

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912

Vol. XLI., No. 12

## FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT Wear Stanfield's Underwear!



For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear. "Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell Stanfield's in all the different weights.

Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; absolutely unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit.

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## Home-Made Preserves!

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

## CRANBERRIES

We have on hand a quantity of good Island Cranberries at 8 cents per quart.

A FULL LINE OF

## CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

On hand, including Raisins, Currants, Extracts, Spices, Peels, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.

Give us a call.

## EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for the winter season and shows a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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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  
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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

## COAL!

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

HARD COAL—Different Sizes  
Soft Coal—All Kinds

## G. Lyons & Co.

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

## JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

- Tickets
- Dodgers
- Posters
- Check Books
- Note Books of Hand
- Receipt Books
- Letter Heads
- Note Heads

## ST. PATRICK.

(By Rev. J. F. Johnston, St. Louis, P. E. I.)

It is said that St. Patrick once made some mighty requests of the Lord in prayer which it was not thought best to grant. In great anger Patrick took his station on Cranchoo Rock, and announced his determination to remain there fasting until his prayers were granted. Finally God sent an angel to treat with him.

"God gives thee not what thou demandest," said the angel, "because it seems to Him excessive and obstinate, and great are the requests."

"Is that His pleasure," said Patrick "I will not go from this rock till I am dead, or until all the requests are granted to me."

Then, we are told, Patrick stood in Cranchoo in much displeasure. The angel at last returned to treat with him again, and offered him certain privileges, but he demanded more, and refused to leave the Rock until the Day of Doom. One of his demands was that at the Last Judgment when around the judgment seat the peoples of earth and heaven should be congregated, he should be the judge of the men of Erin on that day. It was not until all creatures, visible and invisible, including the Twelve Apostles, besought the Lord to grant Patrick's request that he obtained what he wanted, and then left the Rock.

Aubrey de Vere has translated this touching promise into verse.

When they who with me walked  
Sate with me on their everlasting thrones  
Judging the Twelve Tribes of Mine Israel,  
Thy people thou shalt judge in righteousness.

The intense earnestness, stolid conviction and immovable steadfastness indicated in this story, upon which the foundations of character on which was reared the wonderful career of St. Patrick.

St. Patrick was born about the year 394 probably at Dumbarton, near Glasgow, Scotland. His father was a deacon, and also the deacon of a Roman colony; his grandfather was a priest. This, of course, was long before the time when celibacy was enforced upon the clergy, near his birthplace is the great wall and line of forts which the Romans had built in the first century, and which was in a good state of preservation even in the middle of the eighteenth century. To live in the presence of that great work was a liberal education to a liberal soul. It taught lessons of the greatness and power of simple indefatigable toil, and those lessons Patrick, in after years, translated into action. No great soul could remain untaught in the midst of Roman civilization, even of an inferior type, and with such a memorial of Roman perseverance and strength ever before his eyes. Patrick was a self-made man in the best sense of the word. He was not made in the schools. He was the best influence of nature and of his fellows exert their full force upon him, and mould him into the sort of creature God intended his children to be.

About this time the incursions of the barbarians upon the Central Roman Empire were demanding the withdrawal of all the troops from the outposts, and the Roman legions in Britain were ordered home. This left the island open to the attacks of Picts and Irish, and in a foray of Irish pirates who swooped down upon Dumbarton Patrick was made prisoner. He was taken to Ireland, along with many others, and was sold to Milto, a chief of Dalradia, a beautiful district in southern Antrim and like the prodigal son was sent forth into his fields to feed sheep and swine.

The captive is a keeper of sheep on Antrim's hills;  
The captive is a weaver by Antrim's loom;  
The captive is a mourner in the mid-hours of the night;  
The captive is a warrior for the coming of the light;  
A watcher for His coming who is the light of men,  
A wanderer for the darkness that shadows Slieve Donard;  
A weaver for the sins of youth, afloat in unthoughtless,  
A keeper of the passions that burst their boyhood's breast;  
The captive is a shepherd, but his future flock shall be  
All the countless generations of the Garden of the Sun."  
(McGee: "The captivity of St. Patrick.")

After six years of solitude and meditation he was encouraged in a vision to attempt escape. This he did, and with success. He was now thrown in with pagan sailors, however who made his life miserable for him. But after two or three months he freed himself from them also and left Ireland.

From the time of his escape, at twenty-three, until his return to Ireland at about forty-five, very little is known of his life. His "confession," from which the most reliable biographical data are drawn, says practically nothing about these years; but from his dropped here and there we may conclude that the twenty-two years after his escape from his native land were not years of peaceful study, nor of missionary work. He says that he early left the call to engage in the work of God, and the spread of His church; but that, partly from diffidence, and partly from obsequy, he did not heed it. After his escape from the pagan sailors, he did not return at once to his relations in Britain. He wandered about the Gaule, in Italy, and among the Islands at the Tyrrhenian Sea.

After years of suffering and privation, of hunger and nakedness, and of many great tribulations, he returned home. By this time he had formed the plan of going as a missionary to the Irish, but his relatives opposed him and begged him not to leave them again. He was probably at least, in desecrated orders, but he received no encouragement from his clerical brethren. They despised his rusticity. If Ireland was to be converted, Patrick at least, so they thought, was not the man for the work. Some of his seniors were offended by his presumption; and, overcome by the general opposition, he doubted the call. He feared that he was really, as they said, too rustic and too unlearned to do any good. He postponed the undertaking from day to day and from year to year. Meanwhile he may have labored as a missionary among the forests of Cambria. But still he could not rest contented with such work in his own country. If by day he could keep his thoughts fixed on his own work, by night upon his big thoughts of Ireland hovered to him. He saw visions, he heard voices calling to him, as his great hero, St. Paul heard the man of Macedonia. They begged him to come over and help them, and he saw in a dream a messenger with letters containing their petition.

"And then he dreamt that St. Victor stood  
By his pallet in that cell at Tours—  
And the cries were hushed in Foculwood;  
But the heavenly messenger, swift and sure  
Presented the scroll that bore their prayer,  
In the speech of his exile fairly writ—  
And waking, the saint beheld it there—  
And these were the words he read from it.  
"Come! hie thy one, long pre-ordained,  
For thee the swans of Lér are singing—  
Come! from the morning, orient-stained,  
Thy Mass bell through our valleys ringing!  
Man of the hooded hosts, arise,  
Physician, lo! and souls lie dying—  
Hear o'er the seas our piteous cries,  
O'er thee and on our God relying!  
Come powerful youth of Slieve Donard hill!  
Come, in the name and might of Rome!  
Come with thy psalm that charms from ill—  
Cross-bearer! Christ-preparer!  
The sleeper read! still doubt arose—  
Till to Aurora's torches red  
He held the scroll—repeating those  
Wild suppliant words the unborn said!  
He looked where late the angel passed—  
Many the big drops on his brow;  
His robe he girt, his staff he grasped,  
He only said: 'In God's name, now!'"

With this dream his uncertainty ended. He went back to Gaul, received instructions from the great missionary, St. Germain of Auxerre, and was consecrated bishop of Amoreux, though only after considerable opposition on account of some sin he had committed in his youth. At last, about 439, he started upon his mission to Ireland, fully equipped for his work, with a wisdom gained in conflict with the world, a self-restraint taught him by disappointment, and a fortitude gained by adversity. Few men have been kept so long from their work by various hindrances as St. Patrick; and, if he may be allowed to anticipate a little, few have finally been so successful. The secret of this success is to be found in the years of lonely communion with his God upon the mountains and in the valleys of Antrim, and in the long years of waiting in Britain and Gaul. He had

been schooled both by the solitude which is the nurse of great ambition, and by the conflict with mankind which teaches wisdom and prudence. When St. Patrick landed in Ireland there were already a few Christians there, probably converted by his unsuccessful predecessor, Palladius. But they were few and far between; and Patrick came not so much to take charge of them as to preach to the heathen. He had reason to expect much hostility, especially from the Druids. The Druids were a mighty clan whose reputation as sooth-sayers, priests, medicine men and magicians kept the people in subjection to their control through terror. They claimed to be able to summon to their aid the spirits of wells and mountains; they were priests of the "power of the air," and could, so they said, cause snow to fall, fogs to rise, winds to blow, and darkness to envelop their enemies.

"The cooling show'r, the sunshine warm  
Answer'd the Druid's plaintive cry.  
The flocks the flocks, the babes unborn,  
Those elements, whose love or scorn  
The Druid's prayer removed or made;  
The crystal wells were spirit-springs,  
The mountain lakes were peopled under,  
And in the grass the fairy rings  
Excited rustic awe and wonder.  
Far down beneath the western sea  
Their Paradise of youth was laid;  
In every oak and hazel tree  
They saw a fair, immortal maid!  
Such was the chain of hopes and fears  
That bound our sires a thousand years."  
(McGee: "Ireland of the Druids.")

At this time the Irish worshipped idols, the sun, the spirits of storms and wells, earth-spirits and the spirits of ancestors. The great god Crua Cruach, the chief of the mountain, dwelt in what is now County Cavan, in a plain called the "Plain of Knocking." He was an image covered with gold and silver, and around him stood twelve subordinate idols, or sub-gods, covered with brass. To him in the days of his greatness the Irish used to sacrifice the first born of their children and of their flocks, to secure power and peace in their tribes, and milk and corn in their families. In the later days his glory had departed; but he was still to be seen, battered and leaning as it about to fall, and his attendants buried up to their heads in the ground. Men told a story of how Patrick had stricken the cruel god with the staff of Jesus, of which Patrick was the possessor, so that he had turned westward, and the demon had fled from the stone to hell, and the earth had swallowed up the smaller idols as far as their heads.

Their festivals were held in honor of these gods; at two of them, Samhain (now Halloween) and Beltain (the 1st of May) human victims were sacrificed. On the Lughnassad (the 1st of August) great fairs were held in various places. The fair of Tullin was held with sports and horse racing, marriages were solemnized, and prizes were always bound to be present on the last day, if they would avoid disasters in the future.

Ancestors were worshipped in Ireland, as everywhere in ancient times. The Irish, in the seventh century, still believed that the pagan dead dwelt in their sepulchres; and it was then this story about our saint arose: Patrick, they said, on one occasion found a cross on a grave, and stopped his chariot and asked the dead man who he was. The man answered from his grave that he was a pagan; and in reply to the question, "why is the Holy Cross erected over you?" he explained that it was placed there by mistake.

Stone and well-worship was also common among the Celts but although it is an interesting subject we have not time to touch it. It may be said, in passing, that the Saints often consecrated the pagan stones and wells to Christian purposes; and in their new garb these old spots continued to hold their places in the reverence of the people, under the protection of the Church, even down to our own day.

We may, with the help of a poetic imagination, clothe paganism in a garment of attractive beauty; but really it was a religion of dread, not of love. It sprang from fear, and inspired it, demanding its human victims, not only from the savage Celts and Teutons, but even in cultured Athens and imperial Rome. It was no love of nature that led the Celts to worship wells and streams, mountains and hills, which are "an abomination and destruction to them when the blind people pay them divine honor." To early man nature was an enemy. The struggle for existence was for him a very hard struggle indeed, and nature at times did her best for his extermination. He defied the powers of nature because he feared them, and paid them reverence in order to avert their wrath.

(Continued on fourth page.)

## HEADACHE

Seems To Be Habitual With Many People.

Some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually and wondering why they can get no relief.

Headaches are generally caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body, thereby curing the headaches by removing the cause.

Mrs. L. Maguire, Kilmount, Ont. writes:—"I am writing you a few lines to tell you what your Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I was greatly troubled with headaches, but after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. This was two years ago and I have had no return of headache since."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Could you loan me the price of a meal?"  
"I only have a nickel."  
"Let me have it and I will bring you back the change."

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

"I hear your brother has an automobile."  
"Yes."  
"Where has he run with it so far?"  
"Principally in debt."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"Is he a man of much experience?"  
"Of great experience."  
"Then he ought to be valuable."  
"There is just one thing the matter with him."  
"What is it?"  
"He never knows what to do with his experience."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Lipe's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

She—Ada has married a man out of a thousand.  
He—Well, how many did you expect her to marry?

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.

Poet—The editor said my poem was good, but I lacked warmth. Can you suggest anything?  
Critic—Yes; here's a match.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Mother—Just look at your clothes!  
Oh, you careless boy! It's no use talking to you!  
Tommy—Now that's really sensible, mother. Why didn't you think of that long ago?

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

"So Jimmy has got to be a dead seal?"  
"Oh, no."  
"But you just said he turned out a high roller."  
"So he has. Goes to all the amusements parks."

BACK WAS SO LAME!

LIFE WAS A BURDEN FOR TWO YEARS.

Mrs. Joseph Throp, Upper Point de Bute, N.B., writes:—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and today I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back, and that terrible tired feeling."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any ill after effects. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, all delivered or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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## Hard and Soft Coal

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A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to.

Our telephone No. is 112, and we should be pleased to have your orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911-8m

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
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Please send in your Subscriptions.

\$100,000 FOR P. E. ISLAND!

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. Premier Mathieson received from Hon. W. T. White, Canada's Finance Minister, the following:

Ottawa, March 19, 1912.  
 Hon. J. A. Mathieson,  
 Charlottetown.

Am giving notice of resolution providing for additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars without particularizing. You may announce accordingly.

(Signed) W. T. WHITE.

This means that the Finance Minister will ask Parliament, in the Supplementary estimates, for an increase of one hundred thousand dollars annually to the subsidy granted to this Province. This certainly is an excellent beginning; a splendid payment on account of our claims against the Dominion and a practical earnest of the desire of the Borden Government to deal justly by Prince Edward Island. This admirable initiative of fair dealing with our Province will be the more highly appreciated when it is remembered that the Conservative Government in this Province has been in power less than three months, and that the Conservative Government at Ottawa has held office less than six months. This is the most pleasing intelligence that has reached this Province for many a day, and it will surely be appreciated by all well-wishers of our Island home. Congratulations to Premier Mathieson, to Premier Borden, and to all concerned in securing for us this boon. We shall have occasion later to refer to the matter at greater length.

It is certainly amusing to watch the tactics of the Grit press regarding the proceedings in the Federal Parliament and the conduct of the Government in handling the great public questions. Columns of lies are daily dished out to their readers in connection with every matter of consequence coming before Parliament, and from day to day great scare headlines are presented forbidding disaster to the Cabinet. The Grits surpassed themselves in these tactics in connection with the question of the Manitoba boundaries. We were told every now and then that the French members of the Cabinet were going to desert their Leader, and that chaos was destined to reign in the Government ranks. The opposition prolonged the discussion as far as possible, and moved all kinds of amendments in committee in the hope of creating some trouble. But their labours were in vain; the bill was reported unscathed. Then when the bill came up for third reading, on the 12th inst, they tried once more to get in their work. Ordinarily a bill is allowed a third reading without much discussion; but in this case Laurier and his friends made a supreme effort to cause trouble. They kept up the obstruction for three o'clock in the afternoon of

Tuesday to four o'clock a. m. Wednesday. Amendment after amendment was proposed and backed up by long speeches; but one by one they were voted down by large majorities. Finally the motion for the third reading was put and carried by the Government, with the record majority of 55. That is all the Grits got for their reprehensible tactics. But the Governments splendid vindication in this case will not stop the flow of lies and misrepresentation. Some new bugaboo will now be exploited in the columns of the opposition press.

The report of the budget delivered in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, a few days ago, by Hon. Mr. White, Finance Minister, shows that the finances of Canada are quite buoyant, and that the Government have enough money to pay all the ordinary expenditure of the public service for the fiscal year nearly at an end; but also a sufficient surplus to meet the capital outlay. This, notwithstanding that they are called upon pay at once \$5,000,000, or one half of the \$10,000,000 in which the country is mulct in consequence of the blundering of the Laurier Government with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company. As the Finance Minister said, the Government paid their way during the year, both on consolidated fund and on capital account. That is a good showing. The budget speech of the new Finance Minister, is described as the most lucid and comprehensive financial declaration ever presented to the Federal Parliament. All this goes to show that Premier Borden made no mistake when he took Hon. Mr. White into his cabinet and entrusted to him the important portfolio of finance.

St. Patrick's Day.

The religious observance of St. Patrick's Day, in Charlottetown, took place Sunday afternoon, the feast day. The two Irish Societies, the B.I.S. and the A.O.H., turned out in force, and preceded by bands marched from their respective halls, and uniting in one parade through the principal streets to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The weather was beautiful and immense throngs lined the streets through which the procession marched. Each society turned out to its full strength, and the parade presented an admirable appearance. Having passed over the prescribed line of march the procession entered the Cathedral, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Smith of St. Dunstan's College. It was an excellent discourse, in every way appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. preacher took his text from 19 verse of the v. chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew: "Whosoever shall do and teach, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." St. Patrick, the Rev. preacher pointed out, died on March 17th at the great age of about one hundred years, and nearly sixty years after the beginning of his apostolic labors in Ireland. Recognizing the apostolic virtues and extraordinary achievements of this great Saint and hero, the Church had set apart the anniversary of his departure from this life for special commemoration. The Rev. preacher passed rapidly over the story of the Saint's captivity and the period of preparation for his apostolic mission, and proceeded to recount the extraordinary success that attended

his preaching, and alluded to the short space of time it took to convert the Irish people. Without the shedding of a drop of blood St. Patrick evangelized the whole nation and conquered the people to the spiritual yoke of Christ. The greatest element of success in the Saint's preaching was his own great sanctity. He spent days and nights in prayer, even before his ordination and while he was still in captivity. The people of Ireland at the coming of St. Patrick were pagans, but were enlightened and had some knowledge of the science of government. The best evidence of this is found in the fact that one form of government had existed among them for fifteen hundred years. The soil seemed to have been ready for the reception of the seeds of Gospel truth planted by St. Patrick. In a short time after its conversion Ireland became a land of Saints, of scholars, and seekers after knowledge came hither from all lands to drink at the pure fountains afforded by her great schools. Churches and schools dotted the land. When the barbarians made their incursions and carried destruction into most of the countries of Europe, wiping out to all intents and purposes, the great churches and religious institutions, Ireland kept alive the pure flame of religion and learning. Not only this; but the graduates of her schools went forth to other countries and carried on the work of teaching and preaching. Many Irish saints and scholars carried on their great work in Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries, and her missionaries went forth to the ends of the earth. In the dark days of famine and persecution Ireland and her children suffered, and many of her famous shrines were ruined, but she has overcome these disasters in great measure, and today churches, colleges, convents and other institutions are multiplying in the land of St. Patrick. The best way to honor St. Patrick, the Rev. preacher pointed out, is by imitating his sanctity and being faithful to the doctrines which he preached. By thus following the precepts and example of St. Patrick in this life we would ensure eternal happiness in the next.

The services closed with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. Father Murphy officiating, with Father Maurice McDonald as deacon and Father Croken as sub-deacon.

The social phases of the celebration were embodied in an excellent dramatic performance, given in the Opera House on Monday evening. The House was packed. The Prince Edward Island Dramatic Club presented in excellent fashion a play entitled "The Golden Rule." The acting throughout was of a high order and worthy of much praise. The cast of characters was as follows:

Father O'Neill (Pastor St. Michael's Church, New York) W. J. Brown; Dick Stanley (In Wall Street) G. D. DeBlois; Courtney Dale (Of the Union League Club) J. A. S. Bayer; Tom Carton (Boss of the Ward) J. Parker Hooper; Herman Hauser (Sexton St. Michael's Church) W. C. Whitlock; Louise Stanley (Neice of Father O'Neill, Dick's Wife) Miss Hortense Phillips; Frances Marvin (Her Sister) Miss Hazel Bremner; Bedelia Gratton (Father O'Neill's Housekeeper) Miss Annie Egan; Nora Gratton (Her Daughter) Miss Flo McKenzie; Lucy (Stanley's Maid) Mrs. Barlow.

The play was repeated last night to a full audience.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Federal Parliament.

(Condensed from St. John Standard's Report.)

Ottawa, March 13.—Hon. W. T. White this afternoon delivered his first budget speech, presenting to the House a financial statement showing for the current fiscal year the magnificent surplus of thirty-nine million dollars. The speech was one of the most lucid and comprehensive expositions of the national finances ever given to Parliament. The budget contained no special features beyond the announcement of the surplus. There are to be no tariff changes and the steel bounties are not to be restored as far as the present session is concerned. The decision in this respect was reached by the government after a great deal of very careful consideration in which no phase of the situation was overlooked. Mr. White stated that in view of the legislation establishing a tariff commission which would collect data and report, it had been decided to make no tariff changes at present. Requests for tariff changes had been made, but there appeared to be no need so urgent that it could not wait.

The revenue of the Dominion continues buoyant. For the success of the fiscal year now coming to a close, the Minister of Finance declared his willingness to share credit with the other side of the house. A. K. McLean of Halifax, whose duty it was to criticize the budget for the opposition, was less generous, claiming a major portion of the credit for the late Liberal ministry. The total revenue for the current fiscal, including an estimate of the returns yet to come in, Mr. White gave as \$136,000,000 and the expenditure on consolidated funds account as \$97,000,000. The amount going to sinking fund account is \$1,150,000. "We have," said the finance minister, "more than paid our way."

But for the 'joker' in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract by which the company's bond issue is to be implemented out of the federal exchequer, the capital expenditure for the year 1911-12 would have stopped at the total of \$34,000,000. To this, however, must be added the first instalment of the ten millions which the country must pay to the G. T. P., under the regent judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. It works out to five millions, and this amount the minister explained was to be treated as railway subsidies have been treated in the past and charged to capital account. Despite the enormous expenditure entered upon by the Laurier government in connection with the Transcontinental Railway, the finance minister expressed the belief that the increasing revenues would be sufficient to take care of the cost. The amount going into the railway this year is \$22,500,000 bringing the total up to \$118,000,000. To this, it will probably be necessary to add another hundred millions.

Mr. White showed the House that favorable arrangements had been made in London in connection with the refunding loan of £5,000,000 required to replace the short term loan coming due in May. Another loan would fall due in October and would be provided for. There would then be only two loans to be met till 1930. The minister presented statistics of growing trade and increasing immigration. Dealing with the defect of reciprocity he declared that the verdict of the people had

been given on national as well as economic grounds, and that, in the decision reached, there was nothing in the nature of hostility to the United States. A. K. McLean, who followed, delivered a lengthy speech in which he reviewed the successes achieved by the Dominion during the Liberal regime, and for which he claimed credit for the late government.

In beginning Mr. White expressed the hope that standing in the place of so many eminent predecessors he might be extended a reasonable amount of indulgence by the House. He congratulated the country on the prosperity it had enjoyed and stated that he proposed to treat of three periods, the fiscal year 1910-11, the fiscal year 1911-12 and that for 1912-13. Since the last budget speech the books had been closed and the actual figures for the year's operations had been obtained. The actual revenue was \$117,780,409, and the actual expenditure \$87,774,198, leaving a surplus of about \$30,000,000. At the same time the net debt was increased by \$3,773,505, which Mr. White considered quite satisfactory from a financial point of view.

For the present year up to the end of February the revenue was \$120,645,616, and adding the amount he expected to receive before the end of the year, he estimated the total revenue for the year at \$136,000,000. The expenditure to the end of February was \$77,145,824, an increase of \$6,557,952 over the expenditure for the same period of the last fiscal year. The total expenditure for the fiscal year would be according to his estimates about \$97,000,000, leaving a surplus on consolidated revenue account of about \$49,000,000. (Loud applause.)

"I am sure," said Mr. White, "I can congratulate the House and the country upon what is undoubtedly a record year for the Dominion. Dealing with capital and other expenditures, including that on the N. T. R. and other public works, Mr. White said that it would total about \$34,000,000. To this must be added the amount required to implement the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds and if five millions out of the expected expenditure of ten millions were required, it would raise the capital expenditure to \$39,000,000. The net result he thought, would be a net reduction of the debt by \$1,150,000. Out of the current revenues," he said, "we shall thus have provided for the current expenditure, for the capital outlays and for a reduction in the country's debt. He thought that in the time of prosperity Canada should have a revenue in excess of the current expenditure sufficient in a large measure to provide for capital expenditure. During the coming fiscal year he had reason to expect a reasonable advance over the revenues of the present year."

The main estimate of the expenditure so far brought down totalled \$149,789,877, and there might be some supplementary estimates, but he believed that the revenue would be found large enough to meet part of the capital and special expenditures. The country was in its growing period, and the government had to do its part to increase transportation facilities by improvement of canals and railways, deepening harbors and other public undertakings, and he believed that a generous expenditure upon such objects would be approved by the people. The gross public debt on March 31, 1911, was \$474,941,487, and the net debt \$340,042,052. Debts previously contracted were now falling due and provision had to be made to meet them. The minister explained the recent loan of £5,000,000 made in London, and underwritten at 88, was made to meet a loan maturing on May 1st. The government was well satisfied with the terms, particularly in view of the situation in the Mother Country. Another loan would fall due in 1913 and still another would mature in 1914 with the option of renewal till 1919. Expenditure for the fiscal year on the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental was estimated at \$22,500,000 so that up to the end of the year the Dominion would have spent about \$118,000,000 on that road. About \$100,000,000 more would have to be expended. From 1904 until March 31, 1912, the expenditure on the National Transcontinental would amount to \$117,922,533, and during the same period other capital and special expenditure amounted to \$134,823,714.

The increase in the public debt from 1904 to March 31 would be

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street

MOORE & McLEOD.

121 Queen Street, - - Charlottetown.



The Great Annual Sale of White Goods IS NOW GOING ON.

The greatest array of Dainty Undermuslins, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towellings, White Cottons, ever shown under this roof, is now awaiting you at our Great Annual White Goods Sale.

You have seen our large ads. in this, and other city papers, you have noticed the wonderfully low prices therein quoted. Will you come today and see that the goods are just as represented and the prices are just as low as we have promised.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons Will be Neatly Hemmed Free.



SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles!

We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories.

Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce.

The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to.....\$3.50. Prices of soft felts.....\$1.75 up.

H. H. BROWN'S The Home of Good Hats.

Montague Dental Parlors

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

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FBASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

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.

Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

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

A. L. FRASER, B.P. | A. F. McQUAID, B.A.



Old Queen's County Jail.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 10, 1912. Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on

Thursday, March 21, 1912

From any person or persons willing to contract for the purchase and removal of the old Queen's County Jail.

Further particulars and forms of tender may be obtained at this office. Parties desirous of tendering may inspect the premises between the hours of 2 to 4 p. m.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque or a cash deposit of 30 p.c. of the amount of tender.

In the event of tender not being accepted, cheque or deposit will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Jail."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. March 13, 1912-21



Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 12th April, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for 4 years, three, six and three times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Strathcona, High Bank and Railway Station, North Lake and Souris East, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Strathcona, North Lake, High Bank and Intermediate offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 6, 1912-31

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL Fennel and Chandler

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10 Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35 Men's Watches \$4 to \$40 Boy's Watches \$1.75 Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1. \$1.25 Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays Necklets 75c. up Locketts 50c. to \$20.50 Reading Glasses 25c. up Telescopes Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up Fobs and Chains, \$1 up Bracelets 75c. to \$8 Hat Pins 25c. up Ladies' and Gents' Rings Cuff Links, Collar Studs Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20 Barometers \$4 to \$8 Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5 Mail orders filled promptly.

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

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing,

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

122 DORCHESTER STREET,

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

All Orders Receive Strict Attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

\$77,285,063. The minister thought that this statement would be reassuring to those who might have felt some misgivings after the large expenditures on the railway, because it would show that a very large portion of the cost had been liquidated from current revenues of the country. Mr. White said that Canada's trade has shown a continued growth for the months of the present fiscal year. The total trade has been \$711,199,802. The volume of trade has just about doubled since 1900. Imports have increased by 15 per cent and exports by 55 per cent, showing an increased demand in the home market. For the ten months of 1911-12 the trade with the mother land has amounted to \$211,279,696 for the whole of 1910-11. Exports and imports from the United States for the nine months ending December 31st last totalled \$327,625,742. For all of 1910-11 they reached \$367,053,534. Mr. White dealt at length with the question of immigration and announced that the total number of immigrants who entered Canada during the first ten months of the current fiscal year was 300,705. Mr. White then came to the question of tariff and said that in view of the legislation providing for the creation of a tariff commission to obtain information in regard to suggested alterations in customs duties the government had no tariff changes to propose at present. There had been of course many requests for such changes, but the government considered none of them so urgent that it could not wait until the establishment of the tariff commission. No steel bolts, subject to the approval of the governor in council and subject to individual cases, the effect it is hoped and expected, will be the restoring and replenishing of those oyster beds.

The important provision of the bill is as follows: 'The governor in council may upon such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, authorize the government of any province to grant leases of such areas of the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors, creeks, rivers and estuaries of such province as the government of such province considers suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters, and any person to whom such leases are granted by such province shall, subject to the fishery regulations of Canada have the exclusive right to the oysters produced or found on the beds within the limits of their respective leases.' There is appended a granting clause as to the rights of the Dominion as to harbors: 'The view of the department takes, said Mr. Hazen, 'is that something has to be done to prevent the destruction of these fisheries, and if the provinces themselves will take over these beds, subject to the approval of the governor in council and subject to individual cases, the effect it is hoped and expected, will be the restoring and replenishing of those oyster beds.'

My honorable friend understands correctly, replied Mr. White. 'It is not my intention to introduce any resolution with regard to tariff or to bounties.' Mr. White proceeded to state despite the serious vicissitudes through which the western wheat crop had passed and the unusual heat experienced in the Province of Ontario during the past summer, the field crops of Canada showed a bountiful yield. With high prices prevailing for practically all its products the great basic industry of agriculture continued in a flourishing condition. Almost every department of trade and commerce showed expansion. The mines were wonderfully productive. The coast fisheries had enjoyed a good catch and high prices. Manufactures were thriving and new industries springing up throughout the whole Dominion. Railway construction, especially in the west proceeded apace preparing a way for settlement in districts not yet opened up for trade with other markets that we now enjoy. Increased bank deposits, clearings, and circulation, the amount of public and private building evidenced in municipal and business structures, extensions to manufacturing plants and residences in almost every part of the country, all attested that the general prosperity of Canada at the present time was very great.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal. Via the Intercolonial Railway Maritime Express is the only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces. The Maritime Express is generally admitted by experienced travellers to be the most comfortable train in America. This is especially true in regard to the dining and sleeping car services. The diners of the I. C. R. are roomy and well ventilated and furnished in the best of taste. The most excellent meals are served. Table d'hote at a price away below the a la carte rates prevailing on the company owned lines. The sleeping coaches are up to date in every particular, and the smoothness of the road bed makes the long journey easy and pleasant. Being popular with a class of travellers who are generally found to be the acme of good company, the through journey is never found dull, and even during the winter months there is much of scenic interest in the day's ride through the Province of Quebec. Montreal is reached at the convenient hour at 6.30 p. m. and connections are made at Bonaventure Union Station with the through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other points in Western Canada and the United States. Connecting train for the Maritime leaves Pictou at 14.20—ff.

The Dominion, he said, continued to be the land of hope and promise for the home-seeker. During the last year from Europe and the United States Immigration had reached an average of nearly 1,000 a day bringing their capital, their intelligence and their energy, to assist in the great task of developing the resources of Canada and building up her nationality. Notwithstanding the large increase of immigration, labor conditions are good and extreme poverty for any reasons other than incapacity or direct misfortune was hardly known. Under the favorable conditions, said Mr. White, in closing, 'which I have described with every prospect for their continuance, the future of Canada looks bright indeed. 'In the enjoyment of peace, plenty, and prosperity, her energetic, loyal and patriotic people look forward with certain expectations to an even greater and greater future.'

Ottawa, March 14.—At the opening of the House Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the fisheries act with reference to the oyster fisheries of the maritime provinces. 'In late years,' he said, 'these fisheries, which were at one time very valuable, have now become, owing to over fishing largely depleted, and the result has been that the fisheries show a falling off in the output year by year. For some years past the commissioner of fisheries in my department has been endeavoring to come to some arrangements with the governments of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, with a view to the improvement of these fisheries. The matter was taken up by my predecessor in the department with the governments of those three provinces, and a proposal was made that fishing leases should be granted by the provincial governments themselves. Unfortunately that proposition has not been accepted by all the provincial governments, for while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have signified their willingness to sign an agreement, the province of P. E. Island refused to do so. Some objection seems to have arisen of late also in New Brunswick. The result is that the government is face to face with this condition of affairs, that unless something is done, within a few years time that industry, which was at one time so flourishing and valuable, will be largely depleted and is in great danger of disappearing altogether. 'The important provision of the bill is as follows: 'The governor in council may upon such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, authorize the government of any province to grant leases of such areas of the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors, creeks, rivers and estuaries of such province as the government of such province considers suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters, and any person to whom such leases are granted by such province shall, subject to the fishery regulations of Canada have the exclusive right to the oysters produced or found on the beds within the limits of their respective leases.'

ST. PATRICK.

(Continued from fourth page.)

his riding over the body of his sister Lapsait, of ordering his chariot to drive over the Bishop of Olean, or his blasphemous curses upon all things which displeased him, cursing right and left—the stones, the rivers, the sea, his friends, and little children, even defying the Almighty Himself—we see the barbaric nature of the pagan faith which—even in Ireland and all countries of the world today—fails to understand the greatness of pure love, love which forgives and forgets not. These foul atrocities of a noble character were intended as testimonials to his greatness; the pagan part must add, rather, less might to his hero, or a weakling would not be a hero but a weakling. In the nobler legends we find the Christian half: the Christ-love with which St. Patrick had moved their hearts. It is this love which inspired the many beautiful legends of St. Patrick, with which we are all familiar. One in particular reveals to us a Patrick of such tenderness towards dumb creatures that we cannot but wonder at the legends of his cruelty. This tale tells us that 'Patrick was walking up the hill of Ardara one time with his people and they found a doe resting on the ground, and a few beside her. And his people were going to kill the doe, but Patrick forbade them, and he took it in his arms and carried it, and the doe came following after him. And it was in the place where he put down the lawn the Church of Ardara was built for him after wards.'

The many miracles of the great Saint are in our mind. We can see him ringing his magic bells, driving the snakes and the vipers before him to the deep sea. We behold his strong, lean figure moving among the victims of the black famine, making the grass to grow again in the blighted fields, putting the swift gleaming fish into the dull silent streams, filling with sweet milk the dried udders of the kine. And a picture comes to us of his great confidence with Oisín, Oisín the mighty old chieftain whose fealty to his kinsman—brave old Cell—made him want not to forsake them even for his soul's sake. 'No matter whether or not it was the old King Oisín and his dead kinsman, or another who Ireland's Apostles saved, it is a wonderful tale of loyalty to man and loyalty to God which fills with tenderness and fervid patriotism the Irish heart. Oisín was a King's son, strong, brave, and beautiful. He left his own country to go to the land of a beautiful woman he had won in his great happiness and the joyousness of youth, he thought little of Ireland and her people. But Ireland did not forget him; and Patrick heard much of him, of his powers, his fine courage, his noble daring. And he mourned that one so goodly should be lost from the house of God. He prayed for his return, prayed long and earnestly that Oisín's heart would incline towards the land of his birth, that he would come and be baptized and his soul be saved for Heaven. And Oisín, now very old, came back to Ireland, came by reason of a vision that called him, called so loudly that he was moved against his will to leave the strange country and return to Erin. There he met St. Patrick and they grew to love each other with the deep, rugged tenderness of man for man. 'But Oisín would not be saved unless his father and brother, and all his dead kinsmen, were also gathered into the heavenly kingdom with him. They had many arguments, each trying to conquer the other; Oisín urging Patrick to go with him after death to where his brave kinsmen were, for there's was so goodly a company that Patrick needs must prefer it to any other; and our Saint pleading with Oisín to give his soul to God. 'For a long time Patrick could find no way, for the kinsmen were already dead and in Hades. Oisín too mourned for his love for St. Patrick made him want to dwell where the Saint would dwell and with the Saint's God. Then came to Patrick the time thought that Oisín's great loyalty to his dead might save them, dead though they were, that each loyalty might conquer even Heaven and open her gates. The thought grew stronger and he prayed for light, then full knowledge came; and Oisín was baptized, he and all his dead kinsmen; for the dead arose even in the very body they had one worn on earth and were baptized by Patrick and gave their allegiance to God. 'The Tripartite Life' reveals to us how man felt about St. Patrick in days not remote from his own. It closes with this summary of his character and labors: 'A just man indeed, was this man; with purity of nature like the patriarchs; a true pilgrim like Abraham; gentle and forgiving of heart like Moses; a praiseworthy zealot like David; an exemplar of wisdom like Solomon; a chosen vessel for proclaiming truth like Paul; a man full of grace and of the knowledge of the Holy Ghost like the beloved John; a fair flower-garden to children of grace; a fruitful vine branch; a flaming fire with force of life and heat for the sons of life; for instituting and illustrating charity; a lion in strength and power; a dove in gentleness and humility; a serpent in wisdom and cunning; to do good; gentle, humble, merciful.'

Such was Ireland's great apostle, but to understand the utmost of his being, to grasp something of the great hidden fountains of power that carried him onward in his conquest of love and service, one must study his own account of his life, the confession of St. Patrick. These in wonderful words he tells of his history, his mission, and of the

Ireland be rescued from the scorned pagan beliefs. 'Praise to his name, the ransomed slave who broke All other chains, and set the bondman free! Praise to his name, the Husbandman The good seed over all the fertile Isle! Praise to the Herdsman who into the fold Of the one Shepherd led our Father's flock, Whose voice still calls us where'er we abide! (McFee: 'Three Sonnets for St. Patrick's Day.)

Ocean Limited Early On Route.

The summer change of time on the Intercolonial Railway will go into effect on June 2nd when the famous Ocean Limited will be placed on the route between Montreal, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S. with connections for and from the Sydney, and Prince Edward Island, in anticipation of an early start of summer travel. The schedule is expected to be practically the same as last year which means that the "Limited" will leave Montreal at 7.30 p. m. reaching Lewis at midnight, and giving through passengers the opportunity of seeing the famed Matapedia Valley during the earlier hours of the morning and the waters of the St. Lawrence. The beautiful Valley of Wentworth, N. B. will be seen in the more mellowing light of early sunrise, and the train will reach Truro at 8.00 o'clock connecting with the night express for the Sydney and arriving at Halifax at 10.00 p. m. The Maritime Express under the summer schedule will leave Montreal at 8.15 a. m. and through passengers will have the day-light journey through Quebec, and a view of the majestic St. Lawrence as it widens in its course to the sea. Making connection at Moncton with morning express for St. John the Maritime continuing eastward will reach Halifax at 12.30. The Ocean Limited will leave Halifax westward at 8.00 a. m. and the Maritime Express will leave as usual at 10.10 thus there will be a through week day service by two trains equal to the best on the coast—ff.

MARRIED.

COLE-BERT—At Malpeque, on the 13th inst. John T. Cole to Cora M. Bert.

MCLENNAN-MORAN—In this city, on the 13th inst. John H. McLennan to Margaret May McRae.

GAMESTER—BUCHANAN—In this city, on the 4th inst. George A. Gamester to My Buchanan.

HUMPHREY-FRENCH—In this city, on the 6th inst. Eastgate Humphrey to Bertha Elvina French.

MCLEOD-WOOD—In this city, on the 8th inst. Neil McLeod to Margaret Wood.

MCPHAIL-GLUCKEN—In this city, on the 12th inst. Alexander McPhail to Florence Glucken.

DIED.

MULLIGAN—In Chelsea, Mass., on the 8th inst. Patrick S. Mulligan, formerly of St. Teresa, in this Province. His remains were brought home to the island and interred at St. Teresa. May his soul rest in peace.

O'BRIEN—In Calgary, March 8th, 1912. Daniel O'Brien, formerly of Tigheville, aged 64 years. R. I. F.

DEWAR—A Newlands, West Royalty, on March 14th, 1912, John Dewar, aged 92 years.

NOLAN—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on the 17th inst. William Nolan, aged 75 years. May his soul rest in peace.

Mail from Henschel Island, in the Artic Ocean, received at Dawson, Y. T., says that Hubert Darrell, the explorer who went east in 1910 from the Mackenzie, has been given up for lost.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1912, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of the St. Mary's Road in the western boundary of a tract of twenty-five acres conveyed by James McQuigge to Rosanna McQuigge by Indenture dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1903, and running thence along said boundary line in possession of William Compton, the distance of four chains and fifty links, thence south to the St. Mary's Road aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same to the piece of commencement, containing twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of October, A. D. 1904, and made between James McQuigge of St. Mary's Road, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, of the first part, and James McMillan of Georgetown, in King's County aforesaid, Lobster Packer, since deceased, of the second part, default having been made in payment of the said mortgage, and latest secured by said Mortgage. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, Macdonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 12th day of March, A. D. 1912. SEYMOUR C. KNIGHT, DUNCAN A. STEWART, Executors of the last Will of James McMillan, the above named Mortgagee. March 20, 1912—41

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The cable under the Straits, between this Province and the Mainland, broke a few days ago, and all the telegraph messages from abroad came now by wireless.

The steamer Bonavista, St. John, N. B., for Louisburg, C. B., to load coal, went ashore off Bear Cove on the Bay side of Briar Island, N. S., Saturday morning, and will be a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Engineer Fred Kingman, fireman Cole, of Norwich, Ont., were killed in the collision between two Ontario and western freight trains at Glenn, six miles north a few nights ago. Several others of the train crews were injured.

The British steamship Iselworth, built only eight months ago, is ashore on Chebucto Head, N. S., close to the light house, and will likely be a total loss. She was on a trip from Boston to Louisburg in ballast.

A general advance in wages of five per cent. will go into effect in 1000 cloth mills controlled by 95 corporations in Fall River, Mass., on March 26th. The mills which made the announcement Monday afternoon employ 25,000 operatives.

A severe southwesterly gale raged over the Nova Scotia coast last Friday night. There were torrents of rain and the fog was dense. The Clonacree schooner Patricia was dashed to pieces on the rocks near Jordan Bay, Sheburne, and her captain and nine of the crew perished, while ten were saved.

The Newfoundland seal hunting season opened Thursday. Twenty-two steamers with 4,400 Newfoundland sealmen on board, steamed out of St. John's shortly after dawn and headed towards the northward in the annual search for the seal, which is to be found at this season of the year on the northern ice which begins to break and float outwards.

Professor Kirkpatrick, of Queen's University, has been placed in charge of the survey party to make soundings on the Straits and to report on conditions there, in connection with the inauguration of the car ferry which the government intends to establish. The rise and fall of the tide, ice floes, and other things will be reported on, and upon this much will depend as to the selection of terminals for the service.

Yesterday being the feast of St. Joseph, appropriate religious services were held in the Convent of that name in this city. Masses were said from an early hour in the morning, and in the evening a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by Rev. Father Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College. The exercises concluded with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Friday last the Misses Lettie Pictou at the usual hour in the morning; but instead of making for Georgetown, she steamed towards Charlottetown. She met with heavy ice all the way and when she got a little inside Point St. Charles she encountered an ice barrier which was impassable. She then essayed to return to Georgetown; but that was another story. She was hemmed in the ice and remained there all night. On Saturday she made slow progress towards Georgetown and reached there Sunday morning. The mails and passengers were brought to Charlottetown by special Sunday forenoon. The Earl Grey came to Georgetown Saturday and made a return trip to Pictou. Both steamers are now making daily trips as usual between Georgetown and Pictou.

The special Lenten sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last was preached by Rev. J. B. McIntyre. His theme was "The Mercy of God," and his text was the 8th verse of the 144th Psalm: "The Lord is gracious and merciful; patient and plenteous in mercy." The Rev. preacher went on to show how unspcakably great was the mercy of God. God's mercy surpassed all his works. This superabundant love and mercy of God, for man existed before the creation. Man's soul is the object of this unbounded mercy of God. It was this great mercy of God for man that brought our Lord down from Heaven to undergo His suffering and death. No matter how great our offenses may be against God we can always avail ourselves of His mercy, if we manifest the proper dispositions. So great is God's love for man that nothing can separate Him therefrom. His love must be ever united to His creature. No matter to what extent we may have forfeited God's love, there is always an opportunity of regaining it. Our Lord was under no obligation to redeem us; but he has done so nothing can separate us from His mercy, from which we have so signally benefited. The greatest of our sins God need not despair of obtaining mercy. Even Judas, had he asked, would have been saved by his Divine Master, whom he betrayed. Our lives should be such that we may at all times merit this great and unspcakable mercy of God.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold on Friday, the Nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1912, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1891, and made between Andrew Gallant of Restion, Lot Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Margaret, his wife, of the one part, a undersigned of the other part: A. I. S. tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot Twenty-four in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of the Whistley River at the southeast angle of land formerly leased to Laurence Doucet, thence north three degrees east to the rear line of farms fronting on Restion Bay, thence north eighty-seven degrees east, five chains and forty five links to the west boundary line of land in possession of Felix Gallant, thence southeasterly along the last mentioned line to the river, thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate, lying and being on Lot Twenty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north shore of Whistley River and at the southeast angle of thirty-three and one-third acres of land conveyed to Felix Gallant, thence northeasterly along the east boundary of the last mentioned land to rear of the farms fronting on Restion Bay, thence east fifty chains and thirteen links or to the west boundary of land now or formerly in possession of Simon Gallant, thence south three degrees east to the aforesaid river, thence following the course thereof to the place of commencement, containing thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) acres of land, a little more or less. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, Macdonald & Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. EDWARD HAYFIELD, Mortgagee. March 20, 1912—41

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

TENDERS

Rocky Point Ferry

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 8th, 1912. Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on Monday, March 25th, 1912, from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the Rocky Point Ferry for the season 1912, according to specifications, terms, conditions, etc., to be seen at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bond for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified bank cheque payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for ten per cent of the amount of the annual subsidy asked. In the event of the tender not being accepted the cheque will be returned. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to be marked "Tender for Rocky Point Ferry." L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. March 13, 1912—21

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910—1f

Morson & Duffy

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

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

ST. PATRICK.

(Continued from first page.)

Such was the atmosphere into which St. Patrick brought his religion of love, forgiveness and help. Add to this his own warm-hearted soul and enthusiasm, the loyal support of a body of assistants who were brought with him, and the presence of some loyal Christian women, the wives of some of the native princes, and we have the conditions for a peaceful and speedy conquest. Patrick was a diplomat, and from the time he landed at the mouth of the Vartry until his death, a quarter of a century later, he made no mistakes. His policy was to strike straight at the heart of things, convert the chiefs and the bards, and even some of the Druids, if possible, knowing full well the people would follow their leaders.

He was not content with the evangelization of a corner of Ireland. He was anxious to overthrow paganism at the great central capital of Tara, and to win over the king, thus to influence the whole nation. This policy was a necessity of his position. He might otherwise gain a few converts among the more enlightened members of the aristocracy and their immediate followers, but his mission would have no effect upon the bulk of the people. He knew well the Celtic nature, and he saw that a bold stroke was required, whereby he might awaken general interest in his claims and in the message he brought. It was first necessary for him to impress and astonish the Irish, and then he would be able to teach and convert them. If he hesitated from fear of danger, or showed lack of courage in the crisis, he would never break down the prestige of the Druids, upon which their dominion over the people was based. But if he succeeded in his enterprise, his personality henceforth would overshadow theirs, and his religion would in the end destroy their superstition. Thus he argued, and the result justified his anticipations. The victory at Tara was the salvation of Ireland.

The legend says: 'The pagan festival, then being celebrated by King Loaghair (Lear) at Tara, commenced by extinguishing every fire in the country, and whoever violated the order was to be put to death. But Patrick lit his Paschal fire on the hills of Slane. This was seen from Tara, and led to a conflict between Patrick and Loaghair's magi. 'Then the King to Patrick a herald sent, Who said, 'Come up at noon, and show Who lit the fire, and with what intent? These things the great King Loaghair would know.'

Like some still vision men see by night, Mitted, with eyes of serene command, St. Patrick moved onward in ghostly white; The staff of Jesus was in his hand His priests paced after him unafraid, And the boy, Benignus, more like a maid; Like a maid just wedded he walked and smiled, To Christ new-pighted, that priestly child.

They entered the circle, their hymn they ceased, The Druids their eyes bent earthwards still; On Patrick's brow the glory increased, As a sunrise brightening some breathless hill. The warriors sat silent; strange awe they felt; The chief bard, Dub'ach, rose and knelt! Then Patrick discoursed of the things to be When time gives way to eternity, Of kingdoms that fall, which are dreams not things, And the Kingdom built by the King of Kings. Of Him he spoke who reigns from the Cross; Of the death which is life, and the life which is loss.

How all things are made by the infant Lord, And the small hand the Magian Kings adored. His voice sounded on like a throbbing flood That swelled all night from some far-off wood, And when it was ended—that wondrous strain— Invisible myriads breathed, 'Amen! Then whispered the King to a chief close by, 'It were better for me to believe than die! (Aubrey de Vere: 'St. Patrick at Tara.)

According to a more authentic history, Loaghair was not converted. The grim pagan sees dimly the truth of the new gospel of love and gentleness, and he respects its teachers; but his soul says, must be gathered to the souls of his fathers and share their doom, whether it be good or bad; and, faithful to the traditions of his clan, he seems to do otherwise than face his hereditary foe after death, as his hereditary foe after death is placed to face him. Yet he is willing enough that others, on whom no such obligation is laid, should hear the new creed and embrace it, if they so please. As for himself, he cannot change. And so an old man-crisp, tells us, The body of Loaghair was brought after-

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—the most painful condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather. 'I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful.' Miss Frances Shaver, Prescott, Ont.

'I had an attack of the stiff joints last week and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life.' M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

wards from the South and entered in his armor of valor, in the outer rampart of the royal castle of Loaghair at Tara, with his face turned southward upon the men of Leinster, as fighting with them; for he was the enemy of the Leinster men in his lifetime.

It would hardly be worth while to follow in detail Patrick's journey from kingdom to kingdom, baptizing thousands, founding churches, instructing disciples, and spreading what learning he himself possessed. One instance, though, we must mention—the story of Benignus, which is the sweetest of all the traditions connected with the great Apostle of Ireland. Patrick, we are told came to Inbher Albinia, or the mouth of the Delvin, and there found a certain good man, whom he baptized. He took a fancy to his little son, and called him Benignus, the kindly one for the child would take Patrick's feet and clasp them to his bosom, and when Patrick was asleep he gathered sweet-scented flowers and placed them in the saint's bosom, though they said to him: 'Do not so, lest Patrick should awake.' Neither would the little one sleep with his father and mother, but wept unless they let him sleep with Patrick. On the morrow, when the Saint was departing, and had now one foot on the chariot and the other on the ground, the child held Patrick's foot with both hands, and cried out: 'Let me go with Patrick, my true father.' And Patrick said: 'Baptize him, and lift him up in the chariot, for he is the heir of my kingdom.' So he became Patrick's gillie; the same was Benignus, or Benen, the Bishop who succeeded Patrick in the church at Armagh.

To return to Patrick's missionary work. Staff in hand, clothed down to the feet in a long, rough, hairy ooseable, shod with sandals, carrying on his back the Gospels or a book of ritual, swag in a leather satchel, the early missionary Bishop moved from place to place with his clergy. He and his numerous company, with their brass bells and altars, probably travelled along the main road in two horse chariots when taking long journeys, and went on foot only on their short excursions, or among the wilder districts. A rough company they might seem to us, for each was clad in the ugly Celtic tunic, all the hair on the top of their heads being shaved off in front of a line drawn from ear to ear, and the rest hanging notrimmed along the back. But right well they suited the people among whom they labored. When they approached the great fortresses of the native chieftains they were welcomed within their massive stone walls, were treated with all hospitality, and listened to with respect. The chief would at times offer his fortress to them and to their God; the nobles honored them with their most prized salutations. All alike, chief and nobles, freemen and slaves, flocked from their round huts of wood towards the stream or well when the missionary performed the rite of Baptism. Noble women, too, came and gave their necklaces, wristbands, anklets and bracelets as offerings—which Patrick constantly refused to accept—and prayed that they might receive the veil at the hands of the Saint.

In vain did the Druids swool upon them, and mutter their incantations. In the general enthusiasm for the new teachers the people had for a while forgotten their old superstitions, and, as the baffled wizards stood on one side, conspicuous by their white garments, they felt that their power had waned as an old oracle prophesied, before the 'adage-head with his head-holed mantle and his crooked head-staff.'

The charming story of the conversion of Ebnue, the Beautiful and F delta, the Ray-red is perhaps typical of the course of his peaceful conquest. Patrick was one time at Cruschan of Connanght, and he went up to the well that is called Clebeach, and that is opposite the rising of the sun, and he sat down beside the well, and his clerks with him. There were two daughters now of Loaghair, the High King, living at Ra'h

Cruschan at that time, getting their learning from the Druids, and the name of the one was Ethne and the other was Fedelm, the Ray-red. And it was their custom every morning to come and wash themselves in the well. And on this morning when they came, they saw a company of men having white clothes and books before them beside the well. And there was great wonder on them and they thought them to be the people of the Sidhe. And they questioned Patrick and said to him, 'where do you come from? And where are you going? And is it God you are, they said, 'for men from the hills of the Sidhe?'

'Who is your God?' said Ethne then, 'and where is he? Is it in the skies he is, or in the earth, or under the earth, or upon the earth, or in the sea, or in the streams, or in the mountains, or in the valleys?' she said, 'is he young? Is he beautiful?'

Patrick took in hand then to answer their questions, and to teach them the true faith, and he told them it was fitting they should join with the King of Glory, being as they were the daughters of an earthly King. And when they had heard the whole story a great desire came upon them to serve Him.

'And it is the desire of our hearts,' they said, 'to see His Son, our Husband!'

'That is not possible,' said Patrick, 'but through taking the Body of Christ and through death.'

'We would die surely,' they said, 'if we might see Christ on the morrow!'

Then Patrick baptized them and gave them the Body of Christ, and put a white veil upon their heads, and they were filled with peace and with the friendship of God. And when they were sleeping in death, his people put them on a little bed and laid coverings over them, and kept them there.'

The rumor spread: beside the birch tree King stood mute, and his camp, and court; The Druids dark-robed drew swiftly near; And the bards storm-hearted, and humbled sort; The staff of Jesus St. Patrick raised; Angello anthem above them swept; Then were that mattered; then were that praised; But none who looked on that marvel wept.

For they lay on our bed, like brides new-wed, By Clebeach well; and, the dirge-days over, On their smiling faces a veil was spread, And a green mound raised that bed to cover. Such were the ways of those ancient days— To Patrick for aye that grave was given; And above it a charob he built in their praise, For in them had Eire been espoused to Heaven. (Aubrey de Vere: 'St. Patrick and the Princesses.')

From this legend it will be seen that the Irish were ready for the coming of the King's messenger. The natural disposition of the Celtic race had brought an appropriate culture. It was a culture which had developed the imagination, the affections, and a large portion of the moral being, and which stirred ardent natures to find their joy in spiritual rather than in material things. Among the people was an exquisite appreciation of the beautiful, the pathetic and the pure. It was a wild but not an unrefining time. It was the rare genius of St. Patrick to build the good which was lacking upon the good which existed. Perhaps nothing human and so large an influence in the conversion of the Irish as the personal character of her Apostle. Everywhere we trace the might and the sweetness which belonged to it, the ray-like mind yet the simple heart, the varying but yet the fixed resolve, the skill in using means yet the reliance on God alone, the habitual self-possession yet the outburst of an inspiration which raised him above himself. Above all, there burned in him that boundless love, which seems the main constituent of the Apostolic character. It was love for God; but it was love for man also, an impassioned love, and a parental compassion. It was not for the spiritual well alone of man that he thirsted. Wrong and rejection to the poor he resented. No wonder that such a character should have exercised a talismanic power among the ardent and sensitive race among whom he labored, a rare quality to be drawn but impossible to be driven, and drawn more by sympathy than even by benefit. The variety of quality which that character blended in a unity yet many remarkable is illustrated by many of the legends which relate to him. Thoroughly to understand a country—and Ireland of all countries—one must understand her legends. In the legends about our Saint we can read the character of the Celts of those days—the half barbaric, wildly poetical nature transfigured by christian love, but, in the very nature of human progress not metamorphosed. In the tales of St. Patrick's orpely, those which tell of

CAUGHT HEAVY COLD.

Left Throat and Lungs Very Sore.

There is no better cure for a cough or cold than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and is a pleasant, safe and effectual medicine that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Mr. S. Monaghan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes:—'I certify that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is an excellent medicine for coughs and colds. Last winter I contracted a heavy cold which left my lungs and throat very sore. I had to give up work and stay in the house for two weeks. I used several cough mixtures, but got no relief until a friend advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three bottles entirely cured me, and I can recommend it as the best medicine for coughs.'

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's" as there are many imitations of this sterling remedy on the market. "Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A group of Scotch lawyers were met convivially at an Ayrshire inn one cold evening last December. The conversation turned upon pronouns. 'Now, I said one of the barristers, 'always say nyether, What do you say, Sandy?'

The hot tippie had made Sandy doze, and at the sudden question he awoke and replied, 'Oh, I say whiskey.'

MIRARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED. Have used MIRARD'S LINIMENT for Cramp, found nothing equal to it. rare cure. CHAS. E. SHARP Hawkeshaw, N. B. Sept. 1st, 1915.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. Magistrate sternly: 'Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again? Prisoner: 'Yes, sir; but the policeman was so obstinate—I couldn't make him believe it!'

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

'Willie,' said his mother, 'I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning.' A few minutes later Willie returned. 'Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is; she reports—'

HAD WEAK AND DIZZY SPELLS COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

People all over this land toss night after night on a sleepless pillow, and do not close their eyes in the refreshing slumber that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. The sleeplessness comes entirely from a derangement of either the heart or nerves, or both, but whatever the cause, Hickey & Nicholson's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound refreshing slumber. They do this by their invigorating effect on the heart and nerves, and will tone up the whole system to a perfect condition. Mrs. A. E. Martell, Rockdale, N.S., writes:—'I was troubled for a long time with my heart, had weak and dizzy spells, could not sleep, and would have no doubt, had I not taken your pills, and it was impossible for me to lie on my left side. At last I got a box of Hickey & Nicholson's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good I got another, and after taking it I could lie on my left side, and sleep as well as before I was taken sick. They are the best medicine I ever heard of for heart or nerve trouble. Price 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.'

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing Jan. 5th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, STATIONS, Trains Inward, Read Up. Lists stations like Charlottetown, St. John's, and various times.

G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway

To Merchants

And business men generally, you will need to start 1912 with some new Office Supplies.

We are well stocked with Blank Books (all kinds), Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Journals, Index Books, Record Books, Price Books, Files, Inks, Account Papers, Envelopes, Foolscap, etc., etc.

Binding Cases

Are you using our "Success" Binding Cases? for Letters and Invoices. Every business man should have them. Only \$2.50 in in one dozen lots. Our goods are bought right and sold right.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.



You're Losing Time!

patience and enjoyment fussing around trying to smoke common tobacco. Good tobacco costs no more, and you get ten times the enjoyment from it. Try our Rival and Master Marins brands if you want something soothing, cool and fragrant. Our BLACK TWIST chewing tobacco is good, too. Try it! HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers, musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks
Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up
Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10
Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35
Men's Watches \$4 to \$40
Boy's Watches \$1.75
Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up
A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.125
Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays
Necklets 75c. up
Locketts 50c. to \$20.50
Reading Glasses 25c. up
Telescopes
Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up
Fobs and Chains, \$1 up
Bracelets 75c. to \$8
Hat Pins 25c. up
Ladies' and Gents' Rings, Cuff Links, Collar Studs
Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20
Barometers \$4 to \$8
Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5
Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends. All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler