

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6

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Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

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Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

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A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Tenders and Contracts

Government Oppose Dr. Reid's Motion.—To Guarantee Honest Awards, and Prevent Manipulation of Tenders.—Hon. Mr. Pugsley Shuts Off Discussion of McAvity Rake-off.

SIR RICHARD HARD PRESSED

Unhappy I. C. R. Statement.—Fieldings Loan Not Well Taken.—Cancelling Fishing Leases; Government Obstruction; a Surrender to France.

AN EX-MINISTER MAKES TROUBLE

A Premier's Election Bargain

WORSE STRIKES AFTER THE LEMIEUX ACT

PREFERENCE TO UNITED STATES

Ottawa, Jan. 30th, 1909. The debate on the address occupied two days, closing on Monday. It was largely a British Columbia discussion, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Lemieux complained of the campaign made against them in British Columbia and Manitoba, resulting in an almost solid Conservative delegation from these provinces. The five Opposition members from British Columbia, who are all good Parliamentary speakers, thereupon effectively explained to the House why their province condemned the Government: Because the government surrendered the power to deal with immigration and secured ratification of that surrender by the untrue statement that the Minister of Agriculture had a written promise from Japan that no Japanese would be allowed to come to Canada. Because the Laurier government refused to consider or refer to a tribunal British Columbia's claim for better financial terms. Because the Laurier government sought to discriminate against British Columbia by taking control of the voters' lists in that province. Because three B. C. constituencies were set aside for deferred elections in order to win an unfair advantage. And especially because the people of British Columbia condemned mal-administration and graft.

THE MCAVITY RAKE-OFF. In 1905 tenders were asked for St. John dredging. Mayes tendered at 50 cents. His was the lowest tender, but was rejected because his dredge was American. Tenders were asked again open to American dredges. Mayes, having failed before, now thought it best to ask advice of Mr. Pugsley, then Attorney-General of New Brunswick, and influential at Ottawa. Mr. Pugsley advised him to go to Mr. McAvity, a leading Liberal, and brother of the president of the liberal association. McAvity declined to invest money in dredging, but met Mayes by arrangement at Ottawa and asked him at what price he proposed to tender. Mayes told him 50 cents. McAvity advised him to make it 55, and give him (McAvity) the five. McAvity then went to see the Minister of Public Works. Mayes put in his tender at 55, got the contract, signed an agreement to pay 5 cents a yard to McAvity out of his receipts, in consideration of the latter's assistance about the contract. He actually paid McAvity \$39,933 out of the earnings, though the latter never invested a cent.

TO SAFEGUARD THE TENDER SYSTEM. The government makes profuse promises to guard the treasury, but still resists measures proposed to protect the public from fraud. On Wednesday Doctor Reid proposed this resolution: "That tenders received in any department of government should be immediately placed in safe custody under seal so as to prevent any possibility of suspicion of tampering; and should be opened in public at the time and place mentioned in the advertisement and in the presence of at least three principal officials of the department; and the persons so tendering or their duly authorized agents should be at liberty to attend at the said time and place and see such tenders opened and recorded, if they so desire."

CONTRADICTORY REASONS. The Minister of Public Works opposed this reasonable proposition in two speeches on two grounds. First, the government had passed an order which was about to go into effect and would remedy all wrongs. Second, there was nothing wrong and no remedy required. Mr. Pugsley argued that charges of tampering with tenders had never been proved, and no just suspicion in this matter rested on any branch of the government. Then he produced a new government order that tenders should be kept under seal until the time for opening, and be opened in the presence of the Minister and another responsible officer, or of two officers designated for the purpose. The minister strongly opposed the proposition that the tender should be present when tenders were opened.

THE RECORD OF FRAUDS. In a lively afternoon's debate continued on Thursday, Dr. Reid, Messrs. Monk, Haggart, Foster, Spruille, Boyce, Lake, Blockin, Middleboro, Crosby and Crockett gave reasons for the resolution.

Mr. Pugsley adjourned the debate, and on Thursday spoke again at length on the subject, denouncing Mayes, attacking Premier Hazen of New Brunswick for reading the affidavit, and dwelling upon a clerical error in a date, which Mayes had corrected immediately.

REPLY SHUT OUT.

After the minister had reviewed the whole matter of the affidavits, Mr. Crockett produced the documents, and was pointing out the weakness of the minister's defence, when Mr. Pugsley took the objection that the rules of the House required Crockett to accept his word, and prevented him from reading anything to contradict it. Mr. Crockett next proceeded to read the rake-off agreement between Mayes and McAvity, an undisputed document signed by both, when Mr. Emerson objected that it was irrelevant. Sir Wilfrid Laurier joined in, and Speaker Marcell shut out further discussion of the McAvity rake-off, by ruling it out of order. This was a happy solution for the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Gathrie on the government side had moved an amendment to Dr. Reid's resolution setting forth that the government had done all that was necessary to safeguard tenders. The opposition was ready to divide on the first day of the debate and again on the second, but the government side talked it out, and had the House twice adjourned.

SIR RICHARD'S APOLOGIES.

In the Senate the debate on the address brought out a strong speech from Senator Longueue, showing how a government that promised economy was increasing the expenditure and piling up debt. He discussed I. C. Railway finance, recalled the ridiculously mistaken estimates of the cost of the Transcontinental, and demanded an extension of the Cassels' inquiry into other departments. Sir Richard Cartwright, who succeeds Mr. Scott as leader of the Senate, gave long and involved explanations of increased expenditure and debt, but admitted in the end that the time had come to call a halt, promised economy for the future, confessed that the Intercolonial was a bad problem, and declared that the officials found guilty by Judge Cassels would be punished. He proposed no punishment for the ministers responsible for the misconduct of the departments, nor even for the favoured contractors who had distributed money among public officers.

A GLOOMY INTERCOLONIAL RECORD.

The Minister of Railways has given a statement of receipts and working expenses of the Intercolonial for eight months, April to November last, leaving four months of the fiscal year to be added.

Earnings were	\$5,976,433.93
Expenses were	6,313,732.46
Deficit	337,298.61
In the same 8 months of 1907:	
Earnings were	\$6,439,174.38
Expenses were	6,061,007.70
Surplus	378,166.68
Change for the worse	715,465.29

This is for eight months, and indicates a deficit of over \$1,000,000, as the surplus was only \$16,000 last year. It is an election year deficit, the returns showing increased expenditure throughout the year, though less work was done and less freight handled. This loss cannot be explained by low freight rates, as there was no decrease of rates in 1908.

AN UNFORTUNATE LOAN.

The word is that Mr. Fielding's \$30,000,000 loan has fallen flat in London. It was freely advertised, and no doubt the commissions paid will be very large, but the public took only 41 per cent of the amount, leaving 59 per cent, on the hands of the under-writers. Yet this is a 3 1/2 per cent loan offered at a discount. It is a contrast to the days when and before Mr. Fielding took office and loans at 3 per cent were over-subscribed. A leading London paper says the loan is a great disappointment. But the Finance Minister has the proud announcement made that his \$30,000,000 loan was the largest that any colonial government has ever tried to float. Mr. Fielding is the greatest borrower that has been.

A GOOD SURRENDER.

Once more the government has surrendered to an opposition demand. The Minister of Marine announces that steps are taken to cancel the exclusive fishing concessions given for Great Slave Lake (10,917 square miles) and Nelson River, and part of Hudson Bay, all for \$10 a year. Also the exclusive rights in Lake Athabaska and Lesser Slave Lake (3,492 square miles) at \$10 a year. Also the

(Continued on fourth page.)

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

They act directly on the kidneys and make them strong and healthy, thereby causing pure blood to circulate throughout the whole system.

MISCELLANEOUS

Everybody admits the business outlook is bright. And when everybody feels that way business is bound to be good.

A good many people are now convinced that wireless telegraphy is a success.

Toronto is 75 years old the month after next, and don't look it.

Every man thinks the other man's business is nine-tenths profit, and it is really true if the other man is a milliner.

Sprained Arm.

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

Master—"I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead."

Patrick—"Faith an' 'tis a sad day for us all, sir. The band that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

The captain of a certain yacht had evinced an anxiety touching a mishap to the craft that at once attracted the attention of a fair passenger on board.

What's the trouble, captain?" asked she.

"The fact is, ma'am," was the response, "our rudder's broken."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry about that said the lady. Being under the water nearly all the time, no one will notice that it's gone."

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

Sweating and spitting are practices which should be banished from the street.

The man who is aware of his ignorance knows a whole lot more than some people, and he stands a better chance of making good.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Jones—"Why can't a woman keep a secret."

Smith—"For one or two reasons—either it is not worth keeping, or else it is too good to keep."

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Burdock Blood Bitters

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK. "I was sick and run down. I had a headache, a bitter taste in my mouth, and I was unable to eat. I had consulted several doctors, but they could not help me. I was getting no better. I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1909

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

Nearly a month and a half of 1909 have already elapsed and still a great many of our subscribers have not remitted their subscriptions to the Herald for 1908. They have been furnished with statements of their accounts and have been pretty constantly kept in mind of this little obligation; still they have shown great tardiness in its fulfillment. We need the money and should be pleased to hear from our friends without further procrastination.

"Wasting Time."

Under the above caption the Patriot of the 3rd inst. undertakes to lecture the opposition members of the Legislature, for their manly fight against the tyranny of the Government in refusing them fair and reasonable representation on the Public Accounts Committee. The Patriot animadverts upon the conduct of the Opposition in their fight for the rights of the people, and says they are "wasting the time of the House, and delaying the business of the country." Pursuing the question a little further, the Patriot holds up for commendation and admiration the "striking contrast" it finds in "the silence of the Government side of the House." We must assume that we have here expressed, through their organ, the real attitude and true inwardness of the Government, so far as the peoples' rights are concerned. The request of the Opposition in the matter under review was most reasonable and moderate. It was simply asking, in the name of those who sent them to the Legislature, to be represented in proportion to their strength in the House, on the most important of all sessional committees. The matter to come under the consideration of this committee is the finances of our Province, a question in which every tax-payer is, and of necessity must be, deeply interested. Is it not reasonable then that the Opposition should desire as fair and equitable a representation as possible of the people's representatives on this important committee? So reasonable and just was the concession urged by the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues, that more than one member on the Government side admitted the equity of their contention. But the Patriot commends, on the part of the Government, an attitude of silent contempt.

So this is the attitude assumed by our Liberal Premier and our Liberal Provincial Government, in respect to the peoples' wishes and the peoples' dearest interests. These wishes and these interests are brushed aside with a wave of the hand; they are treated with silent contempt, and for this illiberal conduct; this prostitution of the peoples' rights, the Premier is patted on the back by the Government organ.

The Government newspapers are very fond of alluding to the Liberal-Conservatives as "Tories." Do these newspapers know, or do they ever stop to consider who are "Tories" and who are "Liberals." When did the present Leader of the Provincial Government become a Liberal; when was he any thing but a hard-shell family-compact Tory? It does not require any extraordinary observation to show that his political ideas are of the family-compact variety. In

his estimation, the people have no political rights that he is bound to respect. There are many honest electors throughout the Province who are persuaded they are voting for a Liberal Government, when they support the present Administration. What an awakening these people would have, if the true political character of their counterfeit idols were revealed to them.

In resisting the just and reasonable request of the Opposition, in the matter of the Public Accounts Committee, the Leader of the Government had no valid excuse to offer. It is true, he undertook to appeal to precedent; but his appeal was not sustained by facts. Only within the past few years have, even his own Government, departed from the usage of allowing to the Opposition adequate representation, according to numbers, on this most important of all Legislative committees. All this was fully demonstrated by the members of the Opposition, during the discussion. But if we were to admit, for argument sake that a bad precedent had been established in this matter, would that constitute any excuse for the Government to do wrong now? Do the Government confess themselves incapable of initiating anything; of inaugurating any new departure? Do they mean to say they are only flies on the wheel, and that the only thing they feel bound to do is to follow a bad precedent?

The Government's conduct in the matter of the committees is of a piece with their political duplicity in calling the Legislature, without having any any of the sessional business ready. This latter phase of the Government's determination to humbug the people was made amply manifest by the House adjourning, after sitting twenty minutes, Thursday forenoon. This adjournment was taken until Monday of this week, because the Government had no business ready to go on with.

Even the address to the Lieut. Governor which, as was pointed out by Mr. Mathieson, is nothing more than an echo of the speech at the opening of the session and could be written at the same time, was not ready. The Government's committee relating to our claims at Ottawa, had nothing to report; the educational committee was not ready to report. There was nothing to do, consequently the House was adjourned in the middle of the week.

This huge bluff of the Government, in calling the session before having any work ready, is declared by the Liberal organ to be "in accord with the progress of the Hazzard Administration." Surely this is "progress," when the House almost immediately after the opening of the session, has to adjourn for nearly a week; because there is no work ready. So this is an exhibition of the "business-like promptness," for which the Patriot "commends the Executive."

In the face of this political duplicity; this ill-concealed attempt to defeat the ends of justice; this glaring prostitution of the peoples' rights; the Government have the temerity to raise the cry of "wasting time." Their obsequious party hench-men, echo the cry, "wasting time," and the hirling editor of the party organ takes up the hypocritical refrain, and shouts louder than all others, "wasting time!" What do the people think of the whole business?

After a year's operation the surplus of the Manitoba Telephone system is \$250,000, and after deducting the cost of six hundred miles of long distance lines, and a number of rural systems which have been constructed by the Government in January, 1908, the Provincial Government purchased the lines from the Bell Telephone Co. A reduction in rates will follow soon. Manitoba has an economical progressive Conservative Government, hence these admirable results.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

It was four o'clock when the House met on Wednesday afternoon last, and for some time after the speaker took the chair nothing was done. In solemn silence, the Speaker and the members sitting round gazed at one another in mutual admiration fashion. After a considerable interval the monotony was changed, by Speaker Smith reading prayers. Strangers were then asked to withdraw while the journal of the previous day was read. This seemed an interminable job; it was half past four when the doors were opened again.

The debate on the appointment of the public accounts committee was resumed, and it did not take long to demonstrate that the Government had not profited by the recess, to mend their ways and that Mr. Speaker's prayers had not been efficacious in bringing them to a more just and reasonable frame of mind. They proved as obstinate as ever in their refusal to grant the Opposition proportionate representation on this important committee. On committees of five the Opposition were represented by two members; but on this committee of seven, the most important committee of the House, the Government would allow only two from the Opposition side. That surely was a most illogical and untenable position to occupy. All this was forcibly impressed upon the Government by the Opposition speaker's, but all in vain.

Mr. McLean resumed the debate, and forcibly pointed out the unprecedented course of the Government. The only argument of the Government was the use of their slight majority to vote down the Opposition amendment, and this was done with alacrity. After the amendment substituting the name of Mr. Prowse for that of Mr. Laird was defeated, Mr. Wyatt moved that the name of Mr. Cox be struck out and that of Mr. John McLean, be substituted therefor. The debate was renewed on this amendment. Mr. Mathieson again pointed out the unjust and unreasonable position assumed by the Government. In vigorous language, he argued that if the Government refused these reasonable concessions, and persisted in imposing on the House a committee of no practical value, it would only show their desire to leave this matter in the same chaotic condition as formerly. If this was their determination, said he, recourse would be had to other means, another course was open to the Opposition.

The Premier undertook to show that the course now pursued was similar to that which had previously obtained. Mr. A. J. McDonald pointed out that this had not been the practice of the Legislature. The ordinary course had been, when one member of the Opposition was named on a committee, he named the next; he another, and so on. Mr. McLean said he thought that the Leader of the Government, after sleeping over the matter would be disposed to reconsider his position of the previous day; but the very contrary was the fact; he seemed more obstinate than ever. He showed that from 1890 to 1894, under the present Government, there had been three Opposition members, to four from the Government side, on this committee. During the previous Conservative administration this concession had always been made, except perhaps when the Liberal Opposition numbered only four or five. In that case only two from that side were appointed. This, for instance, was the condition of things in 1879.

Mr. Cumiskey, who invariably tries to justify the Government to which he belongs, by citing alleged instances of similar procedure by the Conservatives, when in power, quoted from a journal of the House showing that a greater number of Liberals than appeared on division in the Assembly in March of that year. He chuckled over the discovery of this mare's nest, and turned the sweet morsel under his tongue in high glee, until Mr. Morson exploded his ridiculous bluff. Mr. Morson quoted from the journal of the House for April, 1879, a division showing only four members in the Liberal opposition. He passed the journal to Mr. Speaker and then pointed out that the journal from which Mr. Cumiskey had quoted contained the proceedings of the last session of the Davies Government, which was defeated in the House in March, 1879. The House was dissolved and a general election was held in April of that year. The appeal to the people resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Davies Government, only four Liberals being elected. The Sullivan Government met the House during that same month of April, and when appointing its public accounts committee, put on it one half the opposition members in the House. The exposure of Cumiskey's bluff was complete, and the fair play of the Conservatives in the matter of appointment to committees fully established.

Mr. McNeill, of Summerside, took up the argument. He considered the course pursued by the Government very arbitrary and unreasonable. So far as he himself was concerned, he did not consider himself sufficiently expert in accounts to serve on such an important committee as this, although he had been placed thereon by the Government. He would be quite pleased to give his place to some other more experienced member of the Opposition. His experience had taught him that the unravelling of accounts, anyway intricate, require expert knowledge along these lines, and for this reason he considered the arbitrary course of the Government was not in the public interest. Mr. Palmer, from the Government side, admitted that the contention of the Opposition in this matter was not unreasonable. As parties stood in the House three members from the Opposition side would not be out of proportion. This appeared a very reasonable view of the matter under discussion, and one would think the Government would take the hint and act reasonably. But no; the Government employed the only argument of which they seem possessed; they voted down the Opposition request for fair treatment and carried their resolution by force of numbers.

The House met at 11.20 Thursday forenoon. After routine, the Leader of the Government handed Mr. Speaker a message from his Honour, the Lieut. Governor, authorizing the adjournment of the Legislature from Thursday 4th to Monday 8th. Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government if the committee appointed last session, to formulate and push our claims against the Federal Government had any report to make. The Premier answered that there was no report from this committee. The Leader of the Opposition further enquired if the committee appointed by the Government last session to enquire into educational matters had yet submitted any report. Mr. Hazzard answered that the committee had not yet reported, and were not ready to report. Mr. Palmer, chairman of the committee to prepare an address in reply to the Speech of his Honour the Lieut. Governor, at the opening of the session submitted a draft of the address and moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next. The House had now been in session twenty minutes, and the Leader of the Government moved adjournment.

On the motion to adjourn Mr. Mathieson Leader of the Opposition called attention to the extraordinary and ridiculous conduct of the Government in the matter of the Legislative session. What was the emergency necessitating the calling of the House in this break neck fashion? In the ordinary course the House should adjourn until the 13th day of February and could be called for the despatch of business ten days after that date. True, the Lieut. Governor, in the case of urgency could convene it sooner. Was the urgency in this case sufficient to warrant the course that had been pursued? Only two days remained till the Royal Gazette would be issued in the regular way; but a great was the precipitation of the Government that the members of the Executive were precipitately summoned, an extra Gazette was ordered to be published and the House was called for the 2nd of February. What did all this mean? Was the business to come before the House of such an urgent nature that it could not wait; or were the Government bent on rushing the

sessional work through with unprecedented despatch? The actual situation certainly could not bear out this view; for here we are at the very beginning of the session without anything to do. The Government have no work ready and they are obliged to ask the Lieutenant Governor to give them authority to adjourn in the middle of the week. Why were the Government impelled to have the House called for despatch of business before the 3rd of February? The House and the public are entitled to an explanation of this urgency.

Mr. McLean expressed his astonishment at the Leader of the Government being unable to give any reasonable or plausible excuse for the hasty calling of the session and then being obliged to adjourn, for nearly a whole week in consequence of no work being ready to go on with. Had the House been called at this early date to facilitate public business and to accommodate the people's representatives no reasonable exception could be taken. But we had the most abundant evidence that this was not the case. Here we are at the very beginning of the session without anything to do. All were anxious that the public accounts should be in the hands of people; so that some conception could be formed of our present financial condition and the amount of our Provincial debt. Why are these accounts not now made public? More than four months have elapsed since the end of the fiscal year and it is high time we should be made acquainted with the conditions of finances for the twelve months ended Sept. 30th 1908. It looked very suspicious that a special gazette should be issued two days before the regular date for the appearance of this publication. The people knew quite well the reason why the Government were so anxious to have the House called before the 3rd inst.

On Monday the 8th the House met at 4 o'clock p.m. After routine the following questions were asked by the Opposition, and answers to them were promised by the Government, at some future time: Mr. Mathieson asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government what progress has been made during the past year in consolidating the debt of this Province? Have any and what efforts been made to negotiate the Provincial Debentures and with what result and at what cost? Had any offers been received by the Government for the purchase of debentures and what were the prices offered? What price did the Government ask?

Mr. Mathieson inquired of the Commissioner of Public Works if any public money was spent on the road leading from Hillsboro Bridge to Southport between the 1st day of January, 1908 and 31st day of December, 1908. If so, how much money was expended to whom was the same paid and when. When was the work let? When was it done? Was it let by public competition or how otherwise? By whom was it let? Is any amount due thereon? To whom and how much in each case? Also to lay on the table of the House all reports, returns, contracts, letters and papers in respect to said work.

Mr. Mathieson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table all petitions and correspondence re survey between Lots 61 and 59.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table all petitions and correspondence re survey between Lots 61 and 59.

Mr. Mathieson for Mr. Wyatt asked the Commissioner of Agriculture to lay on the table a return of the names of the farmers' sons who attended the Short Course of Instruction at the Agricultural College at Truro last session. The amount paid each student and the method or system employed in the selection of such students.

When orders of the day were reached, Mr. Palmer, moved the address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's speech, and spoke for something over half an hour. The motion was seconded by Mr. William Laird, who did not speak quite as long as the mover. The Leader of the Opposition followed in an able and vigorous speech, to which reference will be made in next issue. He was still speaking when the House adjourned at six o'clock till three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The House met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before the orders of the day were called Mr. John A. McDonald, member for Cardigan, was introduced to Mr. Speaker, by Mr. Mathieson and Mr. Morson, signed the roll, took the oath and was escorted to his seat. Mr. Mathieson finished his speech on the Address, and was followed by the Leader of the Government. Silence ensued for some minutes after Mr. Hazzard sat down and Mr. Speaker started to put the motion, when Capt. Joseph Read, the member for Wright, took the floor. He continued speaking till six o'clock, when the House adjourned till 3 o'clock today. Who now is "wasting time?"

Mr. Mathieson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of all moneys expended by Wm. Lavers, Road Inspector on public roads or other public works between the 30th day of September, A. D. 1908 and the 31st day of December, 1908. Were the said moneys expended by public competition or how otherwise? State how much of the said money has been paid, when and to whom respectively. Are any and what amounts still owing in respect to such work and to whom respectively? When was the work done in each case? Also all reports returns, letters, correspondence between the said Inspector and the Commissioner of Public Works or any officer of his Department in respect to such work.

Mr. McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works was the Bridge at Souris West constructed under contract? If so, who was the contractor? If built by day's work who was the inspector? Who was employed on the work? At what rate of wages? How much was paid to each person employed? From whom was the material purchased and what prices were paid for each class of material. What was the total cost? Also to lay on the table of the House all reports and returns and correspondence relating to this work.

let by public competition or how otherwise. If by tender, how many tenders were received, from whom and for what amount respectively? Also the plans and specifications of the said work and all reports, letters and correspondence in respect to the same. Was any and what amount paid for extras? Was the work performed according to specification?

Mr. McKinnon asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table all petitions and correspondence re survey between Lots 61 and 59.

Mr. Mathieson for Mr. Wyatt asked the Commissioner of Agriculture to lay on the table a return of the names of the farmers' sons who attended the Short Course of Instruction at the Agricultural College at Truro last session. The amount paid each student and the method or system employed in the selection of such students.

When orders of the day were reached, Mr. Palmer, moved the address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's speech, and spoke for something over half an hour. The motion was seconded by Mr. William Laird, who did not speak quite as long as the mover. The Leader of the Opposition followed in an able and vigorous speech, to which reference will be made in next issue. He was still speaking when the House adjourned at six o'clock till three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

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Mr. Mathieson inquired of the Commissioner of Public Works if any public money was spent on the road leading from Hillsboro Bridge to Southport between the 1st day of January, 1908 and 31st day of December, 1908. If so, how much money was expended to whom was the same paid and when. When was the work let? When was it done? Was it let by public competition or how otherwise? By whom was it let? Is any amount due thereon? To whom and how much in each case? Also to lay on the table of the House all reports, returns, contracts, letters and papers in respect to said work.

Mr. Mathieson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of all moneys expended by Wm. Lavers, Road Inspector on public roads or other public works between the 30th day of September, A. D. 1908 and the 31st day of December, 1908. Were the said moneys expended by public competition or how otherwise? State how much of the said money has been paid, when and to whom respectively. Are any and what amounts still owing in respect to such work and to whom respectively? When was the work done in each case? Also all reports returns, letters, correspondence between the said Inspector and the Commissioner of Public Works or any officer of his Department in respect to such work.

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Winnipeg Legislature was opened on the 4th. The King's Speech made a record for brevity, being under 300 words.

While driving from Oak Bay to Dalhousie, N. B., a woman wrapped a baby so closely to protect it from the cold that the child smothered.

A barber in Toronto, after being ill several days, returning to work and shaved several persons before it was discovered that he was suffering from smallpox.

Advices of the 5th, from Cleveland, Ohio says—Organized labor throughout the United States has begun the movement for a seven hour day in all lines of work.

The first division was taken in the Ottawa House of Commons on the 4th. It gave the Government forty-two by a majority—194 voting in a House of 218. The day was spent in discussing the bill authorizing the lash for sea-beaters, which bill was advanced one stage.

The death probably of twenty persons, the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted from a series of small tornadoes which swept the Southern States on the 5th. The storms were accompanied by hail, darkness, lightning, and sheets of rain.

Plans are approaching completion in New York for the consolidation of the Waterbury Bank and National Bank of Commerce, with combined capital and surplus of \$100,000,000, and deposits of \$500,000,000, making it by far the biggest bank in the world. The consolidation will be easily carried out.

As a result of investigations by the Ontario Attorney General's Department, warrants have been served against six Ottawa money lenders who will be charged with a breach of the Money Lenders' Act, by loaning money at a higher rate of interest than 12 per cent. The witnesses will include a large number of Civil Servants who have suffered from illegal rates of interest.

Telegraph messages have begun to leave London on the longest distance ever travelled on a continuous wire. By touching a key there a telegraph can now send a Calcutta message which passes without retransmission over 7,000 miles of field, forest, mountain, and desert. Direct working has been possible between Teheran and London for five years, but a land line from Persia to India was only recently completed.

The Montreal Gazette points out that statements made in Parliament during the past few days show the Government to have been borrowing anywhere and everywhere that it could get its hands on money, in Ottawa, in Montreal, in London, in Paris. It owes in this way some \$20,000,000. It has in June next to provide for paying off or renewing a maturing loan of £5,000,000. Its expenditures are running ahead of its revenues. In fact, at the interest rates it is offering and paying show, it has lowered Canada's credit below that of first class countries.

A delaminate effort will be made to secure a representative body of Halifax fishermen to go to Boston next July and compete in the 4th of July regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association. At the Annual meeting of the Association it was announced that the annual regatta would be held on July 4th this year, and the Wages and Means Committee declared it would call upon the Mayor for the purpose of securing it; possible an appropriation by the city to defray the expenses of bringing thither the Nova Scotia oarsmen.

Johnson's Bill, compelling the Japanese to attend separate schools, passed the California Legislature at Sacramento on the 4th. Johnson's other bills prohibiting aliens from being members of the Boards of Directors, and restricting them in the residence districts at the option of a Board of Supervisors, were defeated. Governor Gillet received the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "What is in the rumor that California has passed a bill excluding the Japanese children from the public school. This is the most offensive of all, and is clearly unconstitutional. We should at once test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

Mr. J. Heber Haalam addressed the members of the Canadian Club of this city, on Friday evening last, on the "American Invasion of our Northwest, in its bearing upon our national development." He is of the opinion that much of the progress and prosperity of our Canadian west is due to the influx of Americans. They are a good, moral, progressive class of people, who readily adjust themselves to their surroundings and become Canadian citizens in due time. It is his opinion that we have nothing to fear, but much to gain from this "American Invasion."

Winston Churchill, President of the Imperial Board of Trade, in a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday night said that a general election is already on the horizon and will probably not be retarded. Such a statement by a member of the government will cause a flutter in political circles. There has been rumor lately of considerable difference among members of the Cabinet on the Navy Question, an influential section being opposed to any great increase in the building program. It is believed, however, that Churchill was alluding to the probability of a dissolution of Parliament after the next session as an outcome of the difficulties incident to meeting a large deficit in the next budget.

Tom Longboat won the great marathon race between himself and Alfred Shrubbs, in Madison Square Gardens, New York, on Friday evening last. The distance was 26 miles, 385 yards. Shrubbs gave up in the twenty-fifth mile. Shrubbs started at a tremendous pace and gained 8 laps on the Indian at one time, and was leading five laps of the 18th mile, when Longboat, who had been going at a steady pace, let out a lark and from that point kept on going. In the 24th mile he was at Shrubbs' heels. Shrubbs then collapsed, and Longboat eased up, coming home slowly. His time for the race was 2 hours, 53 minutes and 40 seconds, about eight minutes slower than the Durand-Hayes race. The Indian finished in the fiftieth, and was in nowise distressed.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

For the past week or so the mails have been crossing at the Capes. The winter steamers, too, had been crossing pretty regularly between Georgetown and Pictou. Yesterday, however, in consequence of the storm, we had no mails. There was no crossing at the Capes, and consequently no foreign mails; neither was there any crossing by the steamers. Both steamers left their respective ports; but became ice-bound somewhere in mid straits, and there remained all day and all last night.

While returning from school, at Port Elgin Out, a horse driven by George Turner took the blind staggers when crossing a bridge. The sleigh, with the occupants was thrown over the bridge, falling fourteen feet to piled-up masses of ice. The two Turner girls and their brother were pinned under the sled, which upset during the fall. All three were badly hurt and it is believed the girls' injuries are very severe. All are children of Wilbur Turner.

The Arrow River near Los Angeles Calif., swollen by floods, carried away several piers of the railway bridge just before the passenger express approached. Crowds along the river bank vainly attempted to warn the engineer who when the signals were noticed was unable to stop the train. Other members of the crew jumped for safety but Engineer Baldwin quickly opened the throttle and safely hauled the heavy train over the rapidly settling bridge. This was an anxious moment for the hundred passengers aboard.

A rather bad fire, followed by fatal results, occurred in this city on Sunday forenoon last. The fire was in the two story double tenement house on Queen Street, nearly opposite the City Hall. The house is owned by Mr. J. D. McLeod, who formerly carried on an extensive grocery business on the corner of Queen and Great Streets. Mrs. J. D. McLeod and her sister, Miss McEwen, occupied one tenement and Marshal Cameron the other. Mrs. McLeod was an invalid, and her sister is a woman of over 80 years of age. An adopted daughter of Mrs. McLeod lived with them. The fire was discovered in the hall on the second floor. Mrs. McLeod was in bed in the front bedroom off this hall, and Miss McEwen, who occupied the same room, was down stairs at the time. The fire had made considerable progress and the bed and bed clothes had caught by the time it was noticed. The alarm was at once sounded. Miss McEwen attempted to go back into the room, and was with difficulty prevented. Entrance to the room by way of the stair was shut off by fire and smoke; so a ladder was placed up to the window from the sidewalk. Firemen quickly scaled this ladder and broke the front window. Mrs. McLeod was by this time burned about the head, hands and face. She frantically clung to the bed and was with difficulty rescued and carried to the hospital. The fireman engaged in the heroic deed being considerably burned. Both women were taken to the P. E. Island Hospital shortly afterwards, and that same evening Mrs. McLeod died from her injuries. Miss McEwen was not burned, but suffered from shock. The fire was subdued after about \$200 worth of damage.

Ice Bridge Shattered.

The great ice bridge at Niagara Falls was carried away Thursday morning and with it half a dozen refreshment and souvenir shacks. The occupants of the shacks barely escaped from being carried down. Ice from Lake Erie had for some days been flowing over the Horseshoe Falls in millions of tons filling the river from the ice bridge almost to the base of the Horseshoe Falls, the falling water pounding it down under the ice bridge with such irresistible force that finally, the great mass, from twenty to 400 feet in depth, was rent like ribbon with the force of the tumbling waters. Great fissures first appeared, accompanied by reports like explosions of cannon reverberating down through the gorge, piling the ice in gigantic heaps fifty feet high, slowly moving down river. As it passed under the upper steel arch of the bridge the ice grounded against the girders of the American side of the bridge, making it tremble from end to end.

DIED

At Bayfield, Lot 46, on the 4th, inst. Charles McEachen, Esq. aged 94 years. Deceased was one of the old land mark, one of the links between the present and past generations in this Province. He indeed, was an "old oak covered with snowflakes." He was born and reared in the vicinity in which he lived all his long life. From his early manhood he was a Justice of the Peace, and was always foremost in what ever was for the general good of the people. He was a sturdy upholder of whatever he believed to be right, and most uncompromising in his condemnation of what, in his estimation, was wrong. Unswerving devotion to principle was with him a dominant characteristic. He was, all his life, an ardent, consistent and faithful Conservative, and in his younger days was always found in the thick of the fight. He stood beside his friend and cousin, the late Hon. Emanuel McEachen in all his political battles. He, himself was a member of the Legislative Council for a brief term. He was generous and warm-hearted and in his hospitable home the visitor and stranger always found a hearty welcome and kindly entertainments. "Take him, for all in all" he was a man whose like we shall not see again." Although, for the last year or two, burdened with the infirmities of age, he was not to any extent a sufferer, and only for two or three days previous to his demise did he fall anyway rapidly. He was conscious up to the last, and devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying. His funeral to the parish church of St. Columba, on Saturday the 6th was very largely attended. High Mass of Requiem was sung and the funeral service was performed by Rev. Jas. A. McDonald, P. P. His wife predeceased him by about fifteen years. He leaves to mourn three sons and four daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

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Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus. Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

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Stanfield's Underclothing. This make of Underclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards.

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

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DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court, 8th Edward VII., A. D. 1908.

In re Estate of George McAnlay, late of St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, in said Province, trader, deceased, Intestate.

By the Honorable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, in said Province, or any constable or literate person within said County,

WHEREAS upon reading the petition (on file) of Margaret McAnlay, of St. Peter's Bay, aforesaid, Administratrix of the estate of the said George McAnlay, deceased, praying that a license be granted to sell the real estate of the said deceased, to pay the debts due by him in his lifetime or to sell such part thereof as may be sufficient for that purpose, the personal estate of the deceased being insufficient to pay the said debts. You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said Province, on Saturday, the twentieth day of February next coming, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can why a license to sell the real estate of the said deceased to pay the debts due by him in his lifetime, or to sell part thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, the personal estate of the deceased being insufficient to pay the said debts should not be granted to her the said petitioner as prayed for in the said petition, and on motion of James A. McDonald, Esquire, Proctor for the said petitioner a certified copy of the inventory of real and personal estate of the said deceased as filed in the said Court pursuant to the statute being annexed to the said petition; And I do hereby order that a true copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, once a week for four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in each of the following public places, namely: In front of the school houses situate at St. Peter's Bay and at Mount Mary (Morrell), both in King's County, aforesaid, and in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County of King's County, so that all persons so interested as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this Fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1909, in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN,
[L. S.] Surrogate Judge of Probate.
Jan. 20, 1909—41

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your change, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

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Aug. 15 1906—3m

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Calendar for Feb., 1908.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, and Low Water. Includes moon phases and times for the month of February.

(Continued from first page.)

twenty-one year right to fish around James Bay and its tributaries at \$10 a year. These concessions, given away to Government supporters, were exposed last session, and caused so much indignation throughout the country that the Government has had to cut them out.

OBSTRUCTION.

The Government talks about closure to prevent obstruction. But the House met on Wednesday and did nothing but elect the Speaker. On Thursday it heard the speech from the Throne and adjourned, the Premier suggesting that the next sitting be Monday. "Why not tomorrow?" said Mr. Foster, and so on Friday and Monday the debate on the address was completed. Tuesday was a day for government business, and there was none ready, so the House sat forty minutes and adjourned. Wednesday Mr. Pugsley adjourned the debate on tenders. Thursday Sir Wilfrid adjourned the House at six o'clock to prevent a division, and to kill time, the Government having nothing prepared. This was repeated on Friday. Now who is obstructing?

THE FRENCH TREATY.

We have a new French treaty. The Senate of France refused to ratify the first one for the reason that the Canadian ministers had given them wrong information. Mr. Fielding has made further concessions and surrenders, and now expects that the treaty will be ratified. Canada gives up the privilege of sending fat cattle to France under favored terms. There was not much for Ontario in the original treaty, and now there is less.

AN UNEXPECTED ATTACK.

Hon. Mr. Scott, who lately retired from the ministry to make a place for Mr. Marjby, and from the Leadership of the Senate, made a striking speech on Thursday, condemning the Senate as now constituted, showing that in five years more the senators will be all of one party, and declaring that this condition is impossible and must be brought to an end. He proposed the election of two-thirds of the Senate on terms of eight years. There is trouble in the government ranks over this speech. It was made by Mr. Scott without notice either to the Senate, or to his former colleagues, or even to Sir Richard Cartwright, leader of the Upper House.

AN OUTRAGE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made complaint in his speech on the address that the Manitoba voters' lists were "outrageous." The Premier had it on the authority of Mr. Sifton. Mr. John Campbell, who defeated Brother-in-Law Barrow in Dauphin points out what this means. The Manitoba lists were revised honestly and impartially by judges. They are fair and just. Such lists are naturally outrageous to the perpetrators of the "Thin Red Line" conspiracy.

SIR WILFRID'S BARGAIN.

On Friday the Government submitted the resolution increasing the salary of 2605 civil servants at Ottawa by a flat rate of \$150 each, less smaller increases a few got under the civil service act. The increase by the bill now introduced is \$347,000 a year. It does not apply to civil servants outside of Ottawa. This increase fulfills a campaign promise of the Premier made seven days before the election, and is limited to the city in which he was a candidate and which polls 1500 civil service voters. The Premier says the Ottawa salaries are raised because the cost of living has increased and the commission recommended the change. But the commission recommended an increase to employees in all parts of the country and the higher cost of living is not limited to the riding.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

THE LEMIEUX ACT.

On Monday the Minister of Labor gave a statement showing the number of men involved in strikes and number of working days lost thereby in four years as follows: Man Working involved, days lost. 1905.....16,399 284,146 1906.....20,014 489,775 1907.....34,972 813,986 1908.....26,232 678,191

HOW WE FAVOR BRITAIN.

The Trade and Commerce Report just issued shows that in 1896 Canada imported from Britain 31 per cent of her total imports, and in 1908 less than 27 per cent. From the United States we got 50 per cent of our imports in 1896, and this increased to 56 per cent in 1908. Of our imports free of duty we took from Britain 22 per cent in 1896 and only 17 per cent in 1908, while the proportion from the States rose from 64 to 70 per cent.

Seech

Of His Honour Donald Alexander MacKinnon, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on opening the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly, on Tuesday, the Second day of February, 1909.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I most heartily welcome you on your meeting for the discharge of your legislative duties at this first session of the thirty-sixth General Assembly, and congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Province.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN HONOR.

The following poem was written by an American poet, John Logan, concerning a rising of the Red Indians in Minnesota in 1862, known as the Sioux Massacre. It contains a noble tribute to the humanity and fidelity to engagements with which the Indians in Canada have been treated.—Antigonish Casket.

Ye say that Injuns are alike, A bad an' 'sneakin' lot, An' ain't no use for nuthin'; So the cusses should be shot.

Well 'p'raps they is, and 'p'raps they ain't A lazy, worthless crowd, Yet damn my skin if I kin lead Why white men obin so loud.

Et some of 'em poor devils, kicks 'Cause things ain't run quite square, An' jumps an Indian agent's ranch An' yanks his bloom'n' hair.

That ain't no thought, no cusses An' no one cusses a cuss; It's just, call out the Blue Coats An' give 'em something worse.

That's good an' bad in Injuns, An' that's good an' bad in white; But somehow, they is allus wrong, An' we is allus right.

But I'm an old, old timer, I've 's' been here so long That I kin almost allus tell The oops that's right an' wrong.

An' ye can bet yer sainted life When things get steam'n' hot That some white fool or knave has lit The fire that wiles the pot.

Ye think the Injuns ain't 's'quare', That's 's' where ye mistake, For boin' true to them that's true The Injuns scoop the cake.

For I kin tell ye what occurred Way back in sixty-two When things in Minnesota State Was lookin' kinder blue.

The Sioux was up an' on the shoot A singin' round their lead, And scalpin' every mother's son That wasn't bald or dead.

That wasn't a livin' Yankee— An' 's' lots was brave an' bold— That would 'e crossed them plains alone For a wagon load of gold.

'Cause why? we knowed the Gov'ment Wuzn't treatin' Injuns fair; That's why they ris an' painted things An' raised the set-lin's hair.

That summer a fur trader Came up from Montreal An' on his way to Garry He landed at St. Paul.

An' all the guides an' hunters said He couldn't cross the plains, For them that painted devils Was layin' low for trains.

by those who took advantage of the course. It is pleasing to note that the Educational policy of the Government with regard to agriculture has been successfully carried out, and has met with the approval of the people.

The increased interest manifested in the very successful Exhibitions, Seed Fairs and Farmers' Institute Conventions held during the year, proves the utility of these means of instruction, and shows that our agriculturists are alive to every opportunity of getting information respecting their calling.

I congratulate you upon the substantial and permanent improvements made under the direction of the Department of Public Works in the construction of steel bridges and the placing of concrete culverts throughout the various parts of the Province.

These permanent works, which have proved so beneficial to the public, will be still further extended. The Public Roads during the past season have been maintained in excellent condition, and have afforded every opportunity to our farmers to market their abundant crops under the most favorable circumstances.

The new Infirmary at Falconwood has been completed and in a very short time the occupants of the P. or House will be transferred to this commodious and comfortable institution.

Believing that the further extension of the Telephone System throughout the Rural Districts would be of great advantage to the people, I am pleased to state that this question is receiving the favorable consideration of my Government.

A bill to repeal the Act imposing a Tax on Commercial Travellers will be submitted to you, and it is pleasing to know that this Tax which has been looked upon by some as objectionable, can now be dispensed with.

The Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year will be laid before you. I feel assured that you will give your best consideration to the various questions which may be brought to your attention, and I trust that your deliberations may, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be for the public good.

STANLEY BROS.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50. I can fit any man's head or suit any man's purse.

H. H. BROWN

The Hat and Cap Man

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Look behind our prices and you'll see quality and style in overwhelming proportions.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get your overcoat ready." The overcoat is an absolutely necessary part of every man's apparel. It is essential to comfort that the coat should fit well. Ask to see our overcoats, try them on, note the style, fit and finish. We will please you in price as well. Prices vary—\$5.00 and all the way up to \$25.00 each.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

An' she, you bet, was plucky, An' said she'd go shag. Per Injuns only want for them An' s'lie done 'em wrong.

Now, I should smile, 'twas risky An' all the fellers said The chances of their gettin' through Warn't worth an ope'n' of 'er.

But sure's yer born they started Right out the north'n trail Aboard a prairie schooner With a Tex in steer for sail.

An' right a top that creekin' cart, U'pon the highest rack, That trader nailed a bloomin' rag— An' English Union Jack.

So that 'er 'ud gone an' done it, Ez stubborn ez a mule, An' knowin' 's'lie's said we'd seen The last uv that— food.

They wuzn't long upon the trail Before a band of Reds Got on their tracks an' foller'd up A goin' to shove their heads.

But when they seen that little flag A stinkin' on that oak, They jes' said, "Hudson Bay! Go on, Good trader with good heart."

An' when they struck the river An' took to their canoe, 'Twas that that 'er bit'n' cutter That seen 'em safely through.

For that 'er cussed little rag Went floatin' through the State, A dappin' in the face of death An' smilin' right at fate.

That wuz the way them 'arnal fools Crossed them thar' blazin' plains, 'Er floated down the windin' Red Through waves with bloody stains.

What give that flag its virtue? What's that 'er in red an' blue To make a man an' woman dar' What others darsent do?

Jes' this—an' Injuns knowed it— That whar, them cullers flew, The men that lived beneath them Wuz m'ebly straight an' true;

That when they made a bargain, 'Twas jes' as strong an' tight As if 'twere drawn on sheepskin An' signed in black an' white.

Toat's how them Hudson traders done For more'n two hundred years; That's why that trader feller crossed Them plains without a fear.

An' jes' so long as white men Don't try same little game To clobber out the red man, So long he'll see the same.

But when the men beneath that flag Tries any monkey ways, Then, good-by, old-time friendship, For the Injuns' goin' ter raise.

But jes' believe me, gent for all, To them that treat's 'em fair, The Injuns mostly allus was, And is, and will be, square.

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Used for years with a Diseased Liver. Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," was used.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated. Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no small avail about four years ago I tried your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills. My witness are that all persons suffering with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per box or 5 trials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

A noted lecturer announces his retirement from the platform, due to his recent marriage. He will now pore as the audience.

Lady of the house—"I am so sorry little Fido died." Bridget—"So am I, mum. Many's the dish he saved me washin'."

One way to get ahead of the alleged world-wide powder trust would be for the nations of the earth to form a trust and agree not to burn any powder.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day. Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN."

Mrs. Dyer—Have you had any experience in taking care of children? Appellant—"No, ma'am. Heretofore I've only worked for the best families."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc. Dorando has to drink wine to win his races. Longboat has to leave whiskey alone to win his. There must be an argument somewhere in this.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

A young woman entered a crowded street car with a pair of skates on her arm. An elderly gentleman at once arose and offered her his seat. "Thank you very much," she said sweetly, "but I don't care about sitting down; I've been skating all afternoon."

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.

"Who was Ireland's greatest benefactor?" Columbus. "Why, what did he do for Ireland?" "Discovered America."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents. All dealers.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes. The symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure it at once by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allendale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to another, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto."

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees on the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal,

Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

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Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each. St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town Bishop's Palace & Church, Ch'town St Dunstan's College, " Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown Notre Dame Convent, " View of Charlottetown from Hillsborough Bridge " Soldiers Monument " Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents. Victoria Row, Charlottetown Block House Point, " Piqueer Family, five general tions City Hospital, " Among the Birches Crossing the Capes A Morning Walk, Bonshaw Str Stanley in ice Trout Fishing Str Minto in ice A Rustic Scene Apple Blossoms Travellers Rest North Cape Beautiful Autumn By Still Waters Terrace of Rocks The Border of the Woods Catching Smelts at S'Side Harvesting Scene Sunset at S'Side Harbor A Shady Nook Summer St, Summerside Surt Bathing, North Cape High School, " Looking Seaward

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907.

Montague Dental Parlors

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

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