

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 19

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up						
Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex	Dly ex			
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
3 45	11 45	7 45	4 52	12 59	8 38	5 30	1 43			
6 00	2 21	9 30	6 39	2 55	9 55	7 40	4 52			
STATIONS				STATIONS						
Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40	9 50	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40	9 50			
Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 33	8 55	Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 33	8 55			
Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7 45	10 04	8 25	Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7 45	10 04	8 25			
Lv Kensington	Ar 9 33	4 47	8 02	Lv Kensington	Ar 9 33	4 47	8 02			
Lv Summerside	Ar 9 00	4 15	7 40	Lv Summerside	Ar 9 00	4 15	7 40			
P.M. Now				A.M. P.M.						
7 50	12 00	Lv Summerside	Ar 8 45	4 55	7 50	12 00	Lv Summerside	Ar 8 45	4 55	
8 48	1 23	Lv Port Hill	Ar 7 43	3 26	8 48	1 23	Lv Port Hill	Ar 7 43	3 26	
9 37	2 40	Lv O'Leary	Ar 6 57	2 10	9 37	2 40	Lv O'Leary	Ar 6 57	2 10	
10 53	4 44	Lv Pignish	Ar 6 45	12 10	10 53	4 44	Lv Pignish	Ar 6 45	12 10	
9 20	8 30	Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7 40		9 20	8 30	Lv Emerald Jc	Ar 7 40		
9 20	8 30	Lv Cape Traverse	Lv 6 50		9 20	8 30	Lv Cape Traverse	Lv 6 50		
P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.						
3 00	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 30	5 40	3 00	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 30	5 40	
4 10	8 30	Lv Monast Stewart	Ar 8 30	4 10	4 10	8 30	Lv Monast Stewart	Ar 8 30	4 10	
4 36	9 07	Lv Morell	Ar 7 56	3 20	4 36	9 07	Lv Morell	Ar 7 56	3 20	
4 57	9 33	Lv St. Peter's	Ar 7 35	2 51	4 57	9 33	Lv St. Peter's	Ar 7 35	2 51	
6 00	11 05	Ar Bonita	Lv 8 35	5 35	1 25	6 00	11 05	Ar Bonita	Lv 8 35	5 35
7 10	Ar Elmira	Lv 8 30			7 10	Ar Elmira	Lv 8 30			
5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv 7 26	2 43	5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv 7 26	2 43	
5 25	10 00	Ar Monague	Lv 7 04	2 15	5 25	10 00	Ar Monague	Lv 7 04	2 15	
6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv 6 30	1 25	6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv 6 30	1 25	
P.M. A.M.				A.M. P.M.						
Dly Sat	Ar only	Dly Sat	Ar only	Dly Sat	Ar only	Dly Sat	Ar only	Dly Sat	Ar only	
Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat	
and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	and Sun	
P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M.	P.M. P.M.	A.M. A.M.	
3 10	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	9 45	3 10	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	9 45	
4 47	4 25	Lv Vernon River	Ar 9 23	8 31	4 47	4 25	Lv Vernon River	Ar 9 23	8 31	
7 00	5 55	Lv Murray Harbor	Lv 6 30	7 00	7 00	5 55	Lv Murray Harbor	Lv 6 30	7 00	
P.M. P.M.				A.M. A.M.						

H. McEWEN Supt. P. E. I. Railway



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE Smoking Tobacco. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time.

HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency... Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

Tenders for Coal

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown, also Hospital for Insane.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 1, 1913. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department until noon on MONDAY, MAY 12, 1913.

From any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Court, Prince of Wales College, Georgetown Court House and Jail, Queen's County Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, with Coal, to be delivered in the route of the above mentioned buildings at the cost of the Contractor by the first of September next. Weigh Scales to be approved by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and quantity for each building may be had at this Office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Coal." L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. April 30, 1913-21

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order \$18.00 TO \$30.00

Our stock of Overcoatings for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "B. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

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

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to read the principles of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen people. Read—The Field Afar, ORGANS OF THE NEW Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary. Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year. Send in stamps if preferred. Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar. Enclose a One Dollar Bill. THE FIELD AFAR HAWTHORNE... N.Y. July 9, 1912-31

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 ever where for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12 1907.

The Buried City.

On the night of April 24, 1872, a torrent of lava burst forth from Mount Vesuvius, succeeding an unusual outpouring of flames and smoke, which had lasted for several months. The eruption lasted three days, and during this period of time two villages were overwhelmed and a large tract of country, under cultivation, was laid desolate. During the eruption a shower of fine black dust fell all about Naples and the adjacent region, causing great annoyance to the inhabitants, who were almost suffocated by it.

A shower of stones, attested by an extraordinary quantity of iron sand, closed up the more striking phenomenon of the eruption. The streets of Naples were filled with the dust to the depth of several inches. A witness of this strange phenomenon thus describes the damage done:

"The road was encumbered with ashes, and ton loads were being swept off the roofs. Looking right and left over this once fertile tract of land, I never saw a scene of greater desolation. As far as the eye can reach every thing is withered, and the buildings promise of a rich harvest is reduced to what I might have taken in my hand and crumbled to dust. Tall trees, poplars and cypresses, instead of quivering in the gentle breeze, are rigid and immovable. Rows of festooned vines, giving hopes only last year of an abundant vintage—all are dead. The same scene of desolation extends all round the mountain, and many thousands who are grateful for the preservation of their lives and homes are reduced to absolute want."

"Such is the sad spectacle which this once rich and lovely district presents as far as the bed of lava, which cuts off further progress. Judge what the apprehensions of the inhabitants must have been when they saw the river of fire coming down upon them, and heard the crackling of the scorias as they rolled over and over, and looking at the shrubs and trees withering in their agony! We crossed the first stream, burning hot to the feet, and still emitting sulphurous clouds of smoke. The hot lava is still running down slowly underneath. I take up some pieces of thin glass but they are too hot to hold although they have been exposed to the air for nearly two weeks."

"Looking up and down I see a mighty sheet, covering many acres of rich ground, from which smoke is still issuing from a thousand fissures. We traverse the interval between the sheet of lava and that which despoiled portions of San Sebastiano and Misso. We climb up until we arrive at the summit of the stream. I tread on fragments of houses, intermingled with the scorias. We then arrive at Marsa, where the same scene of destruction is repeated. Here a Catholic church has been miraculously preserved, while houses have been thrown down broken into a hundred fragments. Many have lost their dwellings and their lands; all have lost their industrial occupation. It is estimated that upward of two hundred lives were lost. Since its first famous eruption in 79 A. D., when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed, Vesuvius has been so active irregularly, in eruption, about every great and numerous lesser ones having taken place. In 472 the eruption was so great that the ashes fell even at Constantinople. In the eruption of 1773 columns of fire rose to the height of more than two miles. In the midst of the lava and fire, showers of stones and ashes were thrown out to a great height. One mass of rock ejected was 108 feet in circumference and 17 feet high."

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The present Duke of Norfolk has one sister, a Carmelite nun, and another sister of obituary, while the Duchess has four sons, six of the late Lord Harries, who are nuns. Lord Abingdon's sister is a nun at the convent of the Visitation, Harrow, and Lord Bray's has a sister, the Abbess of a convent, killed by the Zeppelin at Ulundi, who is a nun.

One of Lord Killara's sisters is an Irish Sister of Obasity and two others

Founding of San Francisco.

An old Spanish ecclesiastical document in the possession of the University of O'Hornis has yielded a new story of the founding of San Francisco, which places the date on March 27, 1776, before the birth of the nation.

The document is in the Robert E. McGowan collection, presented by the late Ollie P. Huntington, and it tells of the journey from Seacor, Mexico, of Pedro Font, who founded a mission at Yuma, Arizona, then crossed at San Diego and moved up the coast to San Francisco.

"There, on the extremity of the white cliff at the inner point of the entrance to the harbor, the cross was planted and a settlement established.

St. George, Martyr. St. George was born in Cappadocia, at the close of the third century, of Christian parents. In early youth he chose a soldier's life, and soon obtained the favor of Diocletian, who advanced him to the grade of tribune. When, however, the emperor began to persecute the Christians, George rebuked him at once, sternly and openly for his cruelty, and threw up his commission. He was in consequence subjected to a lengthened series of tortures, and finally beheaded. There was something so inspiring in the defiant cheerfulness of the young soldier that every Christian felt a personal share in this triumph of Christian fortitude, and as the years rolled on Saint George became a type of successful combat against evil, the slayer of the dragon, the darling theme of camp song and story, until 'so thick a shade his very glory around him made' that his real likeness became hard to trace. Even beyond the circle of Christendom he was held in honor, and invading Saracens taught themselves to exempt from desecration the image of him they hailed as the 'White horse Knight.' His cultus is one of the most ancient and widely spread in the Church. In the East a Obros of St. George is ascribed to Constantine, and his name is invoked in the most ancient liturgies; whilst in the West, Milan, Barcelona, Valencia, Aragon, Genoa and England have chosen him as their patron.

St. George has been identified with the young man who tore down from the gate of Niomedea the edict of Diocletian, ordering the persecution of the Christians.

Rome. During the week reports came that the condition of the Pope's health was alarming, but the headlines of most of the papers were often in conflict with the text of the despatches. His physicians announced that his ailment was not serious and that His Holiness would soon recover. The archbishops of the Holy Office, which consist mainly of judicial processes against ecclesiastics and those accused of heresy and other crimes, will be thrown open to competent scholars when the work of arranging them is completed. The report of Galileo's trial will not be found there because it has already been transferred to the Vatican archives, and has been published twice during the last thirty years. The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the Superiors of the various Italian Institutes for Foreign Missions, congratulating them on their zeal, but deploring the general spathy of Italy in the work of the Propagation of the faith among the heathens. A lesson might be learned from little Holland, of whose missionary activity an account is given in this issue.—Americus.

Belgium. It was hoped that the strike of the Socialists announced for Monday, April 14, would be averted by royal intervention, but the hops was not realized. During the course of the week many of the families of the 300,000 or 400,000 strikers were being sent out of the country. Provisional homes were offered to them in Holland, France and Germany. The movement is for a demarcation in favor of manhood suffrage as against plural voting.—Americus.

Noblewomen Become Nuns. Many Women of English Aristocracy Joining Catholic Religious Orders. By entering a convent and devoting herself to a religious and charitable life, Lord Lytton's youngest sister is following the example of a large number of ladies belonging to the Catholic families of the English aristocracy. There are many instances in the dual family of Howard.

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the army. I called them around me and commanded them to address their God to their behalf. No sooner had they fallen on their knees to pray than a copious and refreshing rain fell from the heavens. But while the rain was refreshing to us, it drove furiously against the enemies like a tempest of hail, attended with vivid flashes of lightning and dreadful claps of thunder."

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Education of God's Poor. Nana Nagle, foundress of the Presentation Order, a woman of singular devotion and piety, was the daughter of Garrett Nagle, and was born at Ballygriffin, County Cork, in 1738. Her parents were in circumstances that enabled them to give their child a good education, first attending school at home, and receiving the finishing touches in Paris. At an early age her thoughts were turned to the miserably ignorant condition of the Catholic children, deprived under the Penal Laws of all chances of education. In Dublin, in 1763, almost privately and on a small scale, and afterwards in Cork, more openly, she established schools, principally at her own cost, for the religious and secular education of the very poor in these establishments and in the houses of the very poor she labored at all hours and in all weathers, teaching and advising and sympathizing with the people in their sorrows. In September 1771, at her instance, a house for the reception of nuns of the Ursuline Order was opened in Cork, and a small school of education with that of St. Jacques in Paris, was settled there. So strong was the prejudice against them that for many years except in the privacy of their convent, these nuns had to wear secular dress. Disappointed, however, that the Ursulines devoted themselves solely to the education of the rich, Nana Nagle called together a number of ladies who agreed to give themselves solely to the poor. Nana Nagle did not live to see the full results of her labors. She died in the South Presentation Convent in Cork, April 20, 1784, aged fifty five years. The work established by her grew and spread and in 1791 the community was recognized by Pope Paul VI, and given authority to erect and to form not only in the City of Cork, but in other towns, houses for the reception of pious virgins, whose duty it should be to instruct little girls in the elements of faith and morals, to teach them different works peculiar to their age, to visit sick females in the public infirmities, and help them in their necessities; and in 1803 it was fully established as the Presentation Order, with power to take vows, and with rule founded upon that of St. Augustine. There are at present upwards of one hundred Presentation convents, most of them in Ireland, several in Great Britain, and some in America and Australia.

All Skin Diseases ARE OCCASIONED BY BAD BLOOD.

No one can expect to be free from some form or other of skin trouble unless the blood is kept in good shape. The blood can easily be purified and the skin disease cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, that old and widely known blood medicine.

It has been on the market for over 35 years and its reputation is unvaried. Mrs. Little Mitchell, Goshop, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with acne. My body was covered with awful itching skin eruptions. Although I tried many different remedies I could get nothing to give me relief. Finally I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, which completely cured me."

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

No man can hope to understand the principles which govern feminine fashions. A man went with his wife while she bought some dress goods. "This stuff," he said is pretty and would make you a good dress. "That said the wife in contempt, 'Nobody is wearing that now.' 'Then how about this?' asked the husband indicating another sort. "Oh, that wouldn't do at all every-body's wearing that!"

A Sensible Merchant. "I never heard of but one perfect boy," said Johnnie, pensively, as he sat in the corner doing penance. "And who is that?" asked mamma. "Papa when he was little," was the answer. "And silence reigned for the space of five minutes."

Milburn's Stinging Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leaves no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"I saved that girl's life once," You don't say so? "How?" "Why, she said she'd rather die than marry me, and I let her go at that."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. A rfid man, in telling a story, said: "My aim is always to tell the truth." "Yes said a brother private, 'but you're the worst shot in the regiment.'"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. Who are those two sad looking men? "Why, one's Jimmie, pining to own a motor, and the other is Rider, pining to get rid of his."

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia. First wife—'What is your husband's average income, Mrs. Smith?' Second wife—'Oh, about mid's night!'

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

Young Husband—'What a glorious day if I could dare anything else anything, on a day like this!' Wife—'Come on down to the mill-liner's!'

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. 'Pa where is Easy Street?' 'It leads off Hard Work avenue any son.'

SUFFERED FROM Catarrh of the Stomach For Thirty Years. Catarrh of the Stomach is generally caused from some interference with the action of the liver, and is a malady that affects the whole body. Some symptoms are burning pain in the stomach, constant vomiting, abnormal thirst, incessant reaching, etc. On the first signs of any of these symptoms Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills should be taken. They are a specific for all disorders arising from wrong action of the liver. Mr. Michael Miller, Ellerslie, Alta., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, for catarrh of the stomach, with which I have been a sufferer for thirty years. I used four vials and they completely cured me." Price, 25 cents a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913.

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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Unreasonable Liberal Opposition.

Two bills promoted by the Federal Government, that are of very great importance to us, passed their final stages in the House of Commons last week and were sent to the Senate. These are the Agricultural aid bill and the Highways improvement bill. Both were opposed by the Liberals. Both these bills have for their object the granting of financial aid to the different Provinces, and for this reason should be of unusual interest to the people of Prince Edward Island. Should the bill granting aid for the advancement of agriculture become law, we stand to receive, as our proportion, something in the vicinity of \$26,000 this year and for several years to come, and an increased amount later. From the Highways improvement bill our grant amounts to \$13,159.79. These grants would certainly be of great benefit to us in advancing agricultural education and improving our highways.

The Highways improvement bill passed the House of Commons last year; but the Liberal majority in the Senate prevented it from becoming law. What they will do with it this year will likely soon be known. Whatever action the Senate may take it is a remarkable fact that the Liberal Opposition strongly opposed its passage in the Commons; made bitter speeches against it, pushed it to a division on the third reading and every one of them present voted against it.

Mr. J. J. Hughes, Liberal member for King's County, not only voted against the bill, but made a speech strongly opposing its passage. Why should the Liberals; why should Mr. Hughes so strenuously oppose this bill? "The object of this Bill," as pointed out by Premier Borden, "is simply to enable the various provinces of Canada to have placed at their disposal for a certain definite and particular purpose, namely, the improvement of the highways of this country, certain sums of money which will be allocated to them in accordance with their respective populations, and it is not only the right but it is the absolute duty of the Government of Canada who are responsible to this Parliament, to bring down that measure with safeguards to provide that that money shall be applied to that particular purpose and no other, and that it shall be expended in such a way as to result in permanent benefit and advantage. And, these hon. gentlemen opposite are spending hours and days in opposing that. I venture to think, notwithstanding what has been said by hon. gentlemen opposite, that they are reckoning without their host when they set up the opposition they did last session and this session to a proposal for the permanent improvement of the highways of Canada."

"So far as the autonomy of the provinces is concerned, so far as their rights are concerned, the most absolute safeguards are provided by this Bill. Even in respect of section 6, how can any reasonable or sane man in this House say that the autonomy of one province is trenches

upon in the slightest degree when it is absolutely impossible for this Government or the Minister of Railways and Canals to lift one finger without the authority of the provincial legislatures and without the consent of the provincial governments? It is absolutely useless for any hon. member to make the pretense that there is any violation of provincial rights or powers with that absolute and distinct safeguard staring him in the face in the words of section 6 of the Bill. As hon. gentlemen have seen fit to take the attitude that they have taken with regard to this Bill, to obstruct it from the first day on which it was presented to this House for second reading, all I have to say is that we are perfectly willing to accept their challenge, to prove our attitude with regard to this measure in contrast with theirs before the people of this country and to let the people judge the policies and attitudes of the two parties with regard to this Bill when the proper time shall come."

Panama Canal Tolls.

Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, who was vice President of the United States from 1905 to 1909, made a speech at the American Peace Congress in St. Louis last week. In the course of his remarks he made a statement to the effect that "the United States is under a moral obligation to admit the ships of other nations to the Panama Canal on the same terms that it admits American vessels." His speech has been very favorably commented on in the United States. Among other criticisms, the view taken by the Boston Transcript is well worth quoting. It is as follows:

"There are thousands and tens of thousands of Americans whose standard of honor with respect to this question is the same as his. Some of our most eminent statesmen and publicists have expressed themselves in similar language, but Mr. Fairbanks had exceptional opportunities of knowing just what the Government meant by the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, all the stages of which he saw.

"His explanation robs the recent dictum of Richard Olney of all its force provided it ever had any. Mr. Olney maintained that 'a nation or state does not convey away its property or its sovereignty except by terms that are clear and susceptible of no other meaning.' The whole question of coastwise exemption for American shipping was threshed out when the treaty was under consideration. Senator Bard of California, as Mr. Fairbanks states, offered an amendment reserving such right of preferential treatment. All the considerations recently proposed in justification of a discriminating policy were urged by him. His amendment was voted down by a very decisive majority. It is interesting to be reminded that then as now the obstructive influence in making working agreements with other nations came from California. Had the amendment prevailed there probably would have been no Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the canal would not have been built, at least without the necessity of entering into fresh negotiations.

"This phase of the constructive processes in the making of that treaty, which has resulted in carrying to practical consummation the greatest engineering enterprise in the world's history, seems to us incontrovertible evidence that the Government knew just what it was doing. It leaves no room for that impudent contention that the United States can do what it pleases with its own. Had

the Government started out with insistence upon such a principle, the whole civilized world would have been hostile to the enterprise. We undertook an international service and upon terms that could hardly be misunderstood even if they have since been grossly misconstrued. In the entire history of diplomacy there has never been a convention less susceptible of a double meaning. It was drawn by men who were masters of expression and knew to the shade of a hair just what their language was intended to convey.

"Neither did the Senate which ratified it have any questionings upon that point. Whether all of its terms satisfied that body may be doubted, but it clearly saw that they furnished the only door through which the country could accomplish what it ardently desired. Indisputably the California senator unwittingly did the country a service by making it impossible now to maintain that the treaty did not mean just what it said. There were no loopholes of escape left and any that may now appear are due entirely to the wilful puncturing of our national honor. If the obnoxious clause of the present law is permitted to stand, it will be a clear case of moral suicide on the part of the United States."

Our Liberal friends are guilty of more misrepresentation and have placed on record more misleading and false statements regarding the Naval question than has ever been indulged in in connection with any other matter ever before the Federal Parliament. The flimsiest statement made by the most irresponsible person is taken hold of and magnified out of all proportion with the view of creating prejudice against the Borden Government. One of the last specimens of this manner of political warfare was exploded at the opening of the House on May 2nd, when Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, drew attention to a despatch which he said he had seen in several Western papers, and which appeared in the Toronto Globe of April 29th to the effect that the Admiralty thought it would not be well to force the Naval Bill through the House by Closure. He desired to ask the government if there was any truth in this report. "There is absolutely no foundation at all for this report," said Premier Borden. "No intimation of the kind has been received nor any suggestion of such a thing."

It is announced from Ottawa that a change in the management of the Government Railways (the Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways), will be made. It is intimated that the management will pass from the managing board of five, now in charge, and be placed in the hands of one man, responsible to the Minister of Railways. It is stated that the new manager will be Mr. Gutelius, former Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at present chairman of a commission appointed by the Government last year to investigate the methods of construction on the National Transcontinental Railway. Mr. Gutelius is a practical railway man of long experience, and his reputation stands high in the railroad world. The present Board of Management, about to be dissolved, according to the intelligence above recorded, consists of Messrs. D. Pottinger, E. Tiffin, F. P. Brady, J. P. F. Caron, and deputy Minister of Railways, A. W. Campbell.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, April 28.—The House of Commons did a good deal of business today. The expenditure allowed to the mint was increased to \$110,000 to keep pace with the increased business done by the institution. The gold and silver marking bill was passed. A resolution further regulating the western grain trade was passed, and Mr. Hazen's radio telegraphy was passed. The House then into supply on the customs estimates.

In question time Mr. Lemieux asked if it was true that a large quantity of small arm ammunition manufactured in the arsenal at Quebec, was lately found to be defective.

Hon. Sam Hughes said that the matter was being investigated and that he would not care to make a statement until he had received a report. The first piece of business done was the passing of the finance minister's resolution increasing the maintenance allowance of the mint from \$75,000 to \$110,000 a year. Last year he said, \$95,000 had been spent. It was the occasion of a general discussion on the question of the gold and silver coinage of Canada and various cognate questions.

Mr. White stated that the gold production of Canada is about ten million dollars a year. The consumption of gold in the arts is about \$2,100,000, of which about a million is imported.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Canadian gold and silver should be used to a greater extent in Canada.

Mr. Akens urged that American gold coinage be no longer legal tender in Canada.

Dr. Thompson (Yukon) said that all the Yukon gold should come to Ottawa. All the gold reserve of the country should be held in Canadian gold. He also suggested that the gold coin of the United States and Canada should be interchangeable; at present United States gold eagles are legal tender in Canada, but Canadian gold coins are not legal tender in the United States.

Mr. Perley put through the gold and silver marking bill, a senate measure. This is a highly technical bill designed to regulate the use of the precious metals by manufacturers; if a maker stamps articles of jewelry with any description they must be correct; but he may leave the articles unstamped. Certain American manufacturers dishonestly reproduce well known English hall marks, and this is one of the practices aimed at by the bill. The act is to come into force on January 1, 1914.

Ottawa, April 29.—Five government bills, three of the first rank, were given third reading in the House today. They were the bill ratifying the West Indies agreement, the Highways bill, the Agricultural Aid Bill, the bill respecting Wireless Telegraphy on Ships and the Gold and Silver Marking Bill.

Incidentally was exploded another of the Liberal interpretations of the new rules. Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged that they would prevent debate on amendments to third reading. Today no less than five amendments to third reading were moved and debated.

The principal debate was over the West Indies bill. It saw the complete collapse of Mr. Pugsley who, in his anxiety to attack the measure posed as a friend of the consumer, and moved an amendment which would have the effect of closing up all the sugar refineries of Canada.

He moved to make West Indian products mentioned in the schedules of the arrangement free under certain conditions. One of the articles mentioned in the schedules is sugar, raw and refined, so that this would mean free refined sugar from the West Indies and Great Britain.

Thus the refiners of Grenada who get their raw sugar cheaper than do Canada refiners would send their refined sugar in free. When this was pointed out the opposition were in great confusion and abandoned the amendment. They opposed the highways and agricultural aid bill.

In the debate on the agricultural bill, Mr. A. A. McLean (Queen's P. E. I.) following Mr. Guthrie said:

(1) The hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) made a statement to the effect that he doubted the power of this Parliament to pass legislation regarding education. I desire to direct the attention of the hon. member to section 95 of the British North American Act, which provides

that this Parliament and the local legislatures shall have concurrent powers of legislation respecting agriculture and immigration. If this Parliament and the local legislatures have concurrent powers regarding agriculture and immigration, why should not the power which they have regarding agriculture include education? What is the object of this Bill? The Bill provides that, instead of voting money for the purpose of establishing a farm on which cattle will be raised, schools for instance may be established in which lectures shall be given and demonstrations held. In the province from which I come, out of the moneys which were granted under the Agricultural Aid Act of last year, a course on instruction, attended by over five hundred young men of the province, was given in the city of Charlottetown. Lectures were delivered and demonstrations made as to the killing of cattle, the manner of putting up meats, and general matters of agricultural interest. The young men who attended these lectures and demonstrations received great benefit from them. This proposed legislation is, I presume, in furtherance of the policy which was adopted last year. The Government instead of making agricultural aid a matter of haphazard action, have decided that they will put it upon a permanent basis. Each province of the Dominion has an agricultural staff, and this staff, in my opinion, should work in conjunction with the staffs provided by the Dominion Government in each province. We have a very good staff in Prince Edward Island, and there is a good staff in Ontario. Why, then, should not these staffs work together? The money will be granted to the governments of the different provinces; the people of each of these provinces are in a better position to know its requirements than men who come from other provinces to deliver lectures, for instance. When this money is put into the hands of those governments under an agreement, as this Bill provides, for its expenditure, I think the money is perfectly safeguarded, and that the Dominion Government is taking a course which is in the best interests of all the people. The agreement must provide the purposes for which the money is granted, and I think it is perfectly right that this Parliament should state that the money so granted should be used only for agricultural purposes. I would not be proper that the money should be allowed to go in to the general revenue of the province; it should be earmarked, as this Bill provides, and this being the case, the Government of Canada having control of the money under the agreement entered into with the provincial government, I do not see that any harm will result or any wrong may be done to the people of Canada by passing the Bill as it is. What is the object of the amendment suggested by the hon. member of Carleton (Mr. Carvell) on Friday last? It is that although the sum of \$10,000,000 shall be expended over a period of ten years, the Minister of Agriculture shall come to this Parliament each year and ask that the amount of the appropriation to be made for that year shall be designated by this Parliament change the amount which the bill indicates shall be given to each province. What object would there be in asking this Parliament to revoke that money every year for ten years? I fail to see any reasonable argument in the contention raised by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House with respect to this Bill.

Ottawa, April 30.—The new rules were the occasion of an unusual incident tonight; they provide that the estimates of each department must first be taken up on a day other than Thursday and Friday. The Minister of Agriculture desired to go on with his estimates when the House resumed after Ascension Day and accordingly, Mr. Burrell moved his committee of supply.

Mr. Oliver, who was leading the opposition was on guard at once. If the estimates of this department were taken up now, he pointed out, the opposition would lose its opportunity of moving a vote of want of confidence on this department, if such were desired. He asked Hon. Robert Rogers, who was leading the house, if the government would agree to waive that rule in this case, if the opposition put no obstacle in Mr. Burrell's way.

Mr. Rogers at once replied that, if the opposition desired to move a motion of want of confidence on Friday no objection would be made to it by the government. The assurance was promptly accepted and one item, \$8,000 for the Imperial institute, London in the agricultural estimates, was

passed and the house rose till Friday.

The resolution empowering the government to purchase or lease branch lines for the Intercolonial was passed after a somewhat adventurous career. It was first taken up a few days ago when the opposition complained that it gave the government powers which were far too wide. It turned out that that resolution had accidentally been drafted in terms wider than those used in the bill which is to follow the resolution. The missing words were added and then the Liberals complained that the resolution was too restricted. Finally after an amicable discussion, the government substituted a new form of words altogether, expressly limiting the resolution to the Intercolonial Railway.

Ottawa, May 1.—Col. The Hon. Jas. Allen, Minister of Defence, Finance and education in the government of New Zealand, was the guest at a luncheon given in the parliamentary restaurant today by the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Ottawa, May 2.—The opposition wasted the whole of the day in a futile discussion, designed merely to lessen any credit the government may derive from a sensible policy which it has adopted, and based on incorrect versions of the facts. Soon after the present government came into power, complaint was made that the freight rates charged west of the great lakes were unduly high, and the Minister of Railways, Hon. Frank Cochrane, promptly turned the matter over to the Railway Commission for investigation. The commission has been working on the matter and is beginning to see the end of its labors, the final case for the railways having been handed in.

The western Liberals thereupon moved an amendment of the House to condemn the counsel employed by the government for not having concluded the case earlier, and the discussion was kept up from about three to well after ten o'clock. The opposition showed great lack of knowledge of their own case. The principal reply was made by W. H. Bennett, Stinson, who criticized the Liberal's pretensions to championship of the people to a withering review.

Observes 90th Birthday.

Three Generations of Mrs. Elizabeth McAuley's Descendants Help Her Celebrate.

"Friends and neighbors of Mrs. Elizabeth McAuley last evening thronged her house at 88 Chandler St. South End, to assist her in celebrating her 90th birthday. Throughout the evening she sat and received the congratulations of many."

Mrs. McAuley was born at St. Peter's, P. E. I. She came to Boston 40 years ago, being then a widow, and has since lived with her daughter Miss Cassie McAuley.

Other children who were present with their own families, so that four generations were represented, were Augustus McAuley and Mrs. Selma McCystal, both of Boston. Another daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Malone, lives in San Francisco.

The foregoing accounts, with a portrait of the nonagenarian appeared in the Boston Globe of April 25th last. Mrs. McAuley is the widow of the late Michael McAuley, Millwright, and her maiden name was McDonald, sister of the late Michael McDonald, Goose River, and a niece of the late Bishop McIntyre.

Private accounts received furnish ample evidence that the celebration was a most enjoyable one and that Mrs. McAuley herself, not only received the congratulations of the large number of friends who had come to pay their respect, but heartily enjoyed every moment of the evening's entertainment. The friends did not come empty handed, and as a result Mrs. McAuley was the recipient of many useful and valuable gifts.

The predominant sentiment animating all the visitors was to contribute, as far as possible, to the pleasure of the nonagenarian and all others present, and each one either himself or herself to the accompanying of this end. All were happy amid music and song and story.

The chief entertainer of the evening was Mr. William Brown a noted Scottish singer. He was assisted by Mr. W. T. Dugg at the piano and Messrs. Patrick and John W. Dugg on the violin. It was a gala evening long to be remembered by all who attended.

In addition to those already named following is a partial list of the guests present:

- Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. David, H. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. John McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Gigué, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. John McCystal, Mrs. Angus McAuley, William Merryfield, Mrs. B. Finlay, Mrs. Mary McLean, Richard Raymond, Miss Annie McDonald, Miss Sarah McIntire, Mrs. J. McKinnon, Michael Welch, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Ellen Steele, Norman Holland, William J. McCarty, Ralph E. Douglas, Thomas Laughlin, Mrs. H. Wilson, Miss Margaret McKinnon, Miss Annie Welch, Miss Lella McKay, Miss M. Stone, Miss Emily Turner, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. James C. McDonald, Mr. Joseph McDonald, Mr. Louis McDonald.

(The Herald, in union with Mrs. McAuley's numerous friends extends sincerest congratulations.)

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American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorseted effect so sought after.

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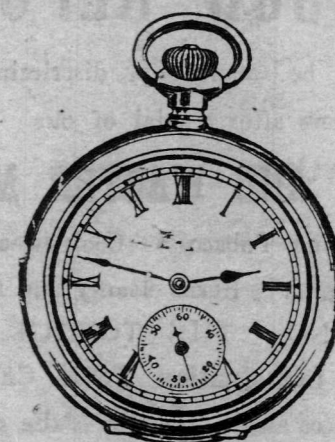
We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlotte and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

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April 30, 1913.



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Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

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Mr. Man, Get Your SPRING HAT Here and Now.

You need to come here to get what's really right in Hat values. We are showing a brand new stock—this is the first year we have handled Men's Hats—and can show you such famous brands as Royalty, Tress, Parker, Fitwell, Tween and Waferlite—brands all well known to you as supremely good values for the money and splendid hats in fit, finish and wear.

You can get a hat here that will suit you in every respect, in price, in shade, in size, in shape, in grade and quality.

You Get Hat Satisfaction When You Buy Here.

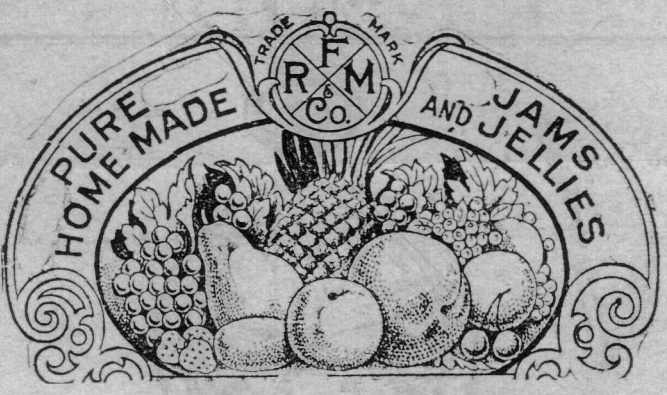
We guarantee that the Hat you buy will fit you perfectly and suit you right down to the ground or else you needn't buy. We want you to feel that you are satisfied, and know that you are satisfied before you leave our store, and we know we can offer you the finest line of Hats, the best values, the choicest selection of any store in the city.

Call in and make us prove these claims.

English, Canadian and American Derbies at \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00.

The latest in soft felts at \$1.50 to \$4.00.

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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.

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We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
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Aug. 15 1906-3m

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Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.
Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.
Collections attended to.
Money to loan.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6

TENDERS

For Improvements to East Point Church.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Improvement of East Point Church," will be received until May 20th. Plans and specification are to be seen at the Parochial Residence, Fairfield.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
(REV.) BERNARD GILLES
April 30, 1913-2i

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Hon. Premier Mathieson left for Ottawa Saturday morning.

Hon. W. S. Stewart is setting Premier during Hon. Mr. Mathieson's absence.

It is reported from Tokio that Japan has contracted for three battleships of 20,000 tons to be built in Japan.

A destructive fire occurred at Monday early yesterday morning. Property to the value of \$100,000 or more was destroyed.

A bulletin received at St. John's, Nfld., from Cape Rice reports that the wireless station at the last named place was destroyed by fire.

The British freight steamer Glace Bay is ashore at Cape Race, probably a total loss on the way from Sydney to Wabana. The crew are all safe.

Herman Jensen, pilot, was beheaded at Oakland by a whirling propeller on the hydro-aeroplane while assisting to start a machine.

The committee of St. Dunstan's congregation, charged with the duty of making arrangements for the reception of Bishop O'Leary, are hard at work.

Yesterday being the third anniversary of the accession of King George V, a royal salute was fired at noon from Fort Edward.

It is announced from Cettings that King Nicholas of Montenegro on Monday decided to evacuate Sostari in response to the demands of the European powers. This should end the crisis.

Are you going to Business College? If so, send your name and address to us. Valuable information free.—Wm. Moran, Principal Union Commercial College, Charlottetown and Summerside.
April 30-2i

Thomas Pye, while engaged in hauling his herding net of Melchior Point Grand River Lot 14, on Friday morning last, fell overboard and was drowned. Deceased was 27 years of age. The body was found on Sunday.

Two brothers named Brodeaux of St. Ursula village near Paris have a record as French fathers, Jean is the father of 17 boys and one girl by his first wife and seven boys and five girls by his second wife. Claude has 21 children, a total of 53. Both peasants are earning 15 cents a day.

A tragic accident occurred on the steamer Redoubt of the West Indian service at St. John N. B. Saturday night, when David Daley, a ship laborer, was crushed to death between the staging and the ware house door. Daley was 54 years old and was prominent in labor circles.

Albert Cashier, aged 69, committed to the insane asylum at Quinsy Mass proved to be a woman. She was born in Ireland and was a veteran of the American Civil War and for a year was an inmate of the soldiers home there. War records show she took part in forty battles and skirmishes.

Vessel captain arriving at Dalush Mission on Saturday from down the lake report coming through ice that was piled on level with the decks. "Lake Superior is filled with icebergs from end to end," the captain said. "The ice is generally soft for the time of year, and unless we get a spell of warm weather, navigation will not be safe for several weeks."

Wm. Kolohammet, Finnish professional runner easily outstripped eight contestants in a 10-mile championship race at Colliers Park New York Saturday in a hour, 39 minutes and 14 seconds, while his nearest competitor, Billie Quail was second, 88 yards behind the winner, Tom Longboat was third and Crooks 4th.

On Saturday a lobster fisherman named McVane, left a Gasparaux factory for the fishing ground in a geoline boat with a large number of traps. At nightfall he had not returned; boats set out to search for him; but found no trace of him. Much uneasiness was felt, but on Sunday word came from Annandale that he had landed there. The propeller of his boat had broken and the wind had carried him about twenty miles away from home.

North Sydney, C. B. was visited at an early hour Sunday morning by the worst fire in its history. The damage is \$200,000 or over. Unfortunately the life was lost. Percy S. yoe manager of the Nickle Theatre was burned to death in his room at the Vendome Hotel. Several times he was rescued by others in the hotel knocking at his chamber door; but though he answered each time he failed to get up and doubtlessly was suffocated while sleeping. His charred remains were found in the morning.

A bad wreck occurred on the P. E. I. Railway about a mile from Monni Stewart at the Georgetown line, Monday afternoon of this week. The freight train from Georgetown was the sufferer. Seven cars were derailed; three of them were burnt and four were thrown on their side. The three that turned over were loaded with potatoes, and of the four that fell on their side one was loaded with eggs, two had way freight and the other was a baggage car. The passenger car remained on the track and no one was hurt. Cars were smashed and the road was badly torn up.

A tragic double drowning occurred at Green River, Madawaska County, N. B. on Monday, at the head waters near St. John men, Charles Cameron and Allan Abernathy, lost their lives. They were crossing the river in a canvas canoe at noon when the craft upset. They were carried down the river by the current to the whirlpool where they sank and were drowned. Both were strong swimmers, but the current and the whirlpool was too big odds for them to make a successful battle for life against. Both were employed as stream drivers on the Randolph and Baker drive.

DIED.

ABBOTT—At Union Road, April 30, 1913, Charlotte Isabel Kennedy, wife of Mr. Henry Abbott, aged 49.

FERGUSON—At Hampton, on May 1, 1913, Mr. William H. Ferguson, aged 59 years.

MURPHY—In Charlottetown, May 1, 1913, James Murphy, aged 64 years, R. I. F.

MACNEIL—At the P. E. I. Hospital, May 1, Frederick J. McNeil, aged 28 years.

McDONALD—At Bellevue, on Friday, April 26th, Catherine F. McDonald, daughter of the late Frederick McDonald, aged 46 years.

HORNE—In Charlottetown, Saturday evening, May 3rd, Elizabeth J., dearly beloved wife of Frederick H. Horne, aged 70 years.

GAUDET—In this city, May 4th, 1913, Mrs. Gilbert Gaudet, aged thirty years, leaving a disconsolate husband and five small children to mourn. Her funeral to the pro Cathedral yesterday morning was largely attended. After Requiem Mass and Libera the cortege proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. May her soul rest in peace.

MOSSIE—At North Basile, April 22nd, 1913, William Mossie, leaving one daughter to mourn.

WILSON—At Southampton, near Head St. Peter's Bay, on April 13th, Sarah McLellan widow of the late James Wilson, aged 94 years, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

McPHAIL—At Clyde River, on May 6th, 1913, Jessie McPhail, aged 76 years.

The Market Prices.

Butter	0.30 to 0.32
Eggs, per doz.	0.18 to 0.20
Fowls each	0.50 to 0.90
Children per pair	0.35 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt)	0.00 to 0.05
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork	0.10 to 0.12
Potatoes (Queb)	0.18 to 0.20
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.70 to 0.80
Straw	0.40 to 0.42
Blk Oats	0.00 to 0.10
Sheep pelts	0.00 to 0.10
Wool (per cwt)	0.00 to 0.00
Partridge	0.12 to 0.12
Corn (per lb)	0.20 to 0.25
Pressed hay	12.00 to 15.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair	1.50 to 1.80
Lamb Pelts	0.60 to 0.90

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Coal for Government Steamers, Charlottetown," will be received up to noon of the

Twentieth Day of May, 1913 for supplying the steam coal required for the Dominion Government steamers at Charlottetown, during a period of one year.

Tenders must quote a price per ton of 2240 lbs., for best screened coal delivered into the bunkers of the steamers as required and trimmed, and the name of the mine from which the coal will be procured must be stated.

There are no special tender forms in connection with this matter.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the sum of \$100.00. The cheque accompanying the successful tender will be held by the Department and will be forfeited should the successful tender decline to enter into a contract to supply the coal at his tender price or fail to complete the contract.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for same.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
40899 Ottawa, 26th April, 1913.
May 7th, 1913-2i

Oyster Culture!

Notice of Applications for Oyster Leases in North River, St. Mary's Bay and Bentinck Cove.

Applications on the regular printed forms will be received by the undersigned for lease of barren bottoms for oyster culture in North River, Queen's County, St. Mary's Bay, King's County, and Bentinck Cove, Prince County, up to and on the first day of June next. Each application will require to be accompanied by cash, certified cheque or P. O. Order for Three Dollars, to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same.

Copies of plans, application forms, and proposed form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:—
Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown.
Prothonotary's Office, Summerside.
G. H. DeRoche & Co., Miscouche.
Macdonald Bros., Georgetown.
ARTHUR NEWBERRY,
Asst. Provincial Secretary,
May 7, 1913-4i

CHARLOTTETOWN Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Commencing MONDAY, the 5th of MAY, the

Steamer Northumberland

Leaves Charlottetown for Picton, N. S. at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Picton on return about 4:30 p. m. Connections made at Picton for all points in Nova Scotia.

Steamer Empress

Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock, a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 4:30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point du Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.
G. W. WAKEFORD,
Manager,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
May 7, 1913-4i

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.
They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

Felt Slippers 65c to \$1
Velvet Slippers 75c to \$1
Kid Slippers \$1 to \$2

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

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

McLeod & Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
July 26, 1911-1f

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

FRASER & McQUAID,
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
Souris, P. E. Island.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 5th June, 1913, 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 Lons, P. E. I., from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lons, Siskirk Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Charlottetown, April 16th, 1913.
April 23, 1913-3i

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 5th May, 1913, 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 Midgett, P. E. I., from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Midgett, Marie Bridge, Millburn, Maple Lea, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Charlottetown, April 15th, 1913.
April 23, 1913-3i

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd May, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 3, from Kinross, P. E. I., from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kinross and Lyndale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Charlottetown, April 12, 1913.
April 16th, 1913-3i

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

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

Tenders for Cardigan Ferry

Department of Public Works,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
April 22, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Department until noon on Friday, May 2nd, 1913, from any person or persons willing to contract for carrying passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, grain, flour, mail and vegetables over and across the above Ferry for the term of one year, or for the term of three years, from the first day of April, 1913, in terms of the Act 3, William 4, Chap. 8. Tenders must express the rate of carriage.

Service to be performed with a Gasoline Boat, subject to the approval of this Department. Parties tendering to state the rate of boat, giving its carrying capacity and the name of two responsible persons willing to be bound for the faithful performance of the service must accompany each tender.

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

L. B. McWILLAN,
Secretary of Public Works,
April 23, 1913-2i

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.
See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

We can supply from this date
Fresh Burned Lime
in large and small quantities
suitable for farming and building purposes.
Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office will receive prompt attention
C. Lyons & Co.
May 29, 1912.

Life in the Chinese Republic.

Where millions struggle for existence— Means of transportation—Bridges over a thousand and years old—The games of the children—The maxims of Confucius—

(Concluded)

Chinese modes of travel are very interesting. Your baggage is not thrown on a baggage wagon by a man who grumbles at the weight of your trunk. It is carefully stowed, by a rope to the end of a pole, and the trunk is tied to the other end, and a polite coolie puts the pole across his strong shoulders and trudges away unconcernedly. Ladies ride in Oriental sedan chairs, carried by rammers, and men are often transported in a light wheelbarrow, seated in a bamboo chair, an umbrella held by a coolie, while another tumbles the barrow. Confucianism has long been the favorite religion of the Chinese. It is the religion of the state and the creed of the literati, which class studies it closely, assimilating its good until it is so largely a part of the Chinese nature that in the pages of the Analects may be seen portraits of the educated Chinese man. According to Confucius, a Chinese gentleman considers it essential to education that in manner he must be free from excitement and familiarity, in language never a prayer to vulgarity or unreasonableness. He is never without responsibility, since he is responsible to himself for leading a moral life. He must also be of strict personal honor, sympathetic, and obliging to his friends. And affectionate to his family. The ideal man must be still more perfect. 'A wise man,' writes Confucius, 'regards the moral worth of a man, a fool only his title. A wise man expects justice; a fool expects favors. A wise man fails not to be slow in his speech, diligent in deed. A wise man is dignified, not proud; a fool is proud, not dignified. A wise man makes right the subject of his being; he carries it out with judgment and good sense; he speaks it with modesty, and aims it with sincerity. It speaks well for the principles of the so called wily Oriental that many of them follow out so closely the maxims of Confucius, who said, among other precepts not less moral: 'My aim in the conduct of life would be to be a comfort to my old folks, to be sincere, and to be found trustworthy by my friends, to love and to care for my young people.'

In their family life the Chinese certainly carry out the Confucian ideas as to filial piety, concerning which his laws are most stringent. His maxims are, many of them, quaintly phrased and always soundly sensible.

When we meet men of worth we should think how we may equal them; when we meet worthless men, we should learn to ourselves and find out if we resemble them.

'It is when the cold of winter comes that you know the pine and the cypress to be evergreen.'

'The man who expects much from himself and little from his enemies will never have enemies.'

Confucius, upon the servant question, would seem to be an asceticism, yet he evidently had his opinion, since he says: 'Of all people, young women and servants are the most difficult to keep in the house. If you are familiar with them they forget their position; if you keep them at a distance they are discontented.' It would seem, however, as if the followers of this heathen philosopher must have found some satisfactory method of training the serving class, for Chinese servants are among the best in the world, industrious, economical, faithful.

The education of a Chinese man is a serious business. Unlike the Hindus, who regard girls as of no value, the Chinese educate boys and girls practically alike up to the age of seven. It is essentially a moral education. Both are taught to speak the truth, to stand erect in their proper places, and to listen with respectful attention. A little boy is taught to stand up quickly and boldly; a girl to reply deliberately and gently. Both are instructed that they must attend humbly to everything said by their teacher, and cherish no evil designs, always conform with good maxims, to be neat and orderly, to be polite, to learn something new every morning, and to release it over every night. When a little boy is seven he is given to a teacher to be educated, while the little girl remains at home with her mother, and is carefully taught all feminine crafts and duties. A little boy first reading in Chinese is the Trimerical Classic, written in rhyme, and containing little moral tales after the fashion of Miss Edgeworth, with precepts about the virtues. From the time he first conquers this education continues in a manner which would surprise an American boy! There is not a word said about being or growing rich, nothing about being smart. He is taught moral, first and foremost; then history and the lives of the great. It may be argued that the Chinese system of education tends to educate the morals rather than the intellect, and to deal with a matter instead of mind, but

All Stuffed Up

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

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

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

'I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up.' Mrs. W. H. BROWN, West Leominster, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

who could say if a choice must be made it would not be better to do this than to educate the mind at the expense of the character, the tendency of the present day mode of godless American education.

The Chinese believe that at the age of eleven a child should have learned to read and write, and acquiring the fundamental principles of arithmetic, have learned to reverse them. Education often depends entirely upon the course of life the boy has planned to pursue, but he generally desires to enter the service of the State. It is little understood by outsiders that China has always been a democratic country. There is no titled class, and education is the only path to aristocracy. But two titles are hereditary, those belonging to the family of Confucius, and that of the pirate Koxinga, that 'sea quelling' Duke who drove the Dutch from Formosa. Titles in China are bestowed for merit in the service of the State, and since only the educated can enter this service, it will readily be seen that the cachet of aristocracy is literary attainment. The examinations for civil service are notably severe, and men have studied many years only to fail at the end.

The Chinese exclusion of the foreign element from their land may be due to the very unpleasant impressions produced upon the Chinese by such foreigners as have intruded into the interior of the empire. 'Foreigners,' says one of their writers, 'lack four out of the five cardinal virtues. They have not benevolence, because they have introduced into our province poisonous drugs for their own benefit. They lack righteousness, because they have sent fleets to rob others of their possessions. They show no sense of propriety, because men and women mix in society, and walk arm in arm in the streets. They lack wisdom, because they reject the teachings of antiquity.'

Portraits of the lower classes among the Chinese, as given by travelers and residents in their land, are nearly all flattering. They are, as a rule, well behaved, industrious, and intelligent; they learn easily, and can do anything. They are as polite as the gentry, who worship talent, believe in right, and delight in literature.—Benziger's.

The Jews in Ireland.

Number About Six Thousand—One Half of Them in Dublin—A Jewish Community in Ireland in the Twelfth Century.

A writer in the Canadian Jewish Times gives some interesting information about the Jews in Ireland. He says:

'In all the four Provinces of Ireland—Leinster, Ulster, Munster and Connaught—with a general population of over four millions, there are about six thousand Jewish inhabitants, and of these quite half dwell in one city alone—Dublin, the capital. In only two other cities, Belfast and Cork, are Jews settled in any appreciable degree, the former containing about one thousand and the latter slightly less. Dominant communities exist in Limerick and Waterford in the South, and in Lurgan in the North; but as yet the Western Province of Connaught is actually without a Jewish element. This peculiar aversion of Jews for this part of Ireland is seen by statistics taken from the official census of 1901, where the record stands that while Leinster had 2,245 Jews, Ulster 851, and Munster 670 Jews, only four Jews resided in the whole Province of Connaught, which is the stronghold of the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry. As far back as the twelfth century of the present era there was a Jewish community in Ireland. On July 23rd, 1254, Henry III, King of England, entrusted the custody of his Jewish subjects in Ireland to Peter de Rivall (or Riveaux), and we find mention in the Dublin White Book, under date 1247, of a law prohibiting the placing of pledges with Jews—in Judaism's power.' Evidently our ancestors did not find Ireland too

A Cold However Slight

MAY TURN INTO BRONCHITIS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all probability, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period.

For this purpose there is nothing so equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used for the past twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you get it. Mrs. Louis Lalonde, Penningtonville, Ont., writes: "When my little boy was two years old he caught a cold which turned into bronchitis. I tried everything to cure him, even to doctor's medicine, but it did him no good. One day I was advised to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial, and before he had had a bottle used, he was cured. I would advise all mothers to try it, as good results will follow. My home is never without it."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's," as these are the genuine imitations. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Write today for free prospectus and full information.

Charlottetown Business College —AND INSTITUTE OF— SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING L. B. MILLER, Principal. VICTORIA ROW.

Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragosity.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out successful verbatim reporters.

The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing typewriting, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

Write today for free prospectus and full information.

Charlottetown Business College —AND INSTITUTE OF— SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING L. B. MILLER, Principal. VICTORIA ROW.

Spring & Summer Weather

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET.

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

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

H. McMILLAN

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

'Jimmie, your face is dirty again this morning,' said the teacher. 'What would you say if I came to school every day with a dirty face?' 'I'd be too perlit to say anything!' granted Jimmie.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

'I did Jack no good to marry his stepmother, for she continued the habit of the office in their home.' 'How so?' 'When he starts to dictate she takes him down.'

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

He— I have a suit of clothes for every day in the week. She— Way every time I see you, you have on the same suit! He— Yes this is the one!

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

Miss Wilson— Is Harry stingy? Miss Foy— Stingy? He's married a thin girl because she could wear a smaller engagement ring.

Troubled With Weak Heart. Was All Run Down. Many people are unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some excitement, overwork or worry causes them suddenly to feel faint or dizzy, and have an all-gone sinking sensation.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you should not wait until your case becomes so desperate that it is going to take years to cure you, but avail yourself of a prompt and perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. Thomas A. Stevenson, Harris, Sask., writes: "I was troubled with weak heart, and was all run down for a long while. I was almost in despair of ever getting well again, until a friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. After the first box, I was much better, and three boxes cured me. I am now, as well as ever, and will highly recommend them to any one else troubled with a weak heart."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

House Cleaning Supplies! We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

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.

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CARTER'S Tested Seeds For 1913

Buy Only The Best. BUY CARTER'S

Number One Timothy Seed, Number One Clover Seed, White Russian, White Fife and Red Fife Wheat.

Island Grown and Imported Banner, Ligowo, Black Tartarian, White Wave and Abundance Oats, the best quality.

Field Peas, Vetches, Barley, Buckwheat, Fodder Corn, Flax Seed, &c., &c.

Carter's Seeds grow and are the best that grow.

Write us for Samples and Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER & CO., Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

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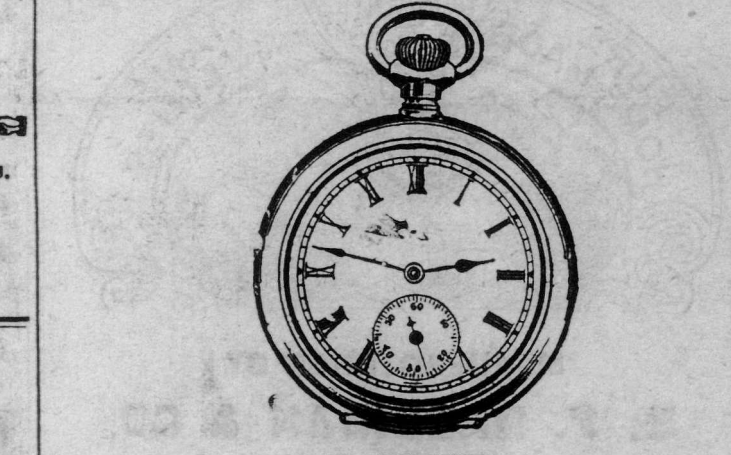
CARTER & CO., Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

Carter's Seeds grow and are the best that grow.

Write us for Samples and Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER & CO., Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

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



OUR Waltham and Regina Watches

Are Splendid Timekeepers Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

IN OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

THE JEWELRY AND SILVER DEPARTMENT Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc., etc.

RING MAKING Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

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

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.