

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1912.

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

Western Land Speculation.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the recent annual meeting referring to this matter among other things said:

"There has been great activity in real estate during the year throughout the West as regards farm, city and town properties. In cities and towns the great danger has been in the number of outlying subdivisions placed on the market. The cure for this unhealthy state of affairs rests in the hands of the more reliable firms, and we cannot too strongly urge upon them the importance of applying the remedy without delay. It is not our desire to point to any particular place or district as the reliable dealers are undoubtedly in a better position to know the situation than ourselves. It is to them, however, that the commercial community look for protection from a catastrophe which will inevitably come if present methods are allowed to continue. Undoubtedly desirable inside properties in our principal cities and towns have a good basis for existing values, but these must suffer materially unless something is done to stop the inflation in the values of outlying districts. Farm lands are firmly held at advancing prices, justified perhaps by the results of several years of good average crops. It will be a great detriment to the West, however, if our cheap lands are advanced so rapidly in price as to make the new settler hesitate about coming to us."

Striking confirmation of the danger referred to by Sir Edmund Walker comes from a Western correspondent of the London Journal, Canada. He writes as follows: "The members of the Edmonton Board of Trade are fully alive to the fact that a considerable proportion of the business carried on in so-called town and city subdivisions in the West is but little, if anything, removed from common swindling. 'Wildcat' real estate propositions are being offered by parties with a desire to get rich quick by means of glowing advertising, which in many cases is gross and deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. This does not apply to Edmonton particularly; in fact, the situation is perhaps less acute here than about many other Western centres and near-centres."

"Generally speaking, this advertising is not done in local publications, but is intended to appeal to people too far away to know the facts, and only occasionally comes to the attention of people on the spot. The 'crooks' of course, realize that it would be waste of time and money advertising to people familiar with the true situation."

"It is a difficult matter to do anything to check the wild orgy of speculation in so-called city lots. If a man chooses to buy a farm three or four miles from the nearest point at which there is any demand for lots for actual building purposes, have it laid out in squares 33 by 120 feet, and offer these little squares to the public as building lots, each at the price he paid per acre a few weeks ago, nothing can be done to stop the practice so long as the public are prepared to hand out money for them."

But thinking men realize that this mad energy expended in putting on the market subdivisions after sub-division, long after all possible demand

for legitimate purposes for years to come has been amply provided for, must eventually result in disaster to the whole country. The 'ultimate holder' must eventually be reached; then—what?

"Not much sympathy will be wasted on the ultimate holder. But this country is in need of vast amounts of outside capital. The very richness of our resources demands that money must be poured into the country for many years to come. Money must be borrowed by the farmer to improve his farm or to buy cattle to stock it; it must be borrowed by owners of vacant city property to erect much-needed houses and places of business; it is needed to promote various industrial enterprises designed to utilize our rich natural resources. We cannot stand still. We must retain the confidence of the conservative investor in Great Britain and Europe. If he gets frightened, nothing can save us from a financial panic and period of business depression, compared with which the slight check experienced in 1907 would be dimmed into insignificance. Development of the West would be retarded for years."

"It has been said that the conservative investor referred to is not interested in, and is not affected by, the get-rich-quick sub-divisions. Perhaps not. But suppose there are a hundred thousand 'suckers'—largely servant girls, school teachers, widows, and family men of small means—scattered over Eastern Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, who find that they have been 'stung,' and that their valuable building lots are unsaleable, and have an intrinsic value based on their ability to grow cabbage and potatoes. Won't these people decry everything connected with Western Canada: tell everybody that they have been swindled; write letters to the papers, and do many things to destroy confidence in the wonderful resources of the West? How long will it take this want of confidence to communicate itself to the conservative investor, whose money we must have to develop our resources? Then where are we?"

"The Edmonton Board of Trade cannot do much; but it has been decided to make an effort to stop wilful misrepresentation. Many alleged plans are published which are misleading as to the true location of the property offered. The following resolution, presented by the Council to the full Board of Trade at a meeting on December 12, was passed unanimously, and with applause:

"That the Real Estate Section of this Board be asked to appoint a committee to interview the Provincial Government for the purpose of asking that legislation be enacted that will protect the legitimate investor, and will prohibit the publishing of any plan intended to promote the sale of property that fails to show the scale of such plan, and which does not show the whole of the town or city in which such property is situated."

Following upon this, the Real Estate Section of the Board of Trade on December 15 passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this meeting, legislation should be enacted which will prevent:

(1) Any person from offering for sale property in a city or town in the Province of Alberta, in connection with which there is no registered plan, except, however, legal sub-divisions when sold as a whole. (2) The publishing of plans or offering for sale property of which plans have not been registered. (3) The publishing of plans of sub-divisions in connection with which there is no key plan showing the distance from the recog-

nized centre of the city or town; or which does not show the contour of such sub-division. This is not intended to prevent the publishing of a map of the whole of a city or town."

And further that the legislation make it a criminal offence to publish in any newspaper, pamphlet, or poster, misleading statements or inferences, in connection with the offering for sale of any real estate."

And that it be recommended that no plan of sub-divisions within two miles of the present limits of any city or town be approved of by the Inspector of Surveys until it has been approved of by the Commissioners or Council of the city or town near which it is situated."

And that it be further recommended that these regulations be made applicable, to property situated without the Province of Alberta, but offered for sale within the Province."

Well Answered.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. James J. Hughes asked the Minister of Railways a series of questions about the Government's attitude towards the car ferry project. The Laurier Government, which Mr. Hughes supported, did nothing towards removing the grievance under which this Province labors in the matter of transportation, especially the three short hauls, although they frequently talked about it. The practical and business-like manner in which the Borden Government at once grappled with the question doubtless caused our Liberal friends no little chagrin, and they were anxious, we may be sure, to draw from the Government some declaration which could be so construed as to leave some doubt regarding the whole question. Of course, the Laurier Government had that fashion of treating matters of importance to this Province. Whatever hopes our Liberal friends entertained of making political capital in this direction were rudely shattered by the emphatic and clear cut answers of the Minister of Railways. These answers, we think, should be satisfactory to the people of this Province generally, even to the questioner. Here are the questions and answers, from Hansard:

Mr. Hughes (Kings):

1. Is it the intention of the Government to establish a car ferry between Prince Edward Island and the mainland?

2. If so, when will the Government commence the construction of the necessary piers and steamers, and at what points on the Island and the mainland will the piers be built?

3. In the opinion of the Government, how many years will elapse before the car ferry will be established and in working order?

4. Pending the establishment of the car ferry, what steps will the Government take to relieve the people of Prince Edward Island from the onerous burden of the three short haul rates?

5. In the event of the said ferry not being a success, would it prejudice in any way the claim of the people of Prince Edward Island for continuous communication by means of a tunnel?

6. Is it the intention of the Government to widen the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway, to correspond with the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway? If so, when will the work be commenced?

Mr. Cochrane: 1. Yes. 2. The Government will at an early date cause surveys and reports to be made in order to determine the points

on Prince Edward Island and the mainland between which the steamers will ply, and also the other works required in connection with the proposed ferry. As soon as the necessary information is obtained, and specifications, &c., prepared, tenders will be invited and the work will be proceeded with, without delay.

3. Within two years. 4. The establishing of the car ferry and the standardizing of the Prince Edward Island Railway gauge, is for the purpose of doing away with the short haul rates.

5. No. 6. It is the intention of the Government to widen the tracks of the Prince Edward Island Railway to correspond with the Intercolonial Railway tracks, and this work will be carried on as soon as practicable.

THE ESTIMATES.

Amounts To Be Voted For Expenditure Next Year. In P. E. Island.

In addition to the \$400,000 to be voted for a car ferry, and the other items chargeable to capital already noted, the following items of expenditure for next year are included in the Estimates brought down by the Government last week:

Grand River South Wharf	\$ 7,000
Cape Traverse Wharf	900
Covehead Harbor Works	500
Hickey's Wharf	750
Harbors, Rivers and Bridges, repairs and improvements	10,000
Mimioingash Harbor improvements	10,000
North Cardigan Pier	500
Port Solkirk Pier (reconstruction)	1,300
Pownall Wharf Repairs	500
Red Point Wharf	1,500
Rustico Breakwater	500
Southport Wharf	4,500
Summerside Breakwater	9,500
Tignish Harbor Extension	5,000
Tracadie Breakwater	15,000
Vernon River Pier	15,000
Steam Service between P. E. Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland	12,000
Steam Service between P. E. I. and Great Britain	7,500
Steam Service between P. E. Island and the Mainland	12,500
P. E. Island Railway (an increase, \$25,000)	475,000
In addition there are \$500,000 for dredging in Maritime Provinces, \$20,000 for crosscoated piles.	

Trade With Australia.

A definite statement as to how far the government is prepared to go toward the establishment of closer relations with Australia, is contained in a return brought down in the House of Commons, Ottawa. This return contains all the correspondence since April of last year, and was moved for by Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal.

As long ago as April, Mr. Ross, the Canadian Trade Representative in Australia, advised that the Australian Premier hoped to discuss better tariff terms with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London. In September he stated that an exchange of the minimum tariffs of both countries would probably be as far as Australia would care to go. In October he reported that the Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce hoped to introduce a bill to exchange the Australian preferential tariff for the Canadian minimum tariff.

On Dec. 28th last, the Minister of Trade and Commerce wrote to the Hon. Mr. Tudor, the Australian minister, pointing out that Canada had extended her preferential tariff to the British Colonies, South Africa and New Zealand had made some return, and that it was expected that the West Indies would follow suit.

"It seems to me," the letter proceeded, "too bad that with our great sister Dominion of the Pacific, we have not been able long since to arrange our trade on a higher frontal basis, and I can assure you that Canada is very desirous both on sentimental grounds and for reasons of mutual advantage, that this anomaly should be removed as speedily as possible."

Further on the letter states: "We give you already a considerable free list for some of your

staple products, although we get no very great return from you now, with respect to any of our great staple products. We stand ready to give you a substantial preference upon all articles of export, in return for a substantial preference for our articles of export to your country, and a free entrance for some of our natural products. Proposals have been made to exchange your limited preference for a limited preference on entry into our country, but it scarcely seems adequate that we should proceed on so restricted a basis."

The letter concludes with the suggestion that either Australia or Canada make proposals upon which action could be taken, to be followed by better means of steamship communication.

Prosperity In Ireland.

A special correspondent of the London Times has concluded an exhaustive investigation into conditions as they are in Ireland to day, and his report is interesting. His travels did not lead him into the extreme west, but everywhere else, in northern, southern and central Ireland he has recorded hopeful signs of material prosperity and progress, greatly improved dwellings, a rising standard of comfort, better farming; above all, a new spirit of enterprise and anxiety for new ideas among the farmers themselves, which is full of promise for the future. Ireland, he tells us, is no longer poor, no longer unprogressive, no longer discontented.

Let any test be applied—exports, imports, bank deposits, railway statistics, assessments on income tax, housing of the people, and their general standard of comfort—they all tell the same tale, a tale of great and almost uninterrupted progress during the last twenty years. Even the drain of population to the United States and elsewhere has to a great extent been arrested, and, if the improvement now in progress is allowed to continue, says the correspondent, no one would be surprised to see the loss of population that has marked every census for the last sixty years converted into a gain at the end of the present decade.—St. John Standard.

The Federal Government Liable.

A recent decision by the judicial committee of the Privy Council makes the Dominion of Canada responsible for a large amount of money, said to reach the sum of ten million dollars. It will be recalled that the original contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific, that of 1903, provided that the government was to guarantee bonds of the Railway Company. The contract named certain sums and the guarantee was to cover the face value of bonds of those amounts. The second contract, of 1904, by introducing the word "implement" changed the bargain materially.

If the guarantee was to be for \$18,000 a mile, the new arrangement meant the government must guarantee bonds enough to produce \$18,000 cash, no matter at what price the bonds were issued. This construction was placed upon the revised arrangement by critics of the measure, and it has been upheld by the Privy Council. The Laurier Government endeavored to dispute this reading, claiming that it was not bound to this extent, but the final decision is that the Dominion is pledged to the full extent.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 1st of March, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Bonaville (Rural Route) from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown, Brackley Point Road, Union Road, Sherwood, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, at Charlottetown.

Visit the Great January Clearance Sale

MOORE & McLEOD.

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street.

January Clearing Sale STILL GOES ON

Heavy Price Cuts in Almost Every Department

Among the display of discounted items are:

Women's Winter Underwear

Women's Coats and Skirts

Women's Suits worth to \$20 for \$7

Women's Suits worth to \$30 for \$10

All Furs, every sort. All Blankets and Quilts Yard Wide Soft Print Cottons, worth 15c for 10 1-2 cents

Regular 14c English Prints 10c

Regular 10c Canadian Prints 7 1-2c

MONEY RAISING SALE

We Must Have \$3,500

Before January 25th

All Our Stock to Clear at Less than Cost.

SHOP EARLY

BROWN'S

The Young Men's Man - - 158 Queen Street.

Department of Railways and Canals.

TENDER FOR COAL

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal," will be received at this office up to and including January 24th, 1912 for the supply of 850,000 tons of Bituminous Coal for the Intercolonial Railway and 13,900 tons of Bituminous Coal for the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Specifications can be obtained from the undersigned or from the General Storekeeper of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N. B. and after the 9th January 1912. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, LOUIS LAVOIE, Purchasing Agent, Ottawa, January 17, 1912.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

INSIDE INFORMATION

As to something new and something extra good in the Smoking Tobacco line will suggest your trying our

RIVAL

—AND—

MASTER MARINE

Brands. Or, if you want a good Chewing Tobacco, take this tip and buy

Black Twist or Combination Twist

BEST EVER

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Hard Coal

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

C. Lyons & Co.

July 28, 1911-tf

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

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of losses.

JOHN MACRACHERN

AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Ambition Paves The Way to Success

Nothing is impossible to the man with ambition. If you have the desire to succeed coupled with an honest longing for work there is nothing that will prevent you from succeeding provided you receive proper technical training.

For success in business there is nothing that will push you so far ahead as a C. B. C. diploma—the passport to a big position and the open sesame to success in life. In this city alone over 20 p. e. of the population employed are graduates of the C. B. C.

C. B. C. courses include bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, business correspondence, banking, commercial law, navigation and engineering. Write for our free booklet and illustrated folder describing our courses.

Charlottetown Business College AND INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

L. B. MILLER, - - Principal. RICHMOND STREET

Federal Parliament

On Wednesday 17th. the House of Commons debated old age pensions and the results of the discussion are:

Mr. White gave an excellent exhibition of careful parliamentary work.

W. F. Rickie, M. P., for Kingston, stepped into a front rank place among debaters of the House.

The conservatives as a whole showed marked sympathy with the idea of old age pensions.

The liberals, while divided, were rather opposed to it.

The subject came up in the form of a resolution moved by Mr. J. H. Burnham, M. P. for East Peterboro, calling for a committee to investigate the subject.

Mr. Burnham said that the old age pensions system was in force in Britain, France, Germany, and about to be introduced into the United States.

In all cases it was found it worked perfectly and was worthy of consideration in Canada.

The basis of old age pensions, he said, was the doing away with indigent and promiscuous charity and the raising of old people of small means to the status of independent citizenship.

With this system the old people instead of being at the back and call of charitable and uncharitable people as the case might be, would be their own masters.

In Canada there were about 20,000 old people who would come within the scope of the pension.

The minister of finance said the pension was one which naturally elicits sympathy. There are few more pathetic spectacles in life than old age confronted with privation and poverty.

The real question for Canada is whether conditions here are such as to require legislation of this kind and whether public opinion is ripe for it.

So far as he was aware there had been no public agitation in Canada for legislation on the subject.

In Great Britain legislation was preceded by an agitation extending over almost a generation.

An agitation of that kind was necessary before legislation involving such an expenditure could be or should be brought up.

The minister compared British unemployment with Canadian propertylessness and was inclined to think that such relief as was needed could be obtained from provincial and municipal charities and from the filial piety of sons and daughters.

"Do we wish," he added, "to announce to the world that we have reached the stage when it is necessary to enact an old age pension?"

The minister, however, acceded to the request for a committee to investigate.

Mr. Verreuil was for old age pensions and said that labor men favored them.

Mr. Pardee wished to see the rural districts canvassed on behalf of the existing system of annuities.

Mr. Nickle followed and unhesitatingly favored old age pensions. He doubted the propriety of Mr. White's opinion that there has been no agitation in Canada.

He declared that Canada has reached the point where more social legislation is needed. Population flows from the country to the city. The small factory has been swept away, to be replaced by great concerns which displace the moment these concerns begin to make the care of old a greater burden than heretofore.

The day of socialism has come, not the socialism which will give to every man a chance, which will make sure that a man who is downy will not be kept down by want of opportunity.

Dr. Clark, Red Deer, resented the statement that poverty in Britain was increasing. He believed that the percentage of poverty in Britain was lower than that of any other country in the world.

There was need of a danger that this measure before the House would lead to a possible production of human failures. He believed that if charity is not wisely administered it produces the evil it is intended to remedy.

After some further discussion the debate was adjourned.

A full afternoon Thursday was spent in advancing government bills, its chief object being the suburban light made by the Liberals against the inquiries bill.

With a shelf of letters in his hand containing names and particulars of dismissed officials in 1906, Mr. Boulay read one letter written to a sectionman named Daley over his bench and holding a high large sheet of letters of Conservatives dismissed in 1906, while apologizing for his English Mr. Boulay said: "I have only here one-tenth of the names of those dismissed (loud laughter) in the 1906 list."

"As for myself, I do not think I will be able to equal the Liberal record, but I will fire 40 more and will spare those who deserve to be spared."

"These fired by the Liberals I will get my back."

Pointing a menacing finger at Mr. Emmerson, the member for Rimouski said: "You were not so scrupulous yourself in 1904. I was insulted badly by one of your sectionmen as a quiet passenger. I reported the fact to you and your year by year even to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but got no answer. But I will have my say now, but I will have my say."

The Hon. Mr. Hazen roused his own benches to a roar as he rebuked the speaker and argued the ex-minister of railways H. R. Emmerson, who during the whole evening had attacked Hon. F. D. Monk on the public works estimates.

The whole discussion arose out of a grant for the new postoffice at St. John's.

After Mr. Emmerson had concluded his "ranting" words, Hon. Mr. Hazen rose and vigorously said: "I am surprised to hear the member for Westmorland attempt to discuss the Conservative government and endeavor to make the Liberals appear white. Does he not know that from Quebec to St. John's the Conservatives were dismissed by the Liberals and not only were dismissed but the sins of employees were visited upon their relatives and they were compelled to relinquish office." (loud ministerial pliers.)

The estimate for New Brunswick was passed in the evening session and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

An agricultural college on wheels is the latest thing originated for the farmers of Quebec.

An unidentified steamer was sunk with all hands, near Swansea, the other night owing to a collision with the Conard line steamer Veria, from Liverpool.

The Steamer Stanley broke the ice in Sydney harbor so completely that the people there are now convinced they could have navigation all winter long.

The winter steamers are crossing daily between Georgetown and Pictou, one leaving after the other each morning. The mail special from Georgetown reaches here generally in the vicinity of one o'clock daily, some times before.

The Allan liner Hesperian sailed from St. John, N. B., Friday afternoon for Halifax en route to Liverpool, after discharging and loading in less than twenty-three hours. She had nearly three hundred passengers.

A head on collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Canadian Northern two miles south of Lake Joseph on Saturday afternoon, caused the death of one of the trainmen and serious injury to three others.

The British steamer Wistow Hall foundered on the boilers of Bocabon, off the coast of Aberdeenshire Scotland Saturday morning last, and 83 of the crew were drowned. Only the captain and three of the crew reached the shore.

Rutherford Page, a wealthy graduate of Yale College, flying on the first day after receiving his license as an aviator, fell 150 feet in Los Angeles Cal. yesterday, at Dominguez, and was killed. The engine fell upon him, and his body was badly crushed.

A Nova Scotia paper states that of the 215,000 quintals of codfish caught by the Lunenburg fleet this season, fewer than 100,000 quintals remain in the hands of the fishermen. There is less dry fish in store at Halifax today than for many years. An average winter stock five or six years ago was about 300,000 quintals. This season something like 80,000 quintals is estimated in store.

On declaration day for the Provincial elections, in each of the three counties last week, the majorities of the Conservatives in about every case were increased from the figures published immediately after polling day. In the second district of King's county, Mr. Cox had one vote over Simpson, as the result of the votes of the different polls; but Mr. Simpson, had seven more special votes, so he was declared elected by a majority of six.

Race meets held by Associations which do not host incorporation acts of the Dominion Parliament are to be no more. The Minister of Justice will bring a Bill to amend the Criminal Code, making the holding of such meets illegal. Racing Associations hereafter will have to get authority by act of the Federal or Provincial Legislature, instead of merely obtaining letters patent. The object of the amendment is to lessen the number of gambling meets.

The press of Canada has been publishing very complimentary comments on the Report of W. T. Ritch and W. A. Dryden, Commissioners appointed to investigate the Sheep Industry of Canada. Copies of this Report can be had on application to Dr. J. C. Balfour, Live Stock Commissioner, and W. T. Ritch can be heard at Tracadie Cross on Thursday, February 1st, at 7 p. m., at Grand River, Lot 14, on Friday, February 2nd, at 7 p. m., and Georgetown on Saturday, February 3rd, at 7 p. m. It is to be hoped these meetings will be largely attended.

Hon. Martin Barrill, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, were in conference Tuesday with representatives of the various large packing establishments of Ontario and Quebec, including Wilmans Brothers Co., Toronto, and Blackall & Co., Montreal. The conference was held with the view of securing the co-operation of packers toward a more effective administration of the law for the inspection of canned and dried products. The law amended five years ago was put under general review and a satisfactory understanding was arrived at for lightening up the administration, with the assistance of the packers themselves.

A bad accident occurred at Mont Carmel a few days ago, by which a six-year old boy, a son of the late Mr. Douglas Atkin, was severely injured, and may lose his life. The boy went into the horse stable to water a horse. Carrying a tin bucket of water he in some way stumbled and fell under the horse's feet. The horse, although a quiet one, became frightened and jumped about in the stall, trampling the unfortunate boy in such a manner as to almost crush his life out. He was dragged out by a companion. A doctor was sent for, and on examination it was found that his head and body were crushed and cut terribly. He has since been in a partial stupor, and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

FARM AT AUCTION!

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of the late Angus McIntyre of Cable Head, will sell at auction, on the premises, on

Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 1912

a farm of 50 acres of land, situate at Cable Head, aforesaid, and formerly known as the "JOHN McNEILL FARM," fronting on the Gulf Shore, and bounded on the west by land now or formerly in possession of James Simonson, on the east by land now or formerly owned by Angus McDonald, and on the north by what was formerly Neil McCormack's farm. About 30 acres are clear, and there is on the balance an excellent growth of soft wood suitable for different kinds of lumber. For particulars apply to Joseph McMillan, Executor, Head St. Peter's Bay.

January 24, 1912-8t

SUPREME IN MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS!

The Care We Take to Make Them Dependable

We think we have the most wonderful value of the whole history. The other day a leading maker sent us as handsome a lot of raglans and English cut Coats as ever appeared in this country, at a price that made us joyful.

We are going to make the young men of Charlottetown joyful at last, those who want a \$20 "Chango" Overcoat at a saving of \$5.

18 sample Coats like cut \$16, \$18, \$20 and \$22 at \$5 less.

Beaver Overcoats \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50 and \$12, and other prices up to \$20. All sizes.

Melton Coats, \$9.95, 12.50, 16.50, 20.

We will save you 10c. on the dollar on the line of odd sized men's Tweed Overcoats with velvet collars. All go at half price.

50 boys raglan and chango, also velvet collar overcoats at 5, 6, 7.75, 8, 9.50 and 10.

Young men's raglan college and chango overcoats, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

Fawns, Greys, Drabs and Striped Tweeds.

Sheepskin Reefers and canvas covered Jackets for cold weather.

PATONS.

1912 Wedding Rings!

Ladies' or Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2 to \$10

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

Diamond and other set Rings in great variety

Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20

Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5

Stick Pins 25c. up to \$10

Engraving nicely done. Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75

Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75

Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00

Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35

Children " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase 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 \$500.00.

W. W. COBY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Card.

To the Electors of Charlottetown:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that I have at the solicitation of many influential citizens consented to nominate for the office of Mayor of Charlottetown.

I have always been in favor of the progress and prosperity of our City and all such progressive measures as the citizens desire and are deemed consistent with a reasonable expenditure of public money shall have my hearty support. If elected I shall do my utmost to administer this honorable trust to the advancement of the citizens. As the time is short, and especially as civic voting is now conducted by ballot I shall not be able, nor do I deem it necessary to prosecute a personal canvass.

I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to earnestly solicit your votes and influence in the approaching Mayoralty contest.

Thanking you for past favors and confidently anticipating your hearty support.

I remain Ladies and Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

CHAS. LYONS

Jan. 10 1912.

The Recall.

Georgina Pell Curtis in The Rosary Magazine.

(Continued).

"I'm going out now, Duffy, to sell my afternoon papers, and then I'll come back and see what you do about that cart. If I could find two old wheels I could make a cart, with an old box; they would give me one at the grocery."

"Do you think you could carry me on your back, Dave?"

The elder brother knit his lips close together.

"Fraid not, Duffy—you're pretty heavy, you know."

"If only father was here. He carried me about all the time, and he was strong. Oh Dave?"

"Cheer up, Duff. I'll get you out somehow. Yes, you must sing and you must see the shops for Christmas; they're just grand."

In another moment David was racing down the street to the office where he got the afternoon papers, and presently he was on Buchanan Street, pushing his way through the hurrying and jostling crowd.

"Want a paper?" he shouted.

"Want a paper? All the news that's fit to print. Want a paper?"

The boy was a favorite with a number of regular customers, while his bright face always appealed to strangers; so in half an hour his papers were all sold. Starting back along Buchanan Street, he turned aside from the crowd to gaze for a moment in the window of a toy store where there was just such a little wagon as he wanted for Duffy—the price four shillings and six pence, could plainly be seen from the window. Surely his Guardian Angel had led him there. A hand was laid on his shoulder and a sweet voice sounded in his ear.

"Why, Gine, here's our little expression. Those coarse polioem he not ought bim yet."

The boy turned, astonishment and delight in his face, to see the two ladies whose bags he had carried on the previous day. It was the younger one who had spoken. Interested in the boy, they began to question him, and in a few moments the shy but eager child had told them all about Duffy.

"And you want that cart so you can take your brother on?" the elder lady asked. She had seen the child's longing look before they had addressed him, and was putting two and two together.

"Oh, yes, Miss, but it costs an awful lot. I want to save up for it, but mother needs all I make, and father has not come back yet."

"I'm going to buy that cart, Polly. It will be quite appropriate, as it's marked 'Express' and will save my conscience about these heavy bags. Come inside, child, and you and Duffy shall have the cart for a Christmas present."

Ten minutes later the kindly ladies had hurried away to finish their shopping, after first taking down David's address and promising to come and see him the day after Christmas.

"We are staying just out of Glasgow, and only for a week," pretty Miss Polly had said, "but we will come and see you, David, and do what we can to find some better work for your mother."

David never knew how to go home with that wonderful, better. Although strong and well made it was light and not too heavy for him to lift, so he easily carried it up stairs, bursting in on the astonished and delighted Duffy, with all its red varnished splendour held in front of him, so that he himself was almost eclipsed.

"Get me my coat," said Duffy, "and my cap and mitts? Oh, Dave, Dave, to think we've really got the cart!"

It was growing dusk when two excited little boys stopped at the first house in the handsome residential part of the city near the river, and commenced their Christmas songs. From house to house they went, singing for pure joy the beautiful carols that heralded the coming of the Prince of Peace. Sitting upright in his little cart his strong little hands grasping the sides, Duffy sang merrily, and his brother standing close to him was not far behind with his own sweet, but less powerful tones, and those who saw the lovely face of the crippled child, and heard the pure liquid notes, each one so sweet and true, that rolled forth from his strong little chest and throat, were moved with divine compassion, so that when David passed his little cart, timidly ringing a door bell, in search for an alms, the money was freely given. Many an elderly man or woman hearing that beautiful voice, Duffy often sang alone, his brother joining in the chorus—would pause and dream and think of some Christmas of long ago and of some nearly forgotten episode of their own childhood—and one and all felt the hope and inspiration that the coming of the Babe of Bethlehem had brought to a sorrow and sin weary world. And one knew that during those few sweet hours tragedy had stalked near the child, and Azrael, the angel of death

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't get the most out of your food unless you eat it properly. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are indigestion, flatulence, and diarrhoea. It is a common complaint, and one that can be cured by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a powerful purgative, and it cleanses the system of all impurities. It is a blood purifier, and it restores the system to its normal state.

It is a powerful tonic, and it restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful purgative, and it cleanses the system of all impurities.

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and the spine on her face as she ran her little boat out into the sea, and above this picture their brooded the most old face of her mother, the mother who had taught her that purity was above measure and pale.

With a gesture of scorn and loathing at her own momentary weakness, Sheila MacPhail turned and fled—better physical death a thousand times.

Drawing her shawl closely around her, she almost ran through the next two streets, and now she is on a wide, handsome avenue. Suddenly, like a clarion from on high, a sound smote on her ear, a pure beautiful child's voice ringing in tones so liquid, so clear and sweet, that it seemed like an angel's song.

The song was an old-world carol of love and hope and forgiveness and the Divine Child; and so, that this child had been sent to overcome, and of a world to save.

And now another voice joins in the glad refrain, and the two beautiful soprano voices seemed to rise higher and higher in triumphant ecstasy.

Behold the love and pity of the Babe of Bethlehem, of the tiny hands stretched out to save, and still unknown to each other their song was mounting up to the Mercy Seat, to save their mother!

With hands smiting her breast Sheila MacPhail was leaning against a friendly tree, while the blessed tears rolled from her eyes. Did ever mother have such children? She saw the house door open and a little child put some money in David's well-worn little cap, and one lightning-like revelation she understood it all; afraid neither of dark or cold, they had come out to earn some money for her, the mother, to bring the Christmas warmth and brightness into their home.

"God forgive me!" said Sheila MacPhail. "How dare I leave such children; how dare I doubt the Jesus and the Blessed Mother will save my babies and me?"

She heard David's clear little voice as he turned to his brother. "I guess this is enough or tonight, Duff. We've done very well; now let's go home to mother."

"Think how pleased she'll be when she sees all we've earned. Ever so many, many pence, Dave, and one shilling and four pence. Why were you rich?"

"You're not tired, Duff, old man?"

"Not a bit. I could just stand all night and all day; especially when I know it's for mother."

In an anguish of love and tears the woman listened, then swiftly and silently she crossed the street and began to make her way home as fast as she could; she would have a fire in the stove, the kettle boiling, and fire, warmth and cheer for her children when they reached home; for herself it mattered not that she was cold, tired, almost ready to drop from physical and mental exhaustion, the divine flame of mother love had driven all aches from heart and brain.

Was it a miracle of the Christ Child that, as she reached the top of the lone stairs and opened the door of her little house, she was met by all things she had meant to have ready for her children—love, warmth, brightness? For there was Tammas, her husband, and now his arms are around her awaiting figure, he has got her in a chair and is telling her of an accident, of months when he suffered from loss of memory and could not even remember his own name or where he lived. So, she had never really deserted her, but loved her still, her Tammas, her man!

She was weeping from joy and physical weakness, and with a tender-born of love the man poured out a cup of the hot tea he had ready, and brought it to her.

"Sheila, my girl, don't cry so. We are going away from here, you and the children and I; for I've a good place, Sheila, and good wages; we will have a little cottage and a bit of garden; we'll all be happy again please God."

Love and warmth and the gentle stimulus of the tea were having their effects, and gradually the woman's nerves were calmed and her head steadied, she realized all the life yet held for her; that life she had so dearly loved.

For a quarter of an hour longer the husband and wife talked, and Tammas' brow grew dark as he heard of how his wife had to repay the devil's out of her slender wages, and of her subsequent persecution.

"I have the money here to repay the boss," he said "I never lost it; it was in my pocket when the good people I have been with found me and took me in, after my accident. Well I will go to the factory day after Christmas and make the boss sign a paper saying that the money is repaid, and righting me when he hears of the friends I have, he won't refuse, and then I'll deal with his villainous son."

"It is so wonderful," said the happy wife, "and on Tammas, listen there are our children."

Far down the stairs a little voice was scolding and Tammas MacPhail started for the door, all the father love surging up in his heart. To Duffy, able to creep but not to walk and climbing slowly up stairs on hands and knees, there came a beloved well-remembered voice, and the next then—he was caught up in the dear father's arms, carried up stairs and deposited in mother's lap, while Tammas MacPhail ran down stairs again and half-way down met and lifted up in his strong arms his little son and he, was soon laughing and all, and set down laughing and breathless by his mother's side.

When at last the happy father and

CAUGHT HEAVY COLD.

Left Throat and Lungs Very Sore.

There is no better cure for a cough-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 and effective 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. Mansfield, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I caught a heavy cold, and my throat and lungs were very sore. I had tried many remedies, but they did not help. I then bought a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking a few doses, I was cured. I can now breathe freely, and my throat and lungs are perfectly well."

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is the only medicine of this kind on the market.

Dr. Wood's is put up in a yellow wrapper, and is sold in all drug stores. Manufactured by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

motor went out to do some Christmas shopping at the stores closed.

Duffy, wide-eyed and joyous, strook his broad little chest, with a quiet gesture habitual to him when he had anything to say.

We sang for the Christ Child and for mother, Dave, and the Christ Child gave us all I've been singing for—happiness for mother, and that father would come home to his own again."—The Rosary Magazine.

"Why did you come way downtown to buy this when you could have bought it from your neighbor?"

"I've exhausted my credit with him, and if I went in there, and paid cash for something he'd think I have money and start to dun me."

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."

"A man should not seek an election to the senate with a view to making money."

"No," replied Senator Ferguson. "And on the other hand, he'll be criticised just the same if he doesn't get money with a view to getting into the senate."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

How shall I express my sentiments toward you?

S—On paper, please. There can be no chance of your wriggling out of it.—New York Mail.

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."

"Did my coming out gown will cost an even hundred."

"I once knew a girl who made her own gown at a cost of \$2 and thus won a husband."

"I don't want a two dollar husband."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"Did the minister speak feelingly of the man whose death was hastened by the lack of coal?"

Yes he spoke feelingly, but not thoughtfully. He said the man didn't feel the need of coal now."

HAD WEAK and DIZZYPSELLS COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

People all over this land now 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 physicians come entirely from the treatment of either the heart or nerves, or both, but whatever the cause Milburn'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 force up the whole system to a perfect condition.

Mrs. A. E. Merrill, Rochester, N.Y., writes: "I was troubled for some time with my heart, and was weak, dizzy spells, could not sleep, and would have to sit up the greater part of the night, and it was impossible for me to lie on my left side. At last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good, I got my sleep, and after taking it I could lie on my left side and sleep as well as before. I have never had any more of these troubles. I ever heard of any heart ailment cured by any other medicine. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct to the manufacturer, The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

Prince Edward Island Railway.

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

Table with columns for Trains Outward, Read Down, STATIONS, Trains Inward, Read Up. Lists stations like Charlottetown, Summerside, and various train times.

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

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

COAL. COAL. THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal. HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf. Peake Bros. & Co. Ch'town, July 19, 1911—5m

FIRE INSURANCE. KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement or Losses. JOHN MACRAUCHEN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. George town.

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.

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 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.

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 18, 1910—4

CONSUMPTION In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested, nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption.