to 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick to 16, but in the last two censuses caused the pendulum to swing other way, and Ontario is now entitled to 82, Nova Scotia to 18, New Brunswick to 11.

It is observed that Quebec had complaint to make, when as a result the earlier census she was losing representation relatively to that of Ontario, but she did not expect that she would now agree to change the principle of representation by population when as the result of later census she is gaining representation relatively to the other provinces.

Quebec is the pivotal province, population after each census divided into 65 and the unit is obtained divided into the populations of each of the other provinces, and thereby, representation in the House of Commons is obtained.

Supposing as the result of the next census taken in Canada, Ontario should gain Ontario would call to ask Quebec that she should be satisfied with 65, while Ontario has 82. And take another example that Ontario's population eventually only equal half of population of Quebec, surely no Canada could be found who maintained the practice of still Ontario 82 members, while Quebec should only have 65. And yet in the principle which Mr. Hughes resolution called for has he not made an effort to have some representation for Quebec? And suppose it might possibly be that Ontario's population eventually only equal half of population of Quebec, surely no Canada could be found who maintained the practice of still Ontario 82 members, while Quebec should only have 65. And yet in the principle which Mr. Hughes resolution called for has he not made an effort to have some representation for Quebec?

The position which the Government takes, as ever known, wholly different. We are condoning for the correction of the wrongs of the people and the carrying out of a movement that was made between the union and the Prince Edward Island Government in the year 1873.

Our constituents, however, who have been accorded to the agreement in the Union Act, have all the time been represented by at least six members and surely it must be plain to the understanding that nothing can more fatal or greater hindrance to the success of our efforts, or more probable for the confusing of our position to ideas which Mr. Hughes strove to accomplish in 1906 and 1907 to account by his abortive resolutions.

I am Sir, etc.,  
W. S. STEWART  
March 26th, 1914

J. A. Mathieson, E. C. A. M.  
Jas. D. Stewart,

Lawson's Block, Charlottetown  
Barristers, Solicitors

McDonald Bros. Building  
George Town  
July 26, 1911—*if*

Disservice of Mr. Hughes LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS  
M. P.

**HOI MR. STEWART'S EXPOSURE.** Sir, — It is well nigh pitiable to witness the almost Herculean efforts that Mr. James J. Hughes, M. P., and the Patriots are making to extricate the former from the false position he finds himself in with regard to the case of our representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hughes' abandoning in despair his a tem to defend and expose away his unfortunate position, when in 1903, he spoke again in the House of Commons for increased representation, comes to the surface again in a letter to the Patriot of yesterday heralded with all kinds of his difficulties and takes up a new position in defense of his conduct, which is, perhaps, for him more unfortunate and unjustifyable than his attitude in 1903.

In this letter, he asserts that in the session of 1906 he moved a resolution for an address to the King to have the British North America Act amended so that no province should have at any time fewer representatives in Parliament than it was given when it entered the confederation, and, falling in this, the following session, he moved another resolution that "any amendment to the constitutional act should be so amended that the Maritime Provinces should not at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than what was assigned each of them when they entered the Union."

**IF MR. HUGHES WERE SOME** FEMY OF OUR PROVINCE AND DESIRED TO KILL OUR CASE COMPLETELY, HE COULD NOT HAVE MADE A MORE EFFECTUAL MOVE FOR ACCOMPLISHING HIS PURPOSE.

Every one knows that there never was, and never will be, the slightest chance of such a resolution passing through Parliament, and, if Mr. Hughes had any proper comprehension of our case and possessed that foresight, which is expected of all representatives, he never would have thought of submitting such an absurd proposal.

The four original provinces consisting of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were entitled to equal representation by their confederation solemnly agreeing to and bound by the principle of representation in the House of Commons by population. The Ontario representatives were the stoutest and boldest champions of this principle, which was eventually agreed to by the four provinces.

At the time of the union, Ontario, according to this principle, was entitled to and was given 82 members, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick 15. Quebec was always to have 65 — never more, never less. The associations of other three provinces were also each diminished, to be increased or diminished according as their respective populations increased or diminished relatively to that of Quebec.

As the result of the three first censuses taken in Canada, Ontario's representation was increased to 92, Nova Scotia to 21 and New Brunswick to 16, but the last two censuses have caused the pendulum to swing the other way and Ontario is now only entitled to 82, Nova Scotia to 16 and New Brunswick to 11.

It is observed that Quebec had no complaint to make, when as a result of the earlier census she was losing her representation relatively to that of the other provinces, and, surely no one can expect that the world now agrees to change the principle of representation by population when as the result of the later census she is gaining in representation relatively to the other provinces.

Quebec is the provincial province. Her population after each census is divided into 65 and the unit is obtained and divided among the districts of each of the other provinces and thereby, their representation in the House of Commons is obtained.

Supposing as the result of the growth of population, Quebec's population should equal Ontario's, would it be fair to ask Quebec that she should be satisfied with 65, while Ontario should have 82? And take another example — Supposing it might possibly happen that Ontario's population should eventually only equal half of the population of Quebec, and suppose in Canada could be found who would maintain the practice of still giving Ontario 82, Nova Scotia, while Quebec should only have 65. And yet that is the principle which Mr. Hughes' resolution called for to have embodied in the Union Act. No, doubt, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke gentle words such as Mr. Hughes quotes in the Patriot, of bland sympathy, but surely he must have inwardly to scorn the ridiculous idea which Mr. Hughes asked Parliament to vote for.

The position which the Local Government takes in as every one knows, wholly different from that of the Patriots, for the revision of mistakes and the carrying out of an agreement that was made between the Dominion and the Prince Edward Island Government in the year 1873.

Our contention is, and has been, that, according to that agreement, this Province should have for all time to come a representation of at least six members and surely it must be plain to the dullest understanding that nothing could be more fatal or a greater hindrance to the success of our efforts or more powerful for the carrying out of that the ideas which Mr. Hughes strove in the sessions of 1906 and 1907 to accomplish by his abortive resolution.

I am Sir, etc.,  
W. S. STEWART.  
March 26th, 1914

J. I. Mathison, K. C., & A. Macdonald  
Jas. D. Stewart

**Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,**  
Newson's Block, Charlottetown

**Barristers, Solicitors, etc.**  
McDonald Bros. Building  
George Town  
July 26, 1911—tf

In the capture of the town of Shing Chau China by a pirate band under White Wolf, they set fire to the place and 500 people were burned to death.

**Harry Schade,** a detective flew in an airplane from Miami Florida 21 miles to sea to overtake a steamer, boarded and arrested a negro charged with theft, then flew back to land with his prisoner.

The Sims Bill to repeal the tolls exemption clause in the Panama Canal Act was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 248 to 162. It now has to run the gauntlet in the Senate.

**Joseph B Sheppard,** 137 MacDonnell Avenue, Toronto, died Sunday of blood poisoning, the result of cutting a corn with a sharp razor. He was in his sixtieth year, and was employed by the Grand Trunk for 41 years.

The steamer St Paul struck a rock and went down near Sydenham N. S. W. on Friday last. Eighteen lives were lost, including a woman passenger and her child. Eleven of the crew were saved. The steamer was bound from the New Bedford to Brisbane.

**Everett Lamb,** aged seventy, a coal miner, was instantly killed by a fall from a rock. Passengers from Spring Hill, Ont., and a number on the pier when the accident occurred. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Between 30 and 40 lives are believed to be lost by blowing up of the Island Steamer "Maul" last Wednesday night near Honolulu. Those on board were mostly Hawaiians. Search was made where the vessel went down but there was no sign of any survivors. The vessel had a cargo of explosives.

**The American schooner Hattie P. Simpson** of Boston, has been lost at sea with Captain Strong and a crew of 12 men. The word comes by wireless from the steamship Caron which has picked up the survivors aboard. No particulars are given. The Simpson was of 1265 tons and sailed from Philadelphia March 10 for Galveston.

His numerous friends in Charlottetown and throughout the country will be very sorry to learn that Dr. James L McMillan, veterinary surgeon, of this city suffered an attack of apoplexy last Thursday night at Long Creek, West River, where he had gone on professional business. He was brought to the city in the ambulance on Friday and is now at the Charlottetown Hospital. His condition is somewhat improved.

The Forty Hours Devotion in the pro-Cathedral closed on Thursday morning, with the Solemn High Mass of Requiem. Rev. J. C. McLean was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. F. Mc Donald, deacon, Rev. F. McQuaid, sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. McMillan Master of ceremonies. His Lordship, the Bishop, presided at the service. After Mass there was the easterly procession of the Blessed Sacrament, with the appropriate chants, Litany of the Saints, and prayers — and then the Benediction. After the Blessed Sacrament was returned to the Tabernacle, and the Service concluded with a grand "Te Deum".

The Steamer Earl Grey entered Charlottetown harbor Saturday afternoon. She left Pictou about 6 o'clock in the morning and proceeded to Georgetown where she arrived at 8.30. After landing forty passengers and a number of bags of mail she started for this port. She encountered considerable heavy ice in the vicinity of Point Prim and the Black Buoy. She entered the harbour about 4 o'clock, but, as her steam was nearly exhausted, she came to a stand still and allowed the ice to break down about her. The harbor master picked her way through the ice with one stop. Here she hooked off and crept through the harbor and speedily moved on towards her dock. She backed off from the pier several times and broke up the ice pretty well. She then docked shortly after six o'clock, a large number of people assembled at the dock to bid the steamer and her gallant Captain welcome. She left Monday morning for Pictou and returned here yesterday afternoon. The Minot is yet on the Georgetown-Pictou route.

**DIED**

**MCDONALD** — At Rosedale, Mass., on March 23rd, Mr. Angus McDonald, Ship Carpenter, formerly of Charlottetown, aged 80 years. R. I. P.

**DOOLEY** — In Boston on March 27, Miss Alice Dooley, formerly of Charlottetown.

**MACDONALD** — In this city on March 19th, March, Flora, beloved wife of Malcolm Macdonald, aged 63 years.

**NEWSOME** — At 1206 Kent St., Charlottetown, March 25th, Mrs. Philip Newsome, aged 76 years.

**B RADY** — At the Royal Hospital, Ottawa on March 24th, Katie J. Brady daughter of Mr. P. B. Brady, 82 Cumberland Street, Charlottetown.

**The Market Prices.**

**SEALD TENDERS**, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 1st May, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

**Duiles** — Must reside upon the home

stead or pre-emption six months, in each of six years from date of home

stead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cul-

minate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has obtained

a pre-emption may enter for a purchase

of homestead in certain districts. Prior

to 1900 per acre. Duiles — Must reside

six months in each of three years,

cultivate fifty acres and erect a house

worth \$800.00.

**JOHN F. WHEAR,** Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, March 18, 1914.

**March 18, 1914—tf**

**L. J. REDDIN**

**My Store**

The Cambridge crew defeated Oxford on Saturday in the annual eight oared race on the Thames.

**Lenten Services** — The sermon, for women, in the pro-Cathedral on Sunday afternoon was preached by Rev. Dr. Harry of St. Dunstan's College.

Rev. J. B. McIlroy was on the marks and signs of the True Church.

His text was from the Gospel of St. John Chapter X, verse 16th: "And

there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

The Rev. Preacher pointed out that our Lord founded but one religion and one church. In his discourse with his Apostles and disciples, our Lord referred to the Church as His Kingdom. The unity of the church was assured by our Lord from the beginning. He promised He would always remain with man. When transferring the care of His Church to His Apostles and their successors, our divine Saviour laid down certain rules and conditions that would always indicate the presence of this church. He who hears you hear me said our Lord. It was evident then, said the Rev. Preacher, that, in order to ensure salvation, all must conform to the church that has these rules and conditions. The Rev. Preacher emphasized the necessity of belonging to His church, just as would seem to demand that this church should have some distinguishing marks by which it would be recognized. The distinguishing marks of the true church are that we hear the Word of God and the Apostles. The Rev. Preacher then went on to develop these proofs of the true church. Condemnation is the destruction of truth, said the Rev. Preacher, and in the multiplicity of conflicting denominations of religion and sects, it behoves all alike after their trials to admit the proofs and marks of the true church present. Adherence to the true church is the guarantee of eternal salvation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed. His Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Dr. McLeish and Father McQuaid being in attendance.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for South Lake Bridge."

L. B. McMillan,  
Secretary of Public Works

March 18th, 1914—tf

**Tenders**

For South Lake Bridge

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

**TRY OUR**

Home-Made Preserves!

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

**EGGS & BUTTER**

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

**House Cleaning Supplies!**

We Have a Full Line in Stock

Give us a call.

**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 of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

**R. F. Maddigan & Co**

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**RING MAKING**

Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

**E. W. TAYLOR**

South Side Queen Square, City.

**April Showers**

**Bring May Flowers**

And also bring to mind the need of a new RAIN COAT.

We are offering for a short time, our entire Stock of Ladies', Men's and Children's Raincoats at 20 and 30 per cent discount.

**REMEMBER**

When looking for WALL

PAPER for any room in the

house, that we can furnish just

what you need.

**NEW GOODS**

Arriving Daily in All Depart-

ments — Special Bargains on Fri-

day and Saturday.

**Spring Millinery Opening**

Thursday 9th April

**L. J. REDDIN**

117 Queen St.,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

March 18, 1914—tf

**Mail Contract**

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received

at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 1st May, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Princestown, P. E. I.,

from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further in-

formation as to conditions of proposed

Contract may be obtained at the Post

Office of Princestown, Duvny and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Charlottetown, March 21, 1914.

March 25, 1914—tf

**Tenders**

For Hickey's Bridge,

Department of Public Works,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

March 12, 1914</p

## The Critic

BY T. A. DALY.  
He watches, with a haughty air,  
The priest ascend the pulpit seat;  
And note his eyes, his brow, his hair  
And every other feature.

He looks the poor priest through and  
through,

Then settles calmly in his pew,

Where he may hear as well as view.

The effort of the preacher.

With old and calculating eyes,

The while the humble preacher tries,

To show what's eternal lies.

Beyond life's a ful fitter,

The critic sits and watches him,

Dresses his style, declares it trim,

And wonders why he doesn't trim.

His simple phrases better,

The sermon does, with scornful

frown.

This censor of the verb and noun

Has set the poor old preacher down.

A sorry sort of teacher.

No message in a single word

Of all the sermon he has heard

Has touched his soul. He just pra-

ised.

To criticise the preacher.

To Saint Joseph

BY EUGENE P. BURKE.

My Father, who with thoughtful eye  
Did watch the Lord Christ Jesus  
grow,  
Did lay the nail and hammer by  
To guide His first steps, weak and  
low—  
Laid down with father-and child  
bless  
The efforts of my childhoodness  
My Father, who, the long day  
through,  
With plane and saw and rough-  
hewn law,  
Did slowly tell by His who drew  
The pointed pattern of the stars—  
A common toiler suppliant stand—  
Bless thou the labor of his hands  
My Father, when Death's Angel  
came,  
By Sarah joy-herself,  
Sweet Mary wpt thy sainted name,  
And L'v Christ's bosom held thy  
head—  
When, at last, with broken breath  
I lie, be guardian of my death!

"Ave Maria."

The Journey

By many a way and many a day  
I am come again;  
Home by the heart-remembered  
way  
Whereof my feet were fain.

For many a day, by many a way  
I wandered at will;  
My will; God smil'd to hear me say,  
Shaping, directing still.

In many a garden I sat down  
With heart-saue and content,  
Tis hard upon my shoulder laid  
Still pushed me that I went.

By many days, and many ways  
Praise God I come again  
Home to the mountains in a h'z,  
And the same shining rain.

Now then I would sit down and rest,  
Nor yet the stabs'd speed:  
The chamber for the welcome guest,  
The pillows for his head.

By many a way and many a day  
He laid me still for sure,  
Waers like continual in one stay'  
And the good days endure.

I shall sit down beneath the trees  
Wiers like water-spring.  
And in the country of Much Ease  
Forgot my wandering.

—Katherine Tynan, in London  
Tablet,

Lenten Days

O, sad dear days of Lent!  
Now lengthen your gray hours;  
I so we may repeat  
Before the time of flowers.

Majestical, austere;  
The sanctuaries look stern;

All silent! all save I  
Save where the lone lamps burn.

—LIONEL JOHNSON.

A Pillow.

Oft I see the Infant Jesus,  
Wakeful in his manger bed.

Would you know the reason? Dear  
cm?

There's no pillow for His head.  
Ah I know you radiant longing  
To consult Him night and day,  
Give your heart to His pillow,  
That is what He wants always;

And be ever meek and humble,—  
Then you will be greatly blest,  
You will hear Him softly saying;  
"In your heart how sweet My rest!"

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

McLean & McKinnon  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island  
Barristers, Attorneys-at Law

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula  
as surely as to man the immemorial  
figures the skin, infracting the membrane,  
wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of  
resistance to disease and the capacity  
for recovery, and develops into con-

sumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula and  
were kept growing paper and kept them  
from going to school for three months.

Outwardly the medicine was good but  
it began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
This medicine caused the sores to heal, and  
the children have been in the sign of scrof-

" J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and per-

manently, as it has rid thousands.

## SOORT STORY

## The Proposal

(Continued from last week.)

Ellen knelt down to pray; and kept  
her eyes closed for three months.

She said that she was not saying her  
prayers again, and again found that  
she was not saying them.

She lit her self to the pew seat  
and sat there, trembling. Her head  
was trembling more steadily each  
minute. The seat was upholstered  
luxuriously, and so was the kneeling  
cushion. She had scarcely noted that  
she was not saying them.

The pews about her filled rapidly,  
although no one opened the gate of  
bells; the organ pealed, lines of addi-

tional cherub-faced altar-boys came  
in and the vested priests; and the card-

inal was attended to his golden  
triumphing throne. Ellen went  
through the Asperges, but only in a  
moment. Something bad made her ill.

Of course, it was the bad dole.

She opened her prayerbook again,  
and began to read the Devotions for  
Mass. She could not see the words  
She held the book closer; it was up-  
side down. She straightened it, with  
a shiver, but she did not read the  
words before her.

"I have not heard Mass," she re-  
peated loudly to her conscience, "I have  
not heard Mass!"

She went slowly from the church,  
staring pityingly at the beggar with  
a peg leg, who braced himself kneel-  
ing behind the pillar. She had al-  
ways wished that she could give him  
more than a penny.

Ralph Winslow was waiting in the  
sunshine. "I took the auto home," he  
said, "I must talk to you or go  
mad, and it makes such a diabolical  
effeot in cases of Inflammation."

Ellen crossed the green square,  
with its flower-beds and its fountains  
and its humanity on banisters beneath  
trees. Ellen kept her eyes on the ground,  
but Winslow stared at her  
while he talked in a low, tense voice.

"You can't mean it, Ellen!" he  
muttered. "Will you give me up  
for that church with its supersti-  
tion and its idoltry? You can't be mad!"

"You are," she answered quietly.  
Her voice was almost lis-  
tening.

"No, you can't," she sighed.

"What has it ever done for you?"  
he demanded curiously.

"It has shown to us all the beauty  
and the glory of earth. Every Sun-  
day I am present at the most mag-  
nificent court in the world. I am a  
part of it—a maid of honor, if you  
will. You have nothing that could  
possibly befall us.—Addison."

"You are," she answered quietly.  
Her voice was almost lis-  
tening.

"Give it up, Ellen! You'll never  
regret it! I'll make you happy! I  
know I can!"

"No, you can't," she sighed.

"What has it ever done for you?"  
he demanded curiously.

"It has shown to us all the beauty  
and the glory of earth. Every Sun-  
day I am present at the most mag-  
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possibly befall us.—Addison."

"You are," she answered quietly.  
Her voice was almost lis-  
tening.

"Formerly, the man who could  
have won her for himself. At  
woman worries for her husband, for  
her children, for her relatives and  
the people of her neighborhood."

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

He had no new arguments to offer,  
he repeated the old ones to the very  
door of her lodging-house, and Ellen  
answered him calmly, coldly, un-  
moved by anything he might say.  
Nor did she say nought but had not  
heard before.

At the very door he drew in his  
breath sharply. "I can't live with  
you, Ellen!" he choked.

"You are the sweetest, purest, best  
thing on earth to me! Marry me!" he  
swore to anything he asks me to!

"I'll marry you by the priest! I'll  
marry you by the parson! And if—  
there are children I'll let them be baptised!

"I'd want any boy to go with me, I  
guess, but I'd give up even that to  
you!"

She turned on the steps and looked  
down compassionately. She shook  
her head. "No," she said, smiling,  
I can't marry you. I don't want to  
marry you. Perhaps, if you had not  
shown me this side of you, I might  
have cared more. I can't say, I'm  
not sure. I only know, now, that  
my mind is quite clear upon one  
point. I am sorry, if I give you  
pain, but I care a thousand times  
more for my Church that I do for  
you. It gives me more comfort,  
more pleasure, more happiness, and  
if ever I married I should want some  
one who worshipped with me. Don't  
you understand?"

"But look at it from a worldly  
point of view, Ellen!" he implored.

"Oh, I don't believe I care very  
much about the worldly side of it!"  
she retorted gaily. There was a  
little glint of derision in her eyes.

"God will take care of that  
too!" she said. "Good day and good  
bye!"

to so advantageous and safe a berth  
in the business world; and there had  
always been the secretaryship in  
view; so long ago as Ellen had entered  
the office the secretary was "getting  
old."

But living on ten dollars a week for  
a great city is very hard indeed.  
Ellen paid two dollars a week for the  
tiny room, with gas and privileges  
of the laundry and kitchen, and M. S.  
O'Neill's sewing-machine; luncheons  
and dinners and breakfasts could not be  
kept much under thirty dollars a  
week, even when Ellen prepared them  
herself, with fifty cents over; food for  
dinners and breakfasts were given to  
the company to eat.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills  
are better for you than doctor's medicine.

"I did with good results. I often  
recommend them to other people. My  
doctor did not know I was using them.  
He used to say, 'Why? I never saw any  
such results!' I told him, 'They're good.'

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Was Badly  
Run Down.  
Milburn's Heart and  
Nerve Pills Built  
Her Up.

Mrs. Frank Blough, Sarnia, Ont.,  
writes:—"I embrace the opportunity to  
write you saying that I have used Mil-  
burn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and found  
them to be most excellent. They  
badly run down, and was taking doctor's  
medicine. My son, 20, wrote, 'I have  
been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve  
Pills, and they are much better than  
any doctor's medicine.'

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