

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 18

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to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

In the Catholic Encyclo-
pedia.

MIVART.

Professor Mivart's biography falls to Canon Francis Aveling, who treats it with lucidity and discretion. This remarkable man, whom Darwin called "the distinguished biologist," was the son of Evangelical parents and was a convert to Catholicism at the age of seventeen. He studied law and was called to the Bar, but never practised, and gave himself up entirely to science. He became a member of the Royal Society at the early age of forty, his sponsor being Huxley. In 1871 he took his stand as the chief opponent of the Darwinian hypothesis; his scientific reputation being in no wise impaired by the position he took up. Darwin did him the honour of dealing with his objections at great length. Mivart professed a theory of evolution, but he consistently asserted the difference between the animate and the inanimate. But towards the end of his life his speculations began to verge on an interpretation of dogma incompatible with the Faith. His articles in the "Nineteenth Century" from 1885 to 1892 were put on the Index. Finally he wrote some very unorthodox articles to the magazines in January, 1900, causing him to be inhibited from the sacraments. He died of diabetes in April, 1900. His friends, persuaded that the nature of his illness offered a complete explanation of the amazing inconsistency of his final position with what he had maintained during the greater part of his life, obtained the highest medical testimony freeing him from the responsibility for the heterodox opinions he had voiced. His disease, not his will, was the cause. Much delay occurred; but Archbishop Bourne in 1904 permitted the reinterment in consecrated ground.

MENROSE ABBEY.

Melrose Abbey receives excellent and adequate attention at the hands of Father Michael Barrett, O. S. B. This, the first of the Cistercian houses in the country, was one of the numerous foundations of Saint David I, King of Scotland, whom his descendant James I of Scotland in this connection apostrophized as having been "a fair saint for the Crown." Melrose suffered much from marauders; Edward II, Richard II, and Henry VIII of England pillaged it. Robert Bruce's generosity made possible the commencement of a noble fabric, largely completed two centuries later, in English Perpendicular, and distinguished for the fairy-like lightness of its carvings and window tracery. Succeeding sovereigns and countless benefactors so richly endowed Melrose that its annual revenue could not have fallen far short of £100,000. But the expenditure was conducted on equally generous lines. During a time of famine in the twelfth century, four thousand starving people were fed by the monastery for three months. Abbot Jocelin was afterwards Bishop of Glasgow, where he got the fine cathedral of that city as a shrine for St. Mungo's body. The vast possessions of the abbey finally came to the family of the Dukes of Buccleuch. The beautiful fabric was destined, after having been devastated by a rabble of so-called reformers in 1569, to be pulled down piecemeal for building material. Here as elsewhere in Scotland, the sign of an exquisitely sculptured stone on the wall of a lowly cottage or on a quiet farm "bigging" is a faithful reminder of the devotion and munificence of long-dead Catholic Scots.

Otto Reich.

MONTENEGRO.

The country of the Black Mountain, usually known as Montenegro, receives excellent attention at the hands of Prof. Joseph Lins. This, the youngest and one of the smallest, if not the smallest European Kingdom, has a romantic history. The people are Serbs, that is, they belong to that distinct Slavic race whose country is divided politically into the states of Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Owing to its mountainous and inaccessible character, and the hardness of the inhabitants, this country of Montenegro maintained its independence better against the Turks than other lands more favoured by nature. It is interesting to note that this little state was once a prince-bishopric, in 1516. Of the present reigning house, Vladika Peter I (1777-1830) was a hero, and saint; he repelled a fierce attack of the Turks in 1796, and assisted the Russians against the French. His

people proclaimed him a saint in 1834. Of the quarter of a million inhabitants, only some 13,000 are Catholics. There are even more Mohammedans than Catholics, but the vast majority of the population belong to the Greek Church. The Catholic Archbishop of Antivari has ex officio a seat in the popular assembly, the Skupstina.

MELBOURNE.

In the article Melbourne, Canon Patrick Phelan gives an excellent historical and statistical account of the Catholic Archdiocese of that name. The city was in 1841 known as Port Phillip Settlement, and had a population of 11,738, including 3,411 Catholics. The settlement became the Colony of Victoria in 1850; the Catholic population was now 18,000. After the gold rush to Ballarat and other mining centres the Catholic population increased so rapidly that the then diocese of Melbourne was divided into three dioceses, while it became metropolitan. The first archbishop, Most Rev. James Goold, made a determined fight against the State system of purely secular education, and displayed the greatest zeal in ensuring that, at all costs, the Catholic children of Victoria should be provided with a good Catholic education. His successor, Archbishop Carr, brought to a successful issue the completion, entirely free of debt, of the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick, which is a lasting memorial of the piety and charity of Ireland's sons beyond the sea, where, under happier circumstances, they are enabled to rear edifices which dwarf even the noble fane of their native land. On the archbishop's silver jubilee over 10,000 found accommodation in this stately temple. The Catholics of the Archdiocese are almost entirely Irish, and the clergy were exclusively so until recent years, when vocations among the Australians have become very numerous.

lish fluently. Until his twentieth year he worked at trades during the day and in the evening attended night school. With the money he earned he educated his brother, the celebrated Dr. Emil Reich, and contributed to the support of his family, in which he was the oldest child. At the age of twenty-two he was in business for himself, furnishing illustrations to publishers in the form of photogravure plates, half-tone plates, woodcuts and original photographs from nature or paintings. He was very painstaking and conscientious. Once after he had been bending over the maps of the Catholic Encyclopedia day and night for months, his daughters wanted him to join them for a little recreation, so they suggested that he locate the Bishop's sees anywhere, and that no one would ever take the trouble to find out whether they were in the right place or not. But he said: "Yes, but I would know." And he stayed on at his work till midnight. He had never taken a vacation in thirty years, except on Sundays and holidays, and at these times, although he was at home, he worked on as usual. Before his death Mr. Reich had nearly completed the series, and had laid down the lines for executing the few maps that still remain to be prepared.—Standard and Times.

Large Bequests For Foreign Missions.

By the will of the late Rev. Bartholomew McKeany, of Bondsville, Mass., the Foreign Mission work of the Catholic Church has been benefited by several large bequests the sum of \$25,000 is left for Masses for the repose of the testator's soul, the souls of his former parishioners, parents, and benefactors, and the souls in purgatory. These Masses are to be said by missionary priests in China, India and Africa. Five thousand dollars is left to his executors to be distributed in such a way as to do the most good for the propagation of the Catholic Faith. To these also he gives \$10,000 to be paid to some educational institution as an endowment fund, the income from which shall be applied to paying the seminary expenses of young men studying for the Catholic Priesthood, who are certain to enter the mission field in China, India or Africa. None of this income is to be devoted to the education of young men for work in any other field or country. He places upon his executors the obligations of seeing that these provisions shall, in all probability, be complied with forever; and to that end he desires them to consult with the Rev. James A. Walsh of the Boston Cathedral, the Diocesan Director of the Propagation of the Faith.

In addition to these gifts, Father McKeany makes generous bequests to several local charities, such as the House of the Good Shepherd, the Orphan Asylum, the Mercy Hospital and his own parish church.

In explanation of the sum accumulated and of his disposition of the same, the testator added the following preamble: "I have lived a long and busy life, which I have endeavored to devote to the service of my God and my Church. My living has been simple and my own needs few. I do not regret that my duty in charity by the poor of my parish, for it has been my aim to render all the assistance needed by the worthy poor. My income as a priest of the Church has always been small, but my expenses have been smaller, and, mainly from investment, a sum has been made for me, I had myself in my old age with some money. I feel myself morally indebted to my brothers for favors received in my boyhood and youth, and I shall remember them herein; but the bulk of my estate, I shall give for the benefit of my people, the propagation of the faith, for the benefit of the souls departed and to the Church of God. To that end I commend my soul to God, its Maker."—Catholic Bulletin.

French Adopt Greenwich Meridian.

After a discussion lasting for half a century, France has finally abandoned the historic meridian of Paris and adopted that of Greenwich. The new time standard was legally adopted on February 13th, but it went into effect only on March 11th, when at midnight all French clocks were stopped for nine minutes and twenty seconds. This change is welcomed by astronomers particularly, as heretofore they will be dispensed from the necessity of reducing their observations of Greenwich time, and inversely those in Greenwich time to Paris time.

**All Skin Diseases
Can be Directly
Traced To
BAD BLOOD.**

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing so equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy. Miss Stella Eichel, Mattland Park, N.S., writes: "I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters." Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Lobelia," demanded Mr. McSwat, "where is my pipe?" "It was sailing out through the kitchen window the last time I saw it," answered his wife.

"It was, hey? You promised me when I got those tickets to the opera you never would touch my pipe again! Have you forgotten that?" "I didn't touch it, Belinger; I took the tongs to it."

Minard's Liniment cures
Neuralgia.

"I want a pair of button shoes for my wife." "This way, sir. What kind do you wish, sir?" "Doesn't matter—just so they don't button in the back."

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

An Alabama negro was defended in court by Senator Morgan. Having elected the negro of the charge, the senator said to him: "Rastus, did you really steal the mule?" "Well, Marse Morgan, it was just like this," said Rastus: "I really thought I did steal that mule, but after what you said to the jury I was convinced I didn't."

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

"What, buying jewelry in this expensive shop? I wonder you can afford to pay their prices." "Oh, my wife always manages to smile 20 per cent off."

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 25c."

"Did that explorer suffer any physical ailment as a result of his trip to the Arctic regions?" "Yes." "What was it?" "Writer's cramp."

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"It was very romantic," says the friend. "He proposed to her in the automobile." "Yes?" we murmur, encouragingly. "And she accepted him in the hospital."

**Had Severe Pains
In Back.**

**Felt As If It Must
Break.**

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes: "For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in your favor." "This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured." For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

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Sessional Notes.

We desire to direct the special attention of our readers to several matters that engaged the time of the Legislature during the session, closed on Wednesday last; but our report of the proceedings occupies about all our space and type. We are consequently, obliged to withhold any comments till next issue; The debate on the Reciprocity resolution and the amendment of the Opposition was most important, and was admirably sustained by the Opposition speakers. They made an excellent set of speeches, to which a necessarily brief summary does but scant justice.

The House met at 12 o'clock on Monday 24th. After routine, a question or two, and a couple of third readings the House went in to Committee of the whole on the supplementary estimates. The resolution approving of estimates of a sum sufficient was reported agreed to and the report was adopted on motion of the Premier. On motion of the Leader of the Government, concurrence on the resolutions of supply was agreed to and a committee to prepare a supply bill was appointed. The report of the Public Accounts committee was read by the Clerk and on motion adopted. The Leader of the Government submitted a letter from the Governor General extending an invitation to the Local Government to send a representative to the King's Coronation. On enquiry by Mr. McLean the Premier said that it would be necessary for the House to provide the cost of a representative, if one were to go. The House then went into Committee on the income tax amendment act. The bill was still under consideration at 1 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

House resumed at 3.15 p. m. and again went into Committee on the income tax amending bill. The bill was reported with amendments. Shortly before 4 o'clock, The bill incorporating the North Shore rural telephone company was considered in committee and reported with an amendment.

The Premier again referred to the matter of having the Province represented at the King's Coronation and awaited the attitude of the Opposition as to the cost. Mr. Mathieson said it might seem ungenerous to refuse assent to a proposition of this nature; but he did not think we could afford it. We might stand alone among the Provinces and Colonies of the Empire, were we not represented. But we stand alone and singular as to our finances. We were probably the only Province where for twenty years we had constantly recurring annual deficits. We had not nearly enough money to carry on the public business of the Province, therefore it did not seem that we should undertake this expenditure. Mr. Wyatt continued the discussion along the same lines. He emphasized several laudable undertakings, which we might desire to help; for instance the assisting of old and needy school teachers; but in all these cases the Government say we have not got the

money. It would require at least \$2,000 to send a representative to the Coronation, and we could not afford it. Mr. Dewar strongly opposed voting any money for the purpose, in view of our financial condition. Hon. Mr. Hughes favored voting the money; but Mr. Cox came out strongly against it. The matter then dropped.

The Leader of the Government presented an address of loyalty from the Legislature of this Province to his Majesty King George V. on the occasion of his coronation. The address was read by the Clerk, and the Premier moved its adoption in a brief speech, eulogistic of King George, as well as of the late King Edward and emphasizing the loyalty of the people of this Province. The address was seconded in appropriate terms by Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition; then on the suggestion of Mr. Arsenault, all rose and sang "God save the King." This brought the pleasing incident to a close. Following is the address:

To His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth:

Most Gracious Sovereign: We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island in Session assembled, desire on behalf of ourselves and of the people whom we represent, to give expression of our unflinching loyalty to Your Majesty's person and Throne.

Whilst deeply deploring the great loss which the nation sustained in the demise of Your beloved Father, King Edward the Seventh, in common with all Your loving subjects throughout Your vast Dominions, we look with glad anticipation towards the day appointed for the formal investiture of Your Majesty with the Crown and Sceptre of Your ancestors which You have been called upon to assume.

The constancy and loyalty for which Your Majesty has been distinguished during the reigns of Your worthy Father and most revered Grandmother, give us every assurance that the high examples set forth by those illustrious predecessors will be closely observed and faithfully followed by Your Majesty and that the rights and liberties of the Subject will be vouchsafed to us.

Our people take an especial interest in Your Majesty's welfare owing to the fact that when the Island became a separate colony it was named in honour of Your noble ancestor His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and it would be a matter of supreme gratification to our people if upon the occasion of a visit to Your Dominion of Canada we should be further honoured by the presence of Your Majesty and Your Royal Consort.

It is the fervent desire of this Legislative Assembly that Your Majesty may, by Divine Providence, live long to rule over us, and that Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary may be spared for many years to share with You the happiness which we have every reason to hope and trust is in store for You as the Ruler of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

The Leader of the Government presented the appropriation bill, which by suspension of rule was read a second time, as well as a first time, and committed to a committee of the whole. When the committee had reached its last stage, Mr. Wyatt rose and moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the following clause be added to the bill:

"That the expenditures hereinbefore authorized shall be made by cheque to be countersigned by the auditor; that no cheque shall be issued for the payment of any public money for which there has been no direct legislative appropriation or in excess of any appropriation. Providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment of any sum required to carry on the ordinary public service of the Province under Section 2 of this Act And Further that if when this Legislature is not in session any accident or unforeseen circumstance arises where an expenditure is urgently and immediately required for the public good Then upon a report from the Auditor that there is no Legislative Provision therefor and of the head of the department having charge of the service that the necessity is urgent and for the public good The Lieutenant Governor in Council may order a special warrant to be prepared for signature of the Lieutenant Governor for the issue of the amount estimated to be required, which shall be placed to a special account against which cheques may issue as may be required."

He backed up his resolution with a strong pointed speech. Mr. McKinnon seconded the resolution in a brief speech. The Leader of the Government resisted the resolution, stating that he did not consider it necessary. The Government, he thought, was quite competent to look after the expenditure of the public money. The Leader of the Opposition repudiated the idea that the resolution meant a want of confidence. He said it was simply declaratory of the law. He pointed out that the expenditures of past years contain many large items that had not been voted by the Legislature or authorized in any way. Consequently the passing of the clause under consideration would put a check on such reckless expenditure. Mr. Arsenault supported the resolution, pointing out its propriety, as declaratory of the law. The Committee divided on the motion, when the vote (strictly party) stood 12 to 13. The bill was then reported. On motion of the Premier, that the bill be read a third time, Mr. Wyatt again moved his resolution. The House divided on the motion which was declared lost on a strict party vote 12 to 14. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The House next went into committee to consider the pauper scales. This occupied the time up to 6 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

When the House resumed at 8.25, the Leader of the Government moved the resolution relative to representation, which is printed on the fourth page of this day's Herald.

He supported the resolution with a moderate speech in which he pointed out what the intention of the Fathers of Confederation undoubtedly was, viz. that the representation of this Province in the House of Commons should never be less than six members. He then enumerated what had been done in the matter during the past few years. The cases of Manitoba and British Columbia were referred to, as collateral evidence of what the original intention was regarding this Province by the framers of Confederation. He referred to the fact that had Sir John McDonald lived, we would not have had our representation reduced in the redistribution following the census of 1891. Resolutions similar to the one under consideration had already been passed by the

Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mathieson Leader of the Opposition. He was not sure that we would not do better by playing a lone hand, instead of uniting with the other Maritime Provinces. He pointed out that Messrs Laird and Haythorne, when they went to Ottawa to negotiate terms of Confederation had the knowledge before them that British Columbia had entered with a minimum of six representatives. Our delegates never had any doubt that we were to have six members as a minimum representation. It was only after the spirit of the terms had been forgotten that the idea of reducing our representation took root. Canada, he said, had used us very badly in our dealings with her. He showed that we had done our share in purchasing the territory added to Quebec giving that pivotal Province additional expansion and population. But for our share in this we get in return, a reduction of representation. He thought that the expression attributed to the Premier that this was "an infernal swindle" was a most appropriate designation of the treatment to which we have been subjected.

After some remarks by Mr. Cox, Mr. Wyatt spoke briefly on the subject. He considered that there certainly was something wrong in the matter of arranging our representation. We, at one time or another, have had a smaller representation with an increased population, and vice versa a larger representation with a smaller population. We did not always have either a minimum representation or representation by population. It was his opinion that we would have a better chance for success alone than in conjunction with other Maritime Provinces. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Cox moved the reciprocity resolution, seconded by Mr. Crosby; The resolution will be found on the fourth page of this day's Herald. He placed himself on record as an advocate of unrestricted reciprocity.

Mr. McLean rose to discuss the resolution at 10.35. He said the question was so momentous that it was difficult to keep the discussion within reasonable limits. He said he would at once place himself before the House in the light in which he intended to argue, by moving the amending resolution printed on our fourth page. He went on to show the paramount importance of the question under review. It was the greatest question before the public in Canada since the inauguration of the National Policy. He recited the conditions of trade here before the coming in of the national policy, as well as the discouraging conditions surrounding the gigantic undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Matters were in such a wretched condition that ruin was inevitable. But Sir John McDonald and his associates came to the rescue and from that day to this we have had prosperity. We needed reciprocity then; but the United States would not grant it. But in consequence of the national Policy Canada's trade has expanded and found stable channels and the prices of our products are now so favorable that no producer needs to look for anything better. He pointed out the extreme injustice contained in the favored nation tariff clause, implemented by the reciprocity arrangement, by which twelve foreign countries are given the same privileges in

their trade with Canada as possessed by the United States. He pointed out that the standing offer of reciprocity was turned down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, after being repeatedly refused terms at Washington. He made a strong and excellent speech developing each paragraph of the amendment. He quoted the strong expressions of Sifton, German and other Liberals who have left their party and placed themselves on record against the Fielding-Paterson arrangement. He showed that beyond smelts very little fish goes from our Province to the United States. Our codfish, hake, haddock, etc., go mostly to the West Indies. He pointed out how much more prosperous are the fishermen of Lunenburg than those of Gloucester, in consequence of a better market. Said Mr. McLean, if it was necessary for Sir John McDonald to appeal to the people after the inauguration of the national policy in successive elections, so now it is proper that the people should pronounce upon this agreement before it becomes law. The debate was adjourned by Mr. Dobie and the House then adjourned.

House met at 11.30 Tuesday forenoon. After brief routine proceedings, Mr. Dobie resumed the discussion on the reciprocity resolution. He pointed out that this was no ordinary debate; we did not have here before us sufficient information to guide us in the investigation of this all important question. The promoter and seconder of the resolution before us were exceedingly deficient in this respect. He reviewed the commercial history of Canada for the past fifty years, and pointed in glowing terms to the great work in building up Canada, of Sir John McDonald, the inaugurator of the National Policy. The great and far seeing accomplishments of this eminent statesman, were at the foundation of Canada's prosperity. Having brought our commercial operations to such a successful issue, we are now asked to give all this away and take down the barriers to the people of the United States. The shrewd Americans have cast their aversive eyes on our great natural resources, and we are asked, by supporting the reciprocity agreement, to afford them an open sesame. Surely this is not the course for Canadians to pursue. Canadians should guard their rights and be careful not to allow themselves to be caught napping. Mr. McMillan followed for the Government.

Mr. McKinnon continued the debate on the part of the Opposition. Referring to a remark of Mr. McMillan, he said there was a danger lurking in the reciprocity kiss; there was a dangerous microbe lurking therein. He reiterated the statement of Mr. McLean regarding the more prosperous condition of the Nova Scotia fishing fleet over the fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass. He showed that the farmers delegation of 800 from the west was known as the "Jim Hill" delegation, who paid their expenses, Jim Hill had several railways ready to poke their noses across the line into Canada as soon as this agreement is agreed to. Twenty years ago there was doubtless considerable disposition in Canada in favor of reciprocity. But the prices of our products for export have improved three or four fold since then. He read the declaration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that Canada had long since abandoned all disposition to seek reciprocity with the United States. Can our farmers get as good prices for their pork from the United States as they are now getting in Canada? Not by any means. The same holds good regarding horses, beef mutton, lambs, etc. He produced the proof of these statements from American records. He went on to show that our products, generally, in the American market, could not benefit by the agreement under consideration. Hon. Mr. Hughes followed for the Government.

House resumed at 3.25 when Hon. Mr. Hughes finished his speech on the reciprocity resolution.

Mr. Arsenault continued the debate on behalf of the Opposition. He recited in brief the history of Canada's progress before and since confederation, and described the inauguration of the national policy. This policy nurtured and protected Canada's infant industries in the same way as the manufacturers of the United States had been, and still are, protected. This protection caused

our manufactures to increase, and as a consequence we have had increased demands for farm products. Not only this, but the more factories the cheaper their products. It is not a fair comparison to set the old treaty of 1854 to 1866 against the agreement under review. During the latter years of the old treaty we were receiving war prices. The successful farmer now is the man who converts his raw products into the finished article and places this on the market. This theory was proved by quotations from agricultural professors at Truro and elsewhere. He showed that eggs were a better price in Canada now than in the United States. This also held good regarding our cheese and butter. Then there are the twelve countries entitled to favored nation treatment. These countries come into Canada on the same terms as the United States; but Canada can get no favors from them. He pointed out that Fielding and Paterson said nothing about the twelve favored nations; either deceiving the people of Canada or not knowing what they were doing. He showed that Australia was an extensive lumber producing country, and they could put these into Canada at a low rate. This was also true of the Argentine Republic. Was it a proper thing to do, as regards the good of Canada to throw down the barriers and allow all these countries to come in and destroy our industries? He was followed by Hon. Mr. McInnis.

Mr. James Kennedy continued for the Opposition. He considered this a most important public question; consequently it should not have been entered into by two members of the Government without any mandate from the people. If the Liberals wanted to be fair and to be just to the people they should submit the question to the electorate. The combines in the United States were the cause of the very high prices to the consumers of that country. American potatoes now compete with ours in the Maritime Provinces, and if this agreement is ratified this competition will be more to our disadvantage. He showed that this agreement was more fatal as regards lamb and pork. He showed that pork could be brought in at a lesser price than is paid for the same in Canada. Pork is cheaper in Chicago than in Toronto. Mr. Kennedy quoted figures to prove his contention in these matters. He was pleased to tell the Commissioner of Public Works that he (Mr. Kennedy) had not lost any money on pork. It is true the impending reciprocity agreement has made the pork dealers and packers with whom he has had to deal quite uneasy and panicky. Under the arrangement American pork would come in so cheaply that the home industry would be destroyed. The same holds good in the matter of eggs. President Taft says the arrangement will give the American consumer cheaper food. At the same time the supporters of the arrangement tell us our producers will get higher prices. These two statements cannot both be true. Horses, too, would not be as profitable as now. The Government, he said, had utterly failed to justify by argument the submitting of such a resolution as the one before the Legislature. Our farmers are doing very well, and we should leave well enough alone. Hon. L. McDonald followed for the Government.

Mr. Wyatt commenced speaking for the Opposition at 5.30. It was his recollection that the United States had never been accused of over generosity in any of her arrangements with Canada. The very contrary is the fact. He did not think anything very serious would happen, notwithstanding the dire forebodings of the Hon. member from East Point, even if this agreement was not ratified. Reciprocity, he said, was largely a catchword. Times had changed since the abrogation of the old treaty. The abrogation was a hard blow to us, but it put us on our mettle, and following the energy and perseverance of our statesmen of that day we built up a great country with a great trade. That was the time of our birth as a confederation. He considered the agreement was such as we should not accept under present conditions. The national policy built up Canada's manufactures, and that policy has been retained by the present Government. Under it our country has flourished and continues to flourish. He quoted the totals showing the marvelous increase in Canada's trade from the introduction of the national policy down to the present day. The fostering of our home market and the growing wealth of Canada

House Cleaning NOW ON.

We have received a nice New Stock of Lace Curtains, Art Muslin, Curtain Screens, Wall Paper, etc., and in these lines can supply your wants and help you save some money. You will soon start sewing, then don't forget us for Prints, regular 12c. kind for 10c., Cotton Ducks for Childrens' Dresses, regular 14c., 15c. remnants for 8 1-2. Everything you need in Dry Goods at the right price.

Chandler & Reddin.

BUSINESS MEN
 Will require few supplies of
Office Stationery
 Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of
Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letterbooks, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.
Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.
Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.
 The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c. &c.
ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wave Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.
 We are headquarters for
General Stationery and Office Supplies.
 Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.
CARTER & CO., Ltd.

There Are No Drugs IN OUR TOBACCO!
 We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke.
BRIGHT CUT
 —AND—
Perique Mixture
 In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.
HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
 Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Veltour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole - "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only - \$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, they've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island, A. L. Fraser, B. P., A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 10, 1900-2m.



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

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

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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.

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

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Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

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Combined Assets \$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Mar. 22nd, 1906

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MONEY TO LOAN

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 15, 1910-1f

have resulted from the national policy. The consequence has been such that the United States trade has been affected. Branch factories of American firms have been built in Canada and much capital from there expended here. This agreement is intended to stop this kind of proceeding. The agreement is not calculated to benefit Canada—the very contrary (It being 6 o'clock the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.)

House met Wednesday forenoon at 10.55. After routine the Leader of the Government presented the report of the committee charged with forwarding a congratulatory address to His Majesty the King. The report was adopted. After consideration of the contingent accounts with closed doors, orders of the day were proceeded with.

Mr. Wyatt resumed the reciprocity debate. In view of the limited time at his disposal in consequence of prospective prorogation, he made his remarks as brief as possible. He showed how the national policy buoyed up Canada against the commercial encroachments of the United States. He produced evidence to demonstrate the disastrous effects the ratification of the reciprocity agreement would have on certain established Canadian industries. He pointed out that the main object of President Taft was to preserve the resources of his own country and exploit those of Canada. He quoted from speeches of James J. Hill to show that the agreement before Parliament was above all things, a relief measure for the United States. He referred to the fact that the New England States, always availing themselves of the free market of \$9,000,000, have thousands of abandoned farms and deserted homesteads. The United States has always been opposed to us in these matters. Edward Blake, in 1881, was obliged to retire from public life in Canada because of a policy akin to the present, favored by the Liberal party, because he considered it would lead to our disintegration. He looked forward to the time when we should have preferential trade within the Empire.

The Leader of the Government began to speak on the resolution at 12 o'clock. He concluded his speech at 1 o'clock when the division was taken. The amendment was lost and the main motion carried on a strict party vote 13 to 14.

At 1.35 the Honor the Lieutenant Governor entered the assembly chamber, took his seat on the Speaker's chair, and after formal assembly to the bills passed, closed the session with the usual formalities.

Obituary.

In our obituary column, on the 19th April, appeared the brief notice of the death of James T. McNally, who died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on the 16th of the same month. Deceased was a son of the late Angus McNally who had been Postmaster at Head St. Peter's Bay, for upwards of thirty-five years, was 29 years of age at the time of his death. He had been in Boston for eight years and all this time had, along with his elder and only brother John, been in the employ of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, where he filled the position of trust and strict attention to the duties of his station won for him the entire confidence of his employer, while his genial disposition and uniform kindness attracted the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was indeed a model young man, who bore unswerving the white flower of a blameless life. His death, after a brief illness, in the vigor of his young manhood is deeply mourned by his relatives and numerous friends. As already stated, the remains accompanied by his brother John and his cousin Augustine McNally, arrived here on April 19th, and were forwarded the same day to the home of his mother at Head St. Peter's Bay, where the interment took place in the cemetery of his native parish, on the 20th. The Requiem services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis. His sorrowing mother, one brother and one sister, Mrs. B. Finlay, are left to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1910. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. - R. F. Madigan.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Lieutenant Governor Pelletier of Quebec, died at Spencer Wood, the gubernatorial residence, on Sunday night.

A fire started on the sixth story of a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, which caused \$300,000 damage, 200 men escaped by ladders.

During the immigration season at Halifax, now practically closed, of the 40,000 passengers landed more than 30,000 were of British origin.

The S. S. Royal George had the honor of initiating the trans-Atlantic Navigation to the St. Lawrence this year, arriving at Quebec April 27.

It is stated that at Halifax efforts are being made to bring about a merger of seven shoe manufacturing enterprises of the Maritime Provinces. The capital of the trust is to be \$3,000,000.

Real estate suddenly increased in value at Prince Albert, Sask., when news reached there that the construction for the Hudson Bay Pacific Railway had been signed in London.

An excursion train, with 170 school teachers and friends, was wrecked at Martin's Creek, Pa., Monday. Three were killed, eight are missing and fifty were injured.

Four armed robbers entered the jewelry store of Edward Albert, Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, beat the proprietor and the clerk till they were business and escaped with plunder valued at \$15,000.

The Calgary Herald reports that "The name of E. L. Enoch was cordially received at a Liberal meeting last week at Edmonton, than that of any of the Liberal statesmen whether absent or present."

As the result of the breaking of a wire cable which held a saw used as a ferry between the Canadian and American side of the St. John River at Edmonston, N. B., five persons, three men and two boys were swept to death in the raging torrent Monday evening.

As a result of an explosion in the drying house of the Dominion Explosives Co., Sand Point, Ont., a casualty occurred which almost exactly duplicated that of a year ago in the same powder mill. Four men were instantly hurled into eternity and about \$700 damage done to property.

The ten year old daughter of Thos. Taylor, near Salisbury, N. B., was fatally burned the other day. While watching the burning of brush in the field. Her clothes caught fire. The mother who was attracted by the child's screams was badly burned in trying to tear off the burning clothing. The child was so badly injured that she died.

Our Liberal friends here, for some days past, been much exercised over intelligence received regarding official appointments at Ottawa. News reached here Friday night that Mr. H. J. Palmer had been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. E. C. Frowse Senator. The wires between here and Ottawa became very hot. The excitement continued from that time forward, and on Monday morning Premier Hazard and a brace of sturdy supporters started for Ottawa. Since then nothing has leaked out.

Apparently both parties at Ottawa have settled down to a determined fight on the Reciprocity Agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced Friday that unless the Tariff Bill passes he won't attend the Conference or Coronation. Mr. Borden suggested three courses: first Mr. Fielding remains to lead Parliament; second leave the Reciprocity Agreement until next session; third adjourn until after the Coronation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promptly declined the Opposition's offer so vote an interim supply, if the third suggestion were adopted. Struggle will go on.

Advice of the late lost from Bangor Maine say: Property valued at upwards of \$6,000,000, was destroyed, hundreds of people were made homeless, and almost the entire highest section of the city was devastated during a fire of six hours, which is still raging though the firemen are making some headway. Two lives are known to have been lost. Mayor Quinn has placed the city under Martial Law. Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, Old Town Brewer and several other cities and towns within reach were asked for help. At least a third of the city has been laid waste, including the best residential section.

A fatal accident occurred off the shore at Murray Harbor North on Wednesday last, in which John Terrell, about twenty years of age lost his life. Terrell, along with Benjamin Richards, went out in their boat to set lobster traps. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, but getting to leeward of an iceberg the boat became becalmed. On getting out of the shelter afforded by the iceberg the wind suddenly striking the sails overturned the boat, which being in ballast immediately sank in about seven fathoms of water taking Terrell down with her. Richards clinging to some floats on lobster trap lines and hung on until a boat came to his assistance about a half hour later. Richards was all but completely exhausted.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

MARRIED.

MAN- McNEVIN—At Bonshaw, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. D. McLean, Mr. John T. Manan to Mrs. Annie McNevin.

McLEAN—MULLINS—In South Boston on April 30th, Percy McLean to Prudence A. Mullins, both of Charlottetown.

DIED.

MAHAR—At North Station, on April 27th, James H. Mahar in the 79th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

WELSH—On April 30th, James H. Welsh in the 56th year of his age. R. I. P.

McINNIS—In this city, on April 28th, Lillian McInnis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McInnis, aged 1 year and 6 months.

SENCABAUGH—At Guernsey Cove, April 28th, Reuben, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sencabaugh, aged 19 years.

HERRING—At Beach Point, April 28th, Mary Collier, wife of Mr. David Herring of Murray Harbor.

CLARK—At Darnley, on Tuesday, April 18th, Mrs. James Clark, of best failure in her 65th year.

HENNESSY—In this city, April 27th 1911, Mrs. James Hennessy, aged 68 years, wife of James Hennessy. R. I. P.

MUTCH—At Marmad, Lot 48, on April 25th, Bethesda Mutch, aged 62 years.

McKINNON—In this city, Wednesday April 26th, 1911, Ellen, widow of the late Hector McKinnon, aged 76 years. May her soul rest in peace.

MATHESON—At Bonshaw, April 4th Florence Bell, infant child of J. B. and Florence Matheson.

McDONALD—At Bothwell, Lot 47 on March 27th, Angus, eldest son of Flora and the late Joseph J. McDonald (Railroad), in the 20th year of his age, leaving a sorrowing mother, one brother and one sister, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Deceased, who contracted pneumonia, following an attack of measles, was an exceptionally virtuous lad, a noble example of a good Christian, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a true friend. To his heartbroken widowed mother, brother and sister, we tender our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—In this city, on the 27th April, Daniel G. McDonald, aged 55 years. Deceased was a brother of Rev. James Edgar McDonald, and had moved in from his home at Emory Vale only about two months ago. He was slightly afflicted with heart trouble when he came to this city, and gradually grew worse. He entered the City Hospital about a week before his demise. He leaves to mourn a disconsolate widow. His funeral took place to Kelly's Cross on Friday morning, where interment took place beside his only daughter. May his soul rest in peace.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. All that tract and piece of land situate on Township Number Sixty-five bounded as follows: Commencing on the shore of Northumberland Strait in the eastern boundary of fifty acres conveyed to Thomas Griffin, and ending there along said boundary north four degrees west to the rear boundary of said land now in possession of Ewen McMillan; thence easterly along the same four chains and twenty-five links; thence south four degrees east to the shore aforesaid; and thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March, A. D. 1880, and made between John Larnan, of the one part, and Donald Farquharson, now deceased, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1911. FANNIE ELIZA FARQUHARSON, F. S. MOORE, CHARLES A. FARQUHARSON, Executors of the last will of Donald Farquharson, deceased. April 5th, 1911-4f

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. 23, 1911-6m

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

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.



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS MAIL ORDERS for Goods or PLAIN RINGS Watch Repairs promptly attended to GEM RINGS

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

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

SILVERWARE - The best quality.

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

Tea Party Supplies.

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

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc. We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

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

A READY SELLER.

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN, Solicitors for Royal Bank of C.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island, A. L. Fraser, B. P., A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 10, 1900-2m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Nov. 15, 1910-1f

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. - R. F. Madigan.

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

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King Edward Hotel, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET 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.

E. W. Taylor, South Side Queen Square, City. Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort. Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes. SILVERWARE - The best quality.

Tea Party Supplies. We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc. We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc. We have just been appointed Agents for the

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R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery, Queen Street, Charlottetown. Morson & Duffy, Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN, Solicitors for Royal Bank of C.

RECIPROCITY.

The Government's Resolution.

As Proposed by Mr. R. N. Cox and Seconded by Mr. Crosby.

Whereas an agreement has been reached between Canada's representatives and the representatives of the United States for the interchange in certain natural products upon a reciprocal basis which agreement is now under consideration in the Federal Parliament.

And whereas such compact, if it becomes law, will open up to Canada a market for her surplus products to many millions of people, thereby greatly benefiting the agriculturists, horticulturists, fishermen and lumbermen of the Maritime Provinces.

And whereas trade will be greatly extended and the development of our natural resources promoted by the policy of free interchange of natural products.

Therefore Resolved that this Legislative Assembly strongly endorse the efforts of Messrs Fielding and Paterson on behalf of the Government of Canada in securing terms so favorable to the material interests of the large majority of the Canadian people and express the belief that the carrying into effect of such compact will result in untold advantages to Canada as a whole, and more especially to Prince Edward Island.

The Opposition's Amendment.

As Proposed by Mr. John McLean and Seconded by Mr. Dobie.

That all the words of said resolution after the word "Parliament" in the fifth line thereof be struck out and the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

This House declares that though ready to welcome any proposal for reciprocity with the United States of America which would be beneficial to Canada and particularly to this Province this House desires to record its dissent from the proposed reciprocity agreement for the following reasons, namely:

1. In the development of Canada's present trade and resources this Province has made great sacrifices on the part of its people and has borne its share of an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars upon transportation facilities between the various provinces and between Canada and the Empire.

2. This policy, pursued for many years, has resulted in the present unexampled prosperity of Canada and in the building up of valuable markets within Canada for the agricultural products of this Province, and in the growth and development of trade relations with Great Britain.

3. The proposed reciprocity agreement would seriously check the growth and development of our trade with Great Britain and would subject the agricultural products of this Province to competition with the farmers of the United States and of twelve foreign countries in the home markets of Canada.

4. That besides the United States twelve foreign countries, namely the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela, as well as the British possessions, including Australia and New Zealand, would be entitled to send their farm products into our markets on the same terms as the United States whilst they would not be obliged to grant us any trade advantages in return.

5. The proposed agreement removes all protection from the products which the people of this Province have to sell while making no material reduction upon the manufactured goods which the agriculturist and fishermen of this Province have to buy.

6. That while the aim of the agriculturists of this Province has been to encourage the production of highly manufactured farm products and the building up of proper markets for the same the proposed agreement would so far as successful reverse this policy and tend to produce a retrograde system of agriculture by the sale of raw products.

7. That the tendency of the proposed agreement would be towards a gradual disintegration of the Confederation of the Province.

8. That the proposed agreement may be terminated at any time by the United States without notice or consent from Canada.

9. That after some years of reciprocity under the proposed agreement the channels of Canada's trade and of the trade of this Province would become so changed that a termination of the agreement and a return by the United States to a

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. J. E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all eruptions.

protective tariff against Canada would cause widespread disturbance and dislocation of trade and immense loss in readjustment to former conditions.

10. The uncertainty as to the action to be taken from year to year by the United States with relation to said agreement would cause instability of prices and growing subservience to the American Congress.

11. The proposed agreement was made in secret, without proper investigation, without consulting the wishes of the people or Parliament of Canada, and has to be accepted or rejected as a whole without amendment or correction.

This House therefore is of opinion that in the interests of Canada and of Imperial Unity the said agreement should not be approved, but that the question should first be submitted to the country for their judgment thereon.

The Representation Resolution.

Moved in the Legislature by Premier Haszard, Seconded by Mr. Mathieson and Unanimously Adopted.

Whereas upon a full and close examination of the negotiations which took place prior to and at the time of the entrance of this Province into Confederation, from the records, as well as from the utterances of the public men, representatives of the Province, as also those of the Dominion, it is beyond question that the intention was that this Province should have not less than six representatives in the House of Commons of Canada, which number was conceded to it although the population did not then warrant such representation on the basis of the unit of Quebec the pivotal Province.

And whereas it has been shown on many occasions since then that Prince Edward Island would have undoubtedly refused to enter the Union had not such representation been conceded to it and as it was then believed, been assured to it as an irrevocable minimum.

And whereas great dissatisfaction exists from the fact that such representation has been reduced and a growing feeling of unrest in the minds of the people will continue to develop unless the original representation of six members is restored and assured to it in the future.

And whereas from the conditions which exist in the three Maritime Provinces which render it impossible for them or any of them to have their boundaries enlarged and their population thereby increased in contradistinction to the conditions which exist in the other Provinces of Canada, it is strongly and urgently contended that in justice to these Provinces a minimum representation of their original number of representatives, respectively, should be restored and guaranteed to them for the future.

Therefore Resolved, that the Resolution passed by this Legislature at the last session thereof (a copy whereof is here annexed) be and the same is hereby fully endorsed, and the hope firmly entertained that the Federal Government will take such action by obtaining an amendment to the British North American Act as shall restore to the three Maritime Provinces their original representation before any redistribution of seats shall take place after the census taking of 1911.

ANNEXED RESOLUTION. Resolved that in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, each Province of the Dominion of Canada should have as a minimum representation in the House of Commons of Canada the number of representatives of the Dominion of the Province of the Dominion.

That in the redistribution of constituencies to be made after the next and every future decennial

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is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

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Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Bradford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a good deal of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I continued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend your pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Austria-Hungary.

Recent despatches indicate that the vexed question of the laws relating to military service in the dual monarchy are being satisfactorily solved.

The special committee representing Austria and Hungary, which has been sitting in Vienna since the beginning of April, announces that an agreement has been reached in the language question and in the matter of military criminal procedure. German will in future be as a rule the official language though certain exceptions are allowed in favor of the Hungarian regiments.

Following these announcements the Emperor received in special audience Baron von Bienerth, the Austrian Premier, and Count Khevenhueder, the Hungarian Premier, and both statesmen assured his Majesty that full agreement in the further details of the military service legislation would be reached.—America.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.
I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now.
Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE,
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

"Henry, I want you to tell me where you have been!"
"I've been sitting up with Binkley. He's sick."
"Sick? Humph! I saw him this afternoon, and he wasn't sick then."
"Well, he's been sick all the evening, just the same."
"What made him sick so suddenly?"
"The cards he held."

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."

"You won't make any mistake in buying this car, Mr. Juggins," said the agent. "It is the best in the market. There isn't any come back to our output."
"Then I don't want it," retorted Juggins. "There wasn't any come back to the last car I had, and I had to walk back. Haven't you any thing you can show me with a few return attachments."

Joseph Haydn.
The Story of His Life. From the German of Franz von Seeburg. By the Rev. J. M. Tooley, C. C. S. Published by the Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Ind. Price \$1.25.

"I have regulated my life in the same manner as my compositions. As I began these with God and always ended them with a *Laus Deo*—'Praise be to God'—so also the thought of God has been the golden thread that ran through all my life. With a *Laus Deo* I also wish to conclude my earthly existence."

So said Joseph Haydn of himself in his Last Will and Testament and the words give the keynote to the whole life of the great master musician—the beloved friend and contemporary and equal of Mozart and Beethoven, the creator, in his old age, of "The Creation" and "The Seasons." A beautiful holy life was that of the great Catholic composer.

The story of it is very simply told in this volume from his first gleams of genius as a boy in Vienna, all through the usual struggles with poverty and discouragements, to final recognition and emolument. As boy and man he was always the honest, simple, devout, affectionate Joseph Haydn. Recognizing his gift of music as given him from God he returned it to God a thousand fold.

The pure heavenly love that filled his soul while he was but a poor organist and music teacher filled it still when the world was at his feet as a great composer.

The storyteller lets us, with plenty of dialogue and incident, into the inner life of the master, we follow his feelings as well as his fortunes and our indignation with the wife that foisted herself on him, and then showed him so little mercy, is swallowed up in admiration of his simple unswerving resignation to duty in the matter, without crediting himself with any virtue or heroism.

It is a most unworldly story and only could happen in a Catholic country and under Catholic training and influence. — N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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