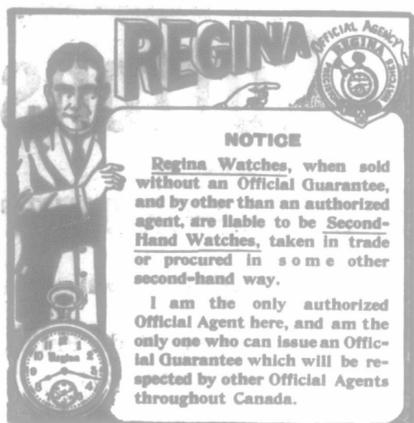


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 13



REGINA OFFICIAL AGENT

NOTICE

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch

And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.

We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames,
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Our Specialties

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Mar. 22nd, 1906

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MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

TRY HICKEY'S PERIQUE MIXTURE

It's cool, it's satisfying, it's good. A big blue tin for

25 cents

at all druggists and grocers.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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Phone 345.

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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.

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Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year.

Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

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

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MONEY TO LOAN
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Notary Public, Regs.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Ten Million Dollars More.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The rumors that had been current for some weeks past that the Grand Trunk Pacific company proposed to borrow \$10,000,000 from the government to further finance the construction of the western end of the road were accorded most belief, and in some instances were repudiated by Liberal papers as unworthy insinuations against the government. Now the rumors have been more than verified by the introduction of a resolution in parliament by the finance minister, specifying the security on which the loan is to be made. The Ottawa Post has not yet reported on the latest move on the part of the government. I started out with a bad bargain, and the conditions have been becoming worse as the expenditure rolled up. But the unfortunate part of it was that there is little to be gained by criticizing the government or its policy in that respect. The people of Canada were not consulted at the inception of the Grand Trunk Pacific project, but a majority endorsed it in 1904 and again in 1906, though, perhaps, if these latest developments had been anticipated the result might have been different. But the government has committed the credit of Canada. Now that it has been committed to the extent it has, the country cannot turn back, and no doubt the applicants for the loan are clever enough to recognize this. It is a case of making the best of a bad bargain, and, here's the rub, the less fuss that is made and the more gracefully the country acquiesces the less injury will be done to the national credit.

The original terms of the agreement were regarded as extremely generous and have involved the pledging of the public credit already to nearly \$300,000,000 notwithstanding the statement made at the inception of the scheme that the cost to Canada would not be over \$13,000,000. Now it is proposed that the government shall lend the company \$10,000,000 to aid in the completion of the prairie section, at the rate of 4 per cent. As security for this loan the government is to receive an issue of bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which bonds are to be secured by the guarantee of the Grand Trunk railway company, the parent corporation. According to the resolution, in case of default in the repayment of the loan the government shall "for the purpose of remedy be deemed to be the holder of such bonds and entitled to all rights and remedies available to bond holders."

All that is very interesting, as is also the explanation of how the company comes to need the money. It will be remembered that besides paying the whole cost of the eastern section, the government guaranteed the bonds of the prairie section to the amount of \$13,000 per mile. The guarantee on the mountain section was more indefinite so far as the amount of liability was concerned, being 75 per cent. of the total cost per mile. It is now said that the cost of the prairie section has been seriously underestimated owing to the increased cost of labor, the increase in duty on steel rails, and that general expansion of variegated expenditures which in the case of the individual is described as the increased cost of living. While five years ago it was estimated that a good road could be built over the prairie for \$18,000 a mile, it is said that the actual cost has been \$32,000 per mile. The length of the prairie section is roughly 1,000 miles and the cost has been \$18,500,000 in excess of the original estimate. It may be asked why the Grand Trunk Pacific does not borrow money from some of the great financial corporations. The answer is that it cannot get the money without disposing of its bonds at a ruinous sacrifice. Of the last issue only 40 per cent. was taken up by the public. In other words the Grand Trunk Pacific company is up against it and has to be helped out.

It is obvious that the proper course would be for the government to take over the road and complete it as a national enterprise. It is equally obvious from the past record of the government, and from the introduction of the present resolution, that the government has no intention whatever of doing so. And worse still the credit of Canada has been jeopardized to such an extent by the extravagance of the present administration that it cannot stand any such shock. To have a gigantic enterprise whose credit is so largely guaranteed by the government, fall through would be such a blow to our national credit as to be little short of calamity; on the other hand we have a government approved by a majority of the people and absolutely against state ownership of railways. What are you going to do about it? To make matters worse the government's position in its relation to the whole enterprise is most peculiar. While it is the builder of one half of the road it is the banker for the private corporation that is building the other half; and while it is the builder of one half it has no intention of operating that half but is dependent for its operation on the private corporation which, in its capacity of banker it has to successfully carry through its financial straits to ensure the construction of the western half. If parliament should refuse the loan and the Grand Trunk Pacific could not complete the financing of the western section the conditions would be somewhat chaotic. Even so it is, and sardonic as it may sound, The Ottawa Post does not see that the people of Canada do not see anything in the face of the dilemma but smile and look pleasant and come down with the cash to save not only the credit of the railway corporation but of their own government.

Dominion Parliament.

The routine work of the session is proceeding smoothly with infrequent outbreaks of oratory. The session to coincide with the work of the year by the 24th of May stands a fair chance of realization as there are no questions looming up in the future which could give rise to prolonged debate. During the past week there were several matters of interest touched upon.

A valuable discussion on the prairie of parliament in the granting of railway charters took place on the bill respecting the Winnipeg and Northwestern railway. Again the new members, with their omnivorous desire for information, were to the fore and wanted to know how a railway charter is regarded by parliament, whether as a valuable privilege that is sold or as something that is freely given with the idea, that it will lead to the construction of a railway. There was a good deal of opposition to the bill under discussion based on the traditional objection that the charter was being held to hawk about until people who really meant business were prepared to build the railway and would then have to acquire the charter. Of course the sophistry in such cases is that the people who hold the charter are paid for their surveys, maps, legal expenses, etc., and in some instances this may be the case, but the cold facts are that people get charters and hold them for sale, and if another company attempts to get a charter between the same points with the intention of actually building a railway their application is usually turned down, and they are recommended to make some arrangement with the original charter holder. Mr. McCreary M. P. took the sensible ground that he would like to see the policy laid down by parliament of granting charters so freely that there would be no value in a railway charter except as a right to build a road. In other words a charter would be of no value to anyone who didn't mean business. Some government supporters, including Mr. Jim Coombs, started out to disabuse the minds of young members of the idea that the railway committee encourages and is responsible for charter hawking, but they were not very successful.

In the course of quite an extended debate in connection with the South African loan grants it was stated by Col. Haggart M. P. who has special scraps of information, that this report will soon be worth \$2,000. To this Mr. Martin M. P. for Regina, acquiesced. The opinion of two such authorities should be an assurance to South African soldiers that those who are parting with their rights for less than \$1,000 are acting unwisely.

It appears that it is the custom of the American government to send their deportation officers over into Canada to conduct their offensive business on the prairie in Canada. Of course it has been customary for years past for American customs officials to do the work for their government in Canada. But this is an entirely different matter. It is a benefit to Canadians who are visiting the States, and it is in the nature of a courtesy extended by either government to facilitate passenger traffic. But these deportation officers are an entirely different matter. The attitude of the American government towards Canada in this respect ever since its alien labor law was put in force has been most inconsiderate and offensive. One after another every year in which the most harsh and often cruel action is taken against Canadian men and women who have come to visit the United States. It is not enough that this sort of thing should occur on the United

States side of the line, their officials are in their own territory and there they are at liberty to be as offensive as they please. But that the Canadian government should allow these emissaries to come into Canada and board trains some distance within the boundary line and actually insult Canadian citizens on their own soil, and order them off trains while they are yet in Canada, is intolerably humiliating. Mr. Lator, of Haldimand, stated that only last week he was on a Grand Trunk train between Danville and Buffalo when an American officer came through the train questioning all the passengers as to their business and where they were going. He came to a young girl about fifteen years of age, daughter of a prosperous merchant of Danville, who was going to visit her married sister in Buffalo. Because the little girl was not sure how long she was going to stay on the visit the American official actually ordered the girl to come off the train with him, with a view to sending her back home. This occurred on Canadian territory, and it was only when a gentleman on the train, who knew the girl's father, "interceded" with the officious official that he consented to allow the girl to return to the train and resume her journey. The result of this case brought Col. Sam Hughes and Mr. Sheffer M. P. to their feet, and each related similar instances, all happening on Canadian soil. In fact the latter stated that on the railway between Winnipeg and Morden, which never crosses the border, American officers go through every train and question passengers. This strikes The Ottawa Post as being about the limit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he was unaware that anything of the sort was going on. However, he got as much information during the few minutes' debate as should satisfy him that if the government has a spark of self respect it will see that Canadian citizens are protected from such humiliating interference so long as they are under the British flag. Canadians who go to the United States can take their chances of what they get when they cross the border, and if they do not like being humiliated they can keep on this side of the line.

There is one point in the policy of the minister of militia, which was brought out in the debate, which cannot be too highly commended. That is the efforts which are being made to introduce military training into the schools of the Dominion. This is the real solution of the problem of how a nation may be always reasonably ready to defend itself without maintaining an expensive standing army. Teaching a boy drill and rifle shooting is like teaching him swimming or any other useful accomplishment. Both the minds and muscles of the young are very receptive to training, and nothing learned in early youth is ever forgotten. All it needs in later life is brushing up. Apart from any future advantage that may accrue to a military sense, drill has an excellent effect on boys. It develops them physically, accustoms them to hold themselves erect and walk properly, teaches the value of discipline in every walk in life and accustoms them to obey an order promptly and intelligently. Employers of youth who are fresh from schools where there is a certain amount of military training must have noticed the development of this latter quality. One of the most difficult things in the instruction of recruits who have grown up without any military drill is to educate their brains to respond promptly and instinctively to an order. No matter how willing they are it takes long to impart what the drill sergeant calls "snap" into their movements, which, after all, is only a co-ordination of the senses and muscles by which an order is received by the brain and translated into action by the muscles without an appreciable interval of time. A boy attains that training with little effort and it renders him alert and smart in business.

Mr. Frederick Borden has succeeded in getting all but two of the provinces to enter an agreement to introduce physical training and drill into the schools, and militia department headquarters to supply instructors for the normal schools and similar institutions where the teachers will be taught to conduct these drills.

Mr. Lewis of West Huron has introduced a bill for the conversion of daylight, which provides that between the first of May and the first of November the standard time shall be put back one hour in Canada so as to give the people that much more daylight after business hours for recreation. The only objection The Ottawa Post has to the bill is that in deciding upon such an important change there is no

(Continued on fourth page.)

SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused chiefly by hot blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood-cleansing properties of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been invigorated and invigorated at the same time.

SARAH REHEM CURED.

Mr. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"For years I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change as I continued its use and now I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."

MINORILLANTOES

"What can I do?" roared the fiery orator, "when I see my country going to ruin, when I see our oppressors' hands at our throats, strangling us, and the black clouds of hopelessness and despair gathering on the horizon to obliterate the golden sun of prosperity? What I ask, can I do?"

"Sit down abashed, the audience."

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, 1902.

I have headed MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FRUGUSON.

Amateur—I'm going hunting in the great north woods, old man, and I will send you down my first trophy.

Friend—Thanks but I am no cannibal.

Amateur—Cannibal?

Friend—Yes I can't eat guide's.

Millburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Millburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

Customer—"Why, I thought you called him 'the col'?"

Owner—"Sure, yer honor, and that's the name he's had for the last twenty years, and he sticks to it like a respectable baste, the same as you are!"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Yes, we were disappointed in the passenger."

"As to how?"

"They always seemed to be working. We never found them dancing or staging a chorus."

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"You look so pale and thin, What's got you?"

"Work. From morning to night and only a one-hour rest."

"How long have you been at it?"

"I begin tomorrow."

Beware Of Worms.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Automobiles are like people. The cheap ones are noisy.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examination were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

"This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent lecture. 'I should like to say that heart disease is so common on this world today,' said the expert, 'but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large.'"

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the attack comes that they know that the unperceived weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the war and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

"There is no doubt, but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of MILLBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909
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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The Legislative Session.

The Legislature was prorogued at noon on Saturday with the usual ceremonies, by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The Session of eight weeks duration, from February 2nd to March 27th, was one of the longest in our legislative history, and was also one of the most barren of which we have any record. Under the pretence of urgency, the House was called with headlong precipitancy, to meet on the 2nd of February, a date considerably in advance of the usual time of meeting. No fault would be found for bringing on the session at so early a date, if any valid reason could be given for the call. When the proclamation, so hurriedly convening the Legislature was issued, we pointed out that the Government were urged to their precipitation by motives other than the general good of the electorate and the necessities of the public service. No matter what the ostensible cause put forth by the Government and their organ, the real and genuine motive urging them was the necessity of saving some of their members from the dire results of election trials, set down for the 3rd of February and the 3rd of March. The Legislative session staved off these trials for a time; but the barrenness of the sessional operations has surely laid the Government's motives bare to the least observant.

Evidence of the Government's false position, as to urgency in bringing on the session was supplied in abundance from the very opening of the Legislature. From the very start, it was quite plain the Government were not prepared to go on with the public business and their ingenuity was taxed to discover the best method of killing time. For, day after day of the session the House sat only long enough to say prayers, read the journal and go through the merest routine; and at the close after eight weeks attendance the meagerness of the Government's accomplishments is painfully evident. Only nineteen acts were passed, and of these ten were simple incorporation acts or amendments of previous incorporation acts.

The Leader of the Opposition and his followers admirably discharged their duties. The new members on the opposition side showed up to splendid advantage; they improved as the session progressed and stood as a phalanx around their leader. Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, had the Legislature well in hand, and scourged the Leader of the Government and his supporters whenever he caught them in the Legislative chamber. Indeed, it is quite possible that fear of the Leader of the Opposition was the principle reason why the Government spent such a small fraction of the session in actual work in the House. Mr. Mathieson made himself master of all questions submitted to the Legislature, and the Government never could tell how he would come down on them and expose the weakness of their policy.

From no point of view was the untenable position of the Government more palpable than in their attitude towards the Provincial finances. The boastful and misleading predictions of an equality of receipts and expenditure, indulged in during the election campaign for the purpose of

influencing voters, eventuated in the most dismal and disappointing of failures. Instead of an equality between revenue and expenditure, the Government were obliged to confess a shortage of over \$55,000 of revenue, as compared with expenditure, for last year. In this connection, their attempt to calculate as revenue the proceeds of a debenture issue of \$40,000, without debiting the debentures, which added at one stroke \$40,000 to the debt of the Province, evidences a desire to deceive the unwary and to mislead the people; a scandalous and contemptible attempt at downright deception. The Government no longer hold out the pretence of attempting to make revenue and expenditure meet; they throw off the mask and boldly proclaim, through their Leader, that the present policy of the administration is to go in debt for public works and issue debentures to pay the bill.

Taking it for all in all, the session just closed has done much to unmask and expose the Government's false position, and to strengthen and solidify the tactics and policy of the Leader of the Opposition and his followers. Enough transpired during the course of the session to convince all honest and reasonable men that the ruinous policy of the present Government must not be tolerated much longer; that the sooner their reign is brought to a close the better for our Province.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

The Legislature was prorogued on Saturday.

The session closed on Saturday was long and thin.

This session was one of the longest, as it certainly was the most barren in our Legislative history.

The session was long and thin. It was long as to duration of time; but mighty thin as to accomplishment.

As a time killer the recent session would be hard to beat. As originators of devices to circumvent Father Time, the Government should certainly rank as experts.

The new members of the Opposition gave a splendid account of themselves. Under the able leadership of Mr. Mathieson, their capabilities were unfolded and their capacity for effective work, properly directed, developed with wonderful rapidity.

The session served to demonstrate the superiority in merit of the opposition; while the Government had, by accident, a slight superiority in numbers. The superior merits of the Opposition ranks became more and more apparent as the session progressed.

One of the best shots of the session from the Opposition side, was that of Mr. Murdoch Kennedy when he unfolded to the House the cause of Mr. Cox's conversion from a Conservative to a Liberal. Mr. Cox said he could not tell himself why he changed. But Mr. Kennedy quickly retorted that he had passed over on a "floating bridge." That was a home thrust and created a general laugh at Mr. Cox's expense.

The Leader of the Opposition and his followers presented a united, determined body, evidencing organization and discipline. They outclassed and outmanoeuvred the Government in debate and legislative tactics. But, of course

whenever a division was called the Government succeeded, as all their supporters, even those most devoid of qualities expected in a representative, invariably bobbed up to be counted.

A few times during the session, when the Leader of the Opposition pressed the Government very hard and drove the Premier to bay, matters became pretty hot. On such occasions, the Premier had a fashion of flying into a temper. This only served to weaken his cause. On the other hand Mr. Mathieson kept cool and consequently he was able, not only to pierce the vulnerable points in his antagonists' armour, but to rub a little salt in the wounds he inflicted. Not unlikely the dread of what was in store for the Government, from day to day, was the reason for so much killing of time and such meagre attention to public business.

During the consideration of the estimates in committee of supply, a sharp discussion took place regarding the supplying of coal to the Court House at Summerside. The name of John Grady appears as a supplier of coal. This man was in the employ of Joseph Read, and Company about the time the contract for the supply of coal was made and it looks very much as if Joseph Read and Company were the actual suppliers of the coal to the Government, and that Mr. Grady was only used as a blind. He left this employ about that time and when he got the check for the coal he endorsed it to Read and Company. The Captain feigned much indignation at the charge of collusion between himself and Grady, but he could not wash himself clear of it. In this connection Mr. Murdoch Kennedy rubbed considerable salt in the Captain's wounds.

On the question of expenditure for education Mr. Mathieson dwelt exhaustively with our educational condition, and the shortcomings of the Government in connection therewith. A remarkable circumstance in this connection was, he said, the way in which the amount paid in salaries to the teachers throughout the Province had decreased, while the cost of Prince of Wales College and the administration of the educational department had increased. Ten years ago, he pointed out, the salaries paid to teachers amounted to \$118,000, but last year the amount was only \$105,000. In striking contrast with this was the extraordinary increase in the cost of the Prince of Wales College and administration. Twenty years ago the cost of this branch of our educational system was \$9,113, while last year, the cost of the college and executive management amounted to \$30,901. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the first great purpose of education in this Province should be to give a thorough training in the common schools. He did not depreciate a proper and well equipped head institution for our educational system; but it was not fair to pay for luxuries there while causing our common schools to languish and creating hardships for the teachers of these schools. In reference to the school book question, he pointed out that the people of this Province were paying vastly more for school books than the people of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and other Provinces. In the Governor's speech at the opening of the present Legislative session in New Brunswick, a reduction of 40 per cent in the price of school books was assured. The loss to the people of this Province

in consequence of the excessive price of school books and supplies is about \$18,000 a year, he pointed out. It is now three years, he said, since the agitation for cheap school books had begun, and the Government of this Province had done nothing to relieve the people in this connection.

The discussion of the question of education was continued by Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Dobie and others. It took a wide range, and a good deal was said about the school houses as breeding places of tuberculosis. Mr. Wyatt pointed out in this connection, that the Board of Education, practically the Government, had it in their power to do a great deal along the line of prevention of tuberculosis. In Prince County, he said, the association for prevention of the disease had been distributing to the pupils of the schools a very valuable pamphlet, which is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. These pamphlets the scholars take into their homes. The association had also carried on lectures and employed other means of instruction looking to prevention.

The item of expenditure for exhibitions elicited considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. McKinnon, Dobie, A. J. McDonald, McLean, Arsenault, Wyatt, Prowse, McNeill and others. The arrangements for exhibitions are the same as last year.

During the consideration of supply for the Public Works Department, considerable discussion took place, and the Commissioner was subjected to a severe harking. The item of \$300 for travelling expenses of the minister came in for some criticism. Mr. Dobie thought the amount would be much better expended if devoted to the prevention of tuberculosis. Mr. Prowse certainly thought the Commissioner did not earn this amount travelling. Very little was seen of the Commissioner in the country; he was not well known throughout the Province, he said, except by reputation, and that was not very good. At this juncture some one interjected that his picture might be sent round. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the expenditure for this department had increased \$1,400 since 1890. Why should the Commissioner get this \$300? He does not travel much, and when he does he travels by rail which does not cost him anything. In 1890 the Commissioner and his engineer spent only \$291 in travelling expenses. Now the Commissioner gets \$300 and his engineer gets \$300 more. Mr. A. J. McDonald said the Commissioner did not attend to his travelling duties. A candidate or a defeated candidate in a locality has full control. Mr. McLean pointed out that the Commissioner is seldom seen in the country and is not known. His picture is sometimes seen in the Patriot and people ask who he is. Perhaps if he got brass buttons on his coat people would know him. Mr. McLean could not see the use of voting expenditures for this department, when the Commissioner spends just as much as he likes. \$9,000 were thrown away on the roads last year. The people do not get value for the money spent and we are entitled to an explanation. Referring to the silly contention of the Government Mr. Prowse wanted to know if the Opposition were to be held accountable for the bad condition of the roads all last summer, until September and October. The Opposition have no money to spend on roads. Mr. John A. McDonald pointed out that in some districts, at any rate, the roads were not attended to until autumn. A certain road had been partly opened by the Conservatives, and the Liberals for seventeen years denounced this inaction. During last election campaign the Liberals built a bridge on this road and started to open it out. They got some votes on the head of it. He said a voter told him he could not vote for him because he had been promised a job by the Government candidate; but the job was not to be done till after the election. If he voted for Mr. McDonald he would not get this job. Mr. Dobie said the statement made by a Government member that horses could not be got to work the road machines in summer time was all moonshine. When the election was held, the busiest of season, plenty of horses could be got. The greater part of the road work was performed after the 30th September.

Mr. Mathieson enumerated a number of cases in which public money was wasted by employing men to cut bushes and other works of similar character, just before the election. Referring to the old ferry road, near Mill River, Lot 6, he showed that a petition with the name of one man and eight signatures was received by the Commissioner of Public Works on May the 3rd 1895, to have the road closed. It was closed: but on July 14th of the same year, a counter petition with twenty or more names was received asking for the reopening of the road. The road was reopened. Another petition was received later and the road was again closed. But shortly before the last election a commission reported that the action of the council in closing the road was unwise and unjust. Did anyone ever hear of anything more ridiculous or more commendatory of a Government than the vacillating course pursued in this case? Continuing, Mr. Mathieson repeated his charge that the Commissioner of Public Works had allowed some of his officers to spend \$600, freely and without competition in the Georgetown district to purchase votes to defeat him. The same story could be told of other districts. This is how the public money is wasted.

About 2:30 Thursday morning the committee of supply was about through and ready to report, when Mr. Cumiskey asked the supply for bridges to be allowed to stand till the following day. This was done and progress was reported and the House adjourned.

The session after dragging its slow length along through eight weary weeks, grew decidedly more animated and interesting towards the close. Its most lively sport in its new departure occurred after the noon of night had been reached on Thursday evening. The vehement outburst of pent up feeling, and the manifest desire of the combatants, facing one another across the floor, to handle their respective antagonists without even parliamentary gloves, came about in this way: The House was in committee of supply, and the appropriation for bridges, which the Commissioner of Public Works had asked to stand, were under consideration. Mr. Cumiskey, proceeded to read a statement he had secured from Mr. Lavers, who had been inspector of repairs on Cardigan Bridge. This statement, under oath, was made to Mr. Cumiskey acting as judge prothonotary and counsel while his secretary was sole witness, and the Government stenographer was recorder. This precious document, thus drawn up in star chamber fashion, purported to be a contradiction of statements made by Mr. John A. McDonald member for Cardigan, a few days before, relating to squandering of public money in connection with the public work in question. Mr. McDonald had shown that public money had been wasted, in buying piles; in connection with the driving of the piles and in paying for 4,000 feet of lumber in excess of what was used in the work. More than that a certificate or order for piles had been given by Lavers to a man, who had never supplied a foot of pile lumber. Mr. McDonald had let in a flood of light on the dark and devious operations, in connection with this job. Mr. Cumiskey was forced to say and this was his attempted defence.

No sooner had Mr. Cumiskey sat down than Mr. McDonald was on his feet. He vehemently repudiated Mr. Cumiskey's explanation and emphatically declared that almost every statement in the document submitted was false, whether sworn to or not. He appointed himself prepared to prove their falsity before a properly constituted tribunal. As a matter of fact any one who took the trouble to examine the work and measure the lumber could prove the falsity of Lavers' statement. As to Lavers denying he had given no order for lumber not supplied, the simplest way of proving its untruth was to present the order, which Mr. McDonald did forthwith. He read the order purporting to be for two hundred piles when as a matter of fact the man whose name the order bore never supplied an inch of lumber of any kind. Needless to say, the exposure of this downright steel treated a sensation.

The fat was now fairly in the fire, and several Government members in high dudgeon, essayed to speak. Excitement ran high and the chairman had more than

his hands full, to maintain a semblance of order. Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, took a hand and added to Mr. Cumiskey's denunciation by his own denunciation of that gentleman's conduct in leading his unfortunate subordinates into making such an untenable statement. Proceeding he piled the charges to the Government agent their conduct generally and in particular concerning the scandalous waste of money and outrageous slight in the construction of Vernon River Bridge and Yarn Bridge. His onslaught was so crushing that the Premier, driven to desperation, jumped to his feet, his countenance livid with rage, and in most undignified fashion contradicted Mr. Mathieson. It was a nasty exhibition of temper; but Mr. Mathieson remained quite cool. He bided his time, till remorse had overtaken the Leader of the Government; then he proceeded to rub a little salt into his wounds. The storm gradually cleared away and the House adjourned about 2:50 a. m. Friday morning.

List of Bills Passed Session 1909.

- An Act to Incorporate The D Mc Kenzie Co., Ltd.
An Act to repeal certain provisions in Acts incorporating Joint Stock Companies.
An Act to incorporate the Bedouque Hall Company.
An Act to incorporate the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Prince Edward Island.
An Act for the Apportionment of Rates and other Periodical Payments.
An Act to repeal "An Act to Impose a Direct Tax on Certain Classes of Trades."
An Act Respecting the Sitting of the County Court of Prince County.
An Act to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds.
An Act to Incorporate the Bloomfield Hall Company.
An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Poultry Association.
An Act to amend "An Act to Incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Clifton, New London, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and to vest certain Lands therein."
An Act to Prohibit the Soliciting of Orders for Intoxicating Liquors.
An Act Respecting Court Stenographers.
An Act to Incorporate the Co-operative Fruit Company Limited.
An Act to amend "An Act to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of West Cape."
An Act to amend "The Summer- side Incorporation Act 1903."
An Act for Appropriating Certain moneys therein mentioned for the Public Service for the year ending thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.
An Act for Appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the Public Service for the half-year ending thirtieth March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten.
An Act to further amend an Act to provide for the consolidation of the Provincial Debt.

DIED

In this city, on March 25th Mary Higgins, widow of the late Donald Higgins, aged 85 years. May her soul rest in peace.

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term. Will YOU win it? An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909-21

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

Print Cottons - IN A - LARGE ASSORTMENT To Select From.

Navy Blues, Blacks, Reds, Pinks, Pale Blues, Greys, etc. At 5 1-2c., 7c., 9c., 12c. and 14c. yard.

Dress Goods SPECIAL LINES

Bradford's 20c., 30c. & 40c. yard.

Venetians 50c., 80c. & \$1.00 yard.

Tweed 45c. yard up.

Stanley Bros.

Souvenir Post Cards

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

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

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

- Victoria Row, Charlottetown
Clock House Point, "
City Hospital, "
Crossing the Capes
St. Stanley in Ice
St. Minto in Ice
Apple Blossoms
Travellers Rest
Beautiful Autumn
Terrace of Rocks
Catching Smells at S'ide
Sunset at S'ide Harbor
Summer St, Summerside
High School, "
Pioneer Family, five general views
Among the Birches
A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Trout Fishing
A Rustic Scene
North Cape
By Still Waters
The Border of the Woods
Harvesting Scene
A Shady Nook
Surt Bathing, North Cape
Looking Seaward

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

EUREKA TEA

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery. QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

LOCAL AND OTHER

The Stanley came to Charlottetown about noon on first crossing since March 1st.

There was a sample of the market yesterday. It is a pretty good one for this time.

Several boats came from Summerside yesterday. The boats which arrived yesterday were: "The Fish Hawk," "The Fish Hawk," "The Fish Hawk," and one was fatally injured.

A sensation has been created in the town by a letter from the Hon. J. A. McDonald, M.P., which was published in the Standard of Parliament and retirement from politics.

Judge Gregory of the Bench of New Brunswick has been appointed to the Government and has accepted to take effect. His return to the Bench of the Province is not expected.

13 persons were killed and injured by a tornado that struck the town of Summerside on the 28th inst. The storm hit some of the houses and although each suffered damage of life occurred on the 28th.

There, a volcano in Salvador on the "Light House of the North" is reported to be in violent eruption. It is the most violent eruption since 1770, has been active for several days. The last eruption in 1905.

The Norwegian Steamer "Hansen," well known at Charlottetown, was damaged by the "Lighthouse," it is in the North Sea, during the night in a dense fog, and was wrecked. The crew were rescued, but the vessel was only slightly damaged.

A despatch to New York, Ark., says that two large icebergs were reported off the coast of Newfoundland, and were estimated to be 100 ft. in diameter. The bergs were estimated to be 100 ft. in diameter. The bergs were estimated to be 100 ft. in diameter.

A girl has been entered at C. W. Chadwick of Toronto, Canada Life Insurance Co., shareholder to distribute a per cent of the profits among the policy holders according to the Charter which the Company has agreed to at Ottawa. The girl is using on behalf of the holders besides himself.

Admiral Lord Chalmers, Commander of the Channel Fleet, has been ordered to leave the fleet on the 30th inst. He is to be succeeded by Admiral Lord Chalmers, Commander of the Channel Fleet, who is to be succeeded by Admiral Lord Chalmers, Commander of the Channel Fleet.

The dispute between the Iron and Steel Company and the Iron and Steel Company, which has been pending for some time, has been settled. The Iron and Steel Company has agreed to pay the Iron and Steel Company the sum of \$100,000.

On Wednesday last the Court of Session at Charlottetown held a session. The Court was presided over by Judge Gregory. The Court heard several cases, and gave judgment in each.

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The "Penny Home" Daily, published at Charlottetown, has been discontinued. The paper was published for some time, but has now been discontinued.

Four young ladies have been visiting in the vicinity of Juggins Mine. They were visiting in the vicinity of Juggins Mine. They were visiting in the vicinity of Juggins Mine.

George, Cochrane, President of the Association, has announced the success of the Association. The Association has been successful in its efforts to improve the condition of the people of the Province.

Calendar for March, 1909.

Mean's Phase: Full Moon 54, 10h. 56m. a. m. Last Quarter 144, 11h. 42m. a. m. New Moon 214, 4h. 11m. a. m. First Quarter 284, 12h. 49m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

(Continued from first page.)

use in making two bits at the cherry. Why not set the clock back two hours and give the people something worth while? On April the 30th, the sun rises at 5:11 a. m., and sets at 7:18 p. m. On October the 31st the sun rises at 6:52 a. m., and sets at 5:11 p. m. Taking the case of the working-man whose day is nine hours, he would go to work at 5 o'clock on May 1st, which is not early in relation to the sun as when he goes to work at 7 o'clock on January 1st. Allowing an hour for dinner his work would be done at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the case of the business man whose hours in summer are from 9 to 5, he would go to his office at 7 and leave at 3. During nearly six months of the year this would give people an hour or two of daylight for recreation without detracting in the least from their hours of work. The only difference would be that they would go to bed earlier and sleep during darkness instead of, as at present, sleeping away two or three hours of the most attractive part of the day.

South African Land Grants

There is a remarkable difference of opinion in regard to the value of the scrip which parliament has given to the South African veterans. According to the advertisements in the newspapers the respective values placed upon the grant by buyers and sellers vary from \$800 to \$1,200, while appraisers and well posted authorities place the value as high as \$2,000. The particular advantage of this scrip, which grants to the soldier 300 acres of land, is that by purchasing the scrip a bona fide settler can secure a square mile of land at a comparatively low price in this way; the homestead regulations only allow a settler to secure two quarter sections, one quarter section of 100 acres he receives as a settler and that gives him the right to purchase an adjoining quarter section at easy rates of payment, but he cannot take up more land than that unless he purchases it from another settler who has done settlement duties and paid for his land. Any land on which the settlement duties have been performed and a deed secured from the crown is worth from \$8 to \$15 an acre, according to its location with reference to the railways. Unless a settler happens to find another man next to him who is willing to sell, it is impossible for him to take up more than 300 acres in one block. This is where the value of the land grant comes in. For instance, if an American arrives from the United States to settle in the Northwest he can take up 100 acres and purchase the adjoining 100 acres at a comparatively low price; by becoming the possessor of a soldier's grant he can take up the adjoining 300 acres under the grant and will have 600 acres in one block. This is a privilege which can only be obtained in that way unless the settler is able to buy the adjoining improved farm clear of settlement duties, which would undoubtedly cost him several thousand dollars at a conservative estimate. As an indication of the value of these land grants which may be in the nature of valuable information to the holder, it should be pointed out that a co-operative scheme has been proposed under which say five or six holders of land grants will form a partnership and give an equal interest to some resident in the Northwest who will manage the venture. Men will be employed to go into the district and take up land as settlers and they will have purchased for them an additional 100 acres, to which will be added the veteran's scrip, making a total of 640 acres to be taken up in each block. The partnership will employ men to do the settlement duties on this land, with the result that at the end of three years they will have five or six square miles of territory on which the settlement duties will be paid.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism, and this condition of the joints which affects the muscular life.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Remove the cause of rheumatism—stop internal application. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a powerful purifier of the blood, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease.

Taxation in France

The French Government being optimistic in its tendencies it is not to be expected that it should propose what people who profess to be economists would call a "capital" tax. The income tax recently adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 297 to 256 might be called a declaration that an man is justified in making provision for his old age? that duty being relegated to the state which has not yet even half in a position to assume the burden. Under the new bill incomes are divided into seven classes. The first three, paying 4 per cent., include incomes from real property, and from capital, stocks, bonds, etc., except savings deposits. The next two classes pay 5 per cent., and include profits from commercial and industrial undertakings, and farm production. The sixth and seventh pay 3 per cent., and include salaries, pensions, and life annuities above \$50. There are, in addition, complementary taxes stated at those who are reckoned as well-to-do. An income of over \$2,000 a year entitles the possessor to a further tax of 2%, and from this figure the increase is progressive by leaps and bounds until the rate of 8%, levied upon annual incomes of \$20,000, is reached. After that the state proposes taking 4 per cent. Investment in foreign bonds and securities is to be discouraged by a penalty tax of 1 per cent., upon the income, and a per cent., upon transfers. It being difficult to ascertain the actual amount of his wealth, he is spending a seventh of his income for rent. Therefore if his net is \$3,000 a year he will be assessed as having an income of \$1,000, and the state will take \$200 of his money which considering that he is already paying, through his landlord, 4 per cent. upon the rental value, will make his total contribution through this income tax over \$1,000 a year. Clearly the Government is not seeking to make Paris a desirable place of residence for people of wealth. This, however is not all. The bill is not to become law until a similar measure entailing the communes and departments to an equal measure of taxation is adopted thereby doubling the cost as given above. The Socialists regard the bill as an instrument whereby what they term the "expropriation of capital" is assured. The Senate is expected to place its veto upon the bill, in which event its passage will be delayed until the people have expressed their opinion.

Small Investors and Consols

The British newspapers are discussing a matter that has lately attracted attention in Canada, that of interesting the small investor in Government loans. The difficulties, as seen in Great Britain, are also those which would operate to prevent any wide extension of such investments here. Consols are old and well known securities, and need no introduction to investors, large and small. The latter, it is conceded, are kept from purchasing them largely through the difficulties of transfer. While the methods in use are not fully described they are condemned as unnecessarily cumbersome and costly, though evidently effective in the prevention of fraud. The small investor figures hardly at all in the holdings of the national debt, the average holding of consols being \$2,584, and the average stock certificate being \$4,050. On the other hand the average account in French rents is barely \$200. The difference is due to the fact that the French Government has encouraged wide investment, and permits transfers at a charge much less than in the rule in Great Britain. Of over 4,000,000 French certificates, some \$,760,000 are payable "to bearer." In a double sense it is well for a country to have its securities widely held by its own people, and there does not seem to be any good ground for the British authorities hesitating to adopt the methods of transfer that prevail in connection with other securities. The stock exchanges and other interested organizations favor the suggested change.

Height of Quebec Bridge

The new Quebec Bridge will be 150 feet above the river at high tide, with 600 feet of centre span according to a statement made by Hon. G. P. Graham, in the House of Commons. The information was conveyed in reply to a question of Mr. Leman, who asked if it was the intention to have a great or height, say a clear 100 feet above, the river than the old bridge. Mr. Graham added that the Government had received no official communication from the Quebec Board of Trade to the effect that it had passed a resolution setting forth "that the apparent advantages of the scheme for a submarine viaduct to replace the fallen bridge, submitted by J. S. Ardouin, C. E., of St. John N. B., are sufficient, in the opinion of this meeting, to warrant its receiving earnest consideration from the Dominion Government. Mr. Graham stated in this connection that the Government would not take any action in the viaduct scheme in substitution for the bridge scheme, as it was not thought to be practicable.

Mother and Daughter as Pensioners

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes: One of the recent items of the record registered by the working of the Old Age Pensions Act is that of the pensioners' receipt of the pension by a mother and child, and the mother's receipt of the pension by a daughter. The mother is aged 95 years, and her daughter has just passed qualifying limit of 75. A special feature of the case is the fact that the mother's pension is the birth certificate of the daughter. And although born in the county (County Antrim) and long resident therein, the mother's migration to the less pure urban atmosphere did not affect her health, and she has resided in the same house for the past forty years and over. Her thirteen children all still survive, and she has some thirty-five grand children. She is in full possession of her faculties; her health is good, and she does not use spectacles. She enjoys her meals thoroughly. "Her philosophy of life is simple: 'The way to live long is to trust God and never to worry about anything. I have never been sick in all my long life, and never took an ounce of medicine.'

Minard's Liniment Cures

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

CONSTIPATION

IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS. Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once remedied.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Work on the bowels gently and naturally without unduly straining the bowels. Mrs. James King, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with this condition, and I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a box of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever used. I had like a new woman. I think it would hold a dozen pills."

Sprained Arm

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

Muscular Rheumatism

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

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Some women weep when men deceive. Some are a different story. One kind will take the thing to heart. The other kind—no more.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION

Was in bed for three months. Had low Mrs. T. G. Cook, Reading, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of DR. WOOD'S HONEY PINE SYRUP.

DR. WOOD'S HONEY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the health I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Honey Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hope of ever getting better when I happened to go to Dr. W. H. Wood's house. I bought a bottle of your Dr. Wood's Honey Pine Syrup and used it for a week. I thought I would try a little and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and he used it. I hang it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything. Price 50 cents of all druggists. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Honey Pine Syrup."

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.

Office Supplies

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

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

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles. One color 2 cents each. Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—21

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Check Books, Receipt Books, Note Heads, Note Books of Hand, Letter Heads.

JOHN MACB

AGENT Telephone No. Mar. 22nd, 1909

MORSON &

Barristers & Solicitors for Royal

Office Supplies

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

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