

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 15

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



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

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P.E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eye-glasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each.

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

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

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

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.

What the Bishop Had to Face.

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

In an article written for the Review, some months ago, I referred to the mission work of several brave priests of this diocese. In the present article, I will deal with the work accomplished by the Most Rev. Dr. McNeil who has recently been appointed to the great Archdiocese of Vancouver.

When Bishop McNeil first came to St. George's, he found confronting him a problem which would try the soul of any man not possessed of his own indomitable determination and genius for administration. The settlement which was to be the scene of his future labors consisted of a narrow sanbar, running out into the waters of Bay St. George, upon which was built a straggling row of dwellings, inhabited for the most part by fishermen, whose ideas of life and daily habits were primitive to a marked degree. They lived as their fathers lived before them, indifferent to the niceties of civilized life and in some cases lukewarm as far as any religious feeling was concerned. How to alter the habits and ideas which "custom had made a property of easiness" with them was the great problem which confronted Bishop McNeil. He met it manfully, however, and in a few years succeeded in bringing about a marvelous change.

THE BISHOP AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

One great drawback to the spiritual and material betterment of the people was the presence on the peninsula of a large number of grog shops, conducted for the benefit of visiting men o'war and the other sailors. These had a most demoralizing effect upon the community and considerably retarded its development. The Bishop was equal to the occasion, however, and, getting together all the funds that could be collected in the diocese, he began the construction of a beautiful Cathedral on the other side of the bay. His project was laughed at by some, but results have since proved the great wisdom of this step of the Bishop's. Nearly every Catholic on Sandy Point moved across to the other side and with other secessions from near by settlements a town soon sprang up about the splendid edifice, which will ever be a memorial to the devotion of the beloved prelate.

The next step taken by the Bishop was the erection of a convent school where the children of the settlement might receive the benefits of a superior education denied them heretofore. He succeeded in bringing several nuns from Rhode Island, after much difficulty, and in a short time the school was in full swing. I can not begin to describe in this article the wonderful changes, the marvelous transformation, which this institution has wrought among the people of St. George's. To-day instead of the old time air of indifference, the people of the settlement wear an aspect that speaks of happiness and spiritual upliftment.

All these changes were wrought without great personal suffering. I have it on the most unquestionable authority, that Bishop McNeil very many times suffered from lack of food because the wherewithal to purchase it was not at hand. He had no private fortune, and the meagre sums collected in a poor diocese went to pay for the projects he had in hand.

The hardships endured by Bishop McNeil during the long winter months were sufficient to undermine the constitution of the strongest man. Only last winter while crossing the ice from Sandy Point he fell into an ice-hole and was rescued only after a long period spent in the chilly waters. Ask a native of Bay St. George, Protestant or Catholic, what his opinion of the Archbishop elect is. He will immediately grow enthusiastic and punctuate his speech with expressions that are tokens of love and esteem. He will tell you of his great regret that St. George's is soon to lose its beloved Bishop; but, at the same time, he will manifest great pride in the promotion of the prelate.

Never was a worthier man selected to fill such a high office than Bishop McNeil. He had spent in our service the splendid, golden years of his manhood. He has toiled for us, uncomplainingly, through misfortune and sorrow. We shall miss the gentle, lovable Christian gentleman who never yet was known to let a harsh word fall from his lips no matter how great the provocation. We give him to the great and growing West, with the same feeling that a mother has when she lets her first-born break the homelie, to fight for Christ in a far-off land.

W. M. DOOLEY, St. George's, Nfld.

Theory vs. Fact.

Some time last year, Dr. Bode, Director of the Museum of Berlin, bought a wax bust. He said it represented Flora and was the work of Leonardo da Vinci. While he was still congratulating himself on the treasure he had acquired, an Englishman named Cooksey wrote to the London Times that the bust was not da Vinci's but had been made by an English sculptor, R. C. Lucas, who has been dead not quite thirty years. The art-world was amazed at the presumption of a Southampton auctioneer who had dared to contradict a connoisseur famous for his correctness of judgment. Had it been the more auctioneer against the critic the amazement would have been most justifiable, but it was the auctioneer knowing the facts against the critic with a theory only, something very different. Mr. Cooksey had known the Lucases for years. He knew the history of the bust and was able to demolish the history of it. Dr. Bode had received, which, though it fitted in with the da Vinci theory, happened to be untrue. Dr. Bode was mortified to admit his error, which his hitherto singularly successful career made only the more painful. The Emperor ennobled him, to show that however this dispute might turn out he had not lost confidence in his servant. The bust was more carefully examined and was found to be built up round a core of modern Manchester cottons. Still Von Bode and his partisans would not yield. These cottons, said they, had been introduced by some one employed to repair the bust. The wax was then analyzed and found to contain spermaceti, which Cooksey's supporters assert was not known until the year 1700. Straight way one rushes to defend Von Bode with a quotation from Shakespeare: "And telling me the sovereign's thing on earth."

Was spermaceti for an inward bruise? He might have added that the Oxford Dictionary quotes the Customs Register of 1545 as recording the duty on "spermaceti" iii s. iii d. apound.

Spermaceti comes from the sperm whales of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the tropical and subtropical Atlantic. Vasco da Gama returned from doubling the Cape of Good Hope in 1499; da Vinci did not die till twenty years later.

Moreover, stray sperm whales blunder occasionally into the North Atlantic and dead ones come ashore from time to time on the coasts of Europe. It is, therefore, intrinsically possible that da Vinci knew spermaceti and mixed it with wax for modelling, though one must confess this is not very probable. What Dr. Puckas, who made the analysis, dwells on, is that the material of the bust is of wax, lac and spermaceti, mixed in exactly the same proportions that Lucas used in his works certainly his; a fact that seems to establish thoroughly Mr. Cooksey's case.

All this is very interesting. It is probable, also. Science, so-called, is full of theories which we do not altogether accept. The men of science clamor and their followers join the chorus: "Who are these that dare challenge the deductions of science?" We answer, like St. Paul: You are wise; we are fools. You are the Von Bodes; we are the Cookseys. You spin the theories; we have the facts.—America.

Schools & Schoolchildren

The kindergarten, its enthusiastic advocates were, was to be of great help in bringing about the early development of the child and the storing it with information easily acquired, and the making of the road to education pleasant. Most pleasant roads run downwards, and apparently that of the kindergarten is no exception to this rule. An accepted authority in the matter wrote lately: "It is said that a recent census in New York, which for some inexplicable reason is withheld from publication, shows that children who have been to kindergarten are overranked at the end of the school period by those who have not been." The public could have learned this from many practical teachers a good while ago. Almost any experienced teacher is ready to state that it takes at least one year after the kindergarten to make children, used to its easy-going methods, understand that they do not come to school to be amused, but to do some work for themselves. Hence, children directly from the streets are, as a rule, much more satisfactory pupils.

We learn from the same authority that "a comprehensive British census, made in Dundee, Glasgow and Edinburgh, showed that child-

ren who entered school a year later than the legal age graduated in advance of those who entered earlier." Professor Cattell, of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, in reviewing our educational methods two years ago declared that children between six and eight now acquire, with a good deal of trouble to themselves and their teachers, a certain amount of information that they would acquire with very little trouble if we waited until they were a year or two older and did not attempt to hurry their intellectual development. This question of the pushing of young children is rendered all the more interesting by the facts that have been gathered by Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, who, working under the Sage Foundation, has recently published a valuable educational study with the title "Laggards in Our Schools." He confirms, what has been noted very frequently in certain cities, that a large percentage of our school children are above the normal age for the grade in which they are. Mr. Ayres has looked into the schools of twenty-five cities and finds in none the average child doing its eight grades in eight years. In most places it required ten years, in Erie, Pa., twelve and a half years. Pushing children intellectually is not likely to have good results.—America.

We have taken occasion from time to time to call attention to the work of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this and other cities. The last St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly is of special interest, since it contains in addition to full accounts of the Golden Jubilee of the Society in New Orleans and of the annual meeting of the New York Society most interesting reports from other centres, and also of general charity work in which, though not under its own auspices, the Society is interested. We read it of the summer outings given last year to 1,103 children by the Philadelphia Society, and the work both general and particular of the New York Conference which we have already described. The reports by the probation officers of their successful efforts on behalf of paroled prisoners, of minors especially, are particularly gratifying, as also are those of the visiting committees in the public institutions of the city. These committees are most faithful in their charitable work devoting their Sundays to visiting the hospitals, the prisons and the Islands, teaching Sunday-school and looking after the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick and the prisoners. We cannot commend too earnestly this noble organization. Its work is Christian and super-natural and therefore of the highest efficiency.—America.

The Borstal Association for the reformation of young criminals in England reports that during the last official year, 265 youths between sixteen and twenty-one years of age were subjected to its reformatory discipline. Of these, 157 are known to be doing well, 18 have been lost sight of, 29 are in a reformatory, 41 have been convicted and 17 are still under discipline. It aims at correcting faults which arise from bad homes, street-corner loafing and other, neglect. The success of its methods has been so marked that Parliament has given discretionary powers to judges by which they may commit to a Borstal Institution instead of to penal servitude young offenders who have been convicted on indictment. It handles young criminals and not boys guilty merely of petty misdemeanors.—America.

St. Francis Xavier's Summer School.—The second annual session of the Summer School will open at Antigonish on Wednesday, July 13th and will continue for five full weeks. The work to be done will include chemistry, physics, botany and nature work, Latin, English, French and Mathematics. A popular feature of the session will be a course in shorthand and typewriting, which will enable teachers to qualify themselves for giving instruction in these subjects. There will also be a military instructor, who will give a complete course in physical training. The evening lectures will be a strong feature of the occasion, the services of a number of eminent men having been already secured.—Casket.

The process for the canonization of Mother Theodore Guerin, who founded the American branch of the Sisters of Providence, in Indiana, in October, 1849, has begun. She died fifty years ago.

"The principles of true politics," said Burke, "are those of morality enlarged, and I neither now do, nor ever will, admit of any other."

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxative Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 cents a box or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Yes," remarked the man in the long overcoat, "I have always found old horses lucky."

"Lucky!" groaned the automobile owner. "Would you call them lucky when we motorists run over them and the nails puncture our tires?"

"I certainly would, sir."

"Then, sir, you must be an idiot."

"Oh, no, my friend, I am merely a tire manufacturer."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"I feel sorry for Squinchy."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Chronic insomnia."

"So do I feel sorry for him, if he's as disagreeable a company for himself at night as he is for other people in the day time."

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"There's one thing we will have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said Senator Sorghum.

"What is that?"

"We'll have to quit talking about the wisdom of the plain people."

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

"I feel some concern about my son."

Gotham—"You mean the one in college?"

"Yes, you see, they are talking of abolishing football."

"Oh, is he a football player?"

"No; but he's studying to be a surgeon."

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

A moderately fond father discovered his young hopeful reading a dime novel.

"Unhand me, villain," the detected boy thundered, "or there will be bloodshed!"

"No," said the father grimly, tightening his hold on his son's collar. "Not bloodshed—woodshed."

Minard's Lipiment cures Neuralgia.

"Are you willing to join us and become a vegetarian?"

"Yes," said the philosopher, "if you are willing to concede that all flesh is grass."

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman losing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down, I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25. Send 50 cents direct on receipt to T. Milburn Co., Limited.

THE HERALD

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SESSIONAL NOTES.

On Monday April 4th, consideration of supply was resumed in committee. When the estimates for the Public Works department were taken up, Mr. Mathieson said we had never received any explanation from the Commissioner of Public Works, why he pays out large sums of money, without competition and irregular in every way. In the Georgetown district this was done by an official of the department who has been openly proven to have given under oath information that was not true. This official, Mr. Lavers spent \$600, for political purposes; for buying votes. This is in addition to the irregular proceedings of the commissioner in the matter of C. B. Clay while he was a candidate on the Government side, for the Legislature. Why was all this money spent without public competition? Throughout the length and breadth of the Georgetown district, he (Mr. M.) and his colleague found this expenditure for political purposes openly going on. The commissioner squirmed and hedged and gave as little information as possible. The Commissioner, said Mr. Mathieson, seemed determined to give information concerning his unlawful acts. There was no urgency; no reason why this money should be spent without competition. A large portion of this money was paid for cutting down bushes; ten dollars to this one and ten dollars to that one. The men engaged in cutting down these bushes told Mr. Mathieson and his colleague, Mr. McDonald, that they had been engaged at this work by the officials of the Government, when a hard and fast bargain was made, with the distinct understanding that they should vote for the Government candidates.

Mr. Wyatt called attention to the Commissioner's statement that the public service required the expenditure. He (Mr. Wyatt) had in his hands a return brought down by the Commissioner, and there was nothing there to show there was any urgency. The most of the money was paid for cutting down bushes and repairing culverts. Mr. Wyatt here read a long list of names of persons who got sums ranging from \$2. to \$20. for cutting down bushes. There was nothing in this return to show there was the slightest urgency. For his own reputation, the Commissioner should make some explanation of the expenditure of this money in this way. It was very evident, said Mr. Mathieson, that the Commissioner had no explanation to make. Therefore, all that could be done was to leave him to the Government members and to the country. "He would like to get some information about a right of way for a road near Sturgeon, which had been bought eleven years ago. The road has not been opened and is never heard of except when it is revived for political purposes on the eve of an election.

Mr. McLean would like to know in how many districts in the Province \$600 are spent outside of the expenditure for bridges. Mr. Arsenault spoke along the same lines.

Mathieson wanted to know if the Commissioner of Public Works was anxious to offer an investigation such as he granted last session. It will be remembered that last session, Mr. Lavers had made sworn statements before him. Mr. J. A. McDonald, member for Cardigan, when this statement was made in the House by the Commissioner of Public Works as the sworn statement of Mr. Lavers said the statement was false. Later Mr. McDonald wrote a letter to the public press stating with all the publicity possible that the sworn statement of Lavers was false. Yet this man is continued in the public service. The commissioner of Public Works seems simply to throw open the public treasury and let the money be dragged out.

Mr. McKinnon was surprised to discover that the road at Sturgeon had not been opened. The reports of the Commissioner stated that all roads for which rights of way had been purchased had been opened. Discussion on the item was continued by Mr. Prowse, Mr. Mathieson and the Leader of the Government. On the item for ferries, an amount of upwards of \$500 was charged on account of repairs to the steamer Hillsboro over two years ago. This created a lively discussion, inasmuch as it was a very extraordinary condition of things to be called upon to provide for expenditures supposed to have been made over two years ago. Mr. Dobie pleaded for better treatment and improved service on Ellis River Ferry. He considered it very unfair that the people of that section should be obliged to put up with such inadequate accommodation. Mr. Arsenault eulogized the complaints made by Mr. Dobie. Prince County, paid more in taxes than either of the other counties, and received less. Mr. A. J. McDonald, considered it was time tolls should be abolished on Ellis River and other ferries. Mr. Mathieson considered an explanation should be given by the Commissioner of Public Works regarding Cardigan ferry. At the time the present Government came into power piers were ready on both sides for a steam ferry. In consequence of neglect the wharves have broken down and departed, and the ferry boats have disappeared. The accommodation is most wretched. Mr. J. A. McDonald said he understood the ferryman at this place had offered to put a gasoline engine in his boat and make daily trips to Georgetown, if the Government would pay him \$500. There was \$500 in the estimates for this service and Mr. Mathieson wanted to know if any arrangement had been entered into. The Commissioner of Public Works said that a delegation had waited on the Government; but no bargain had been made. Mr. Mathieson asked Mr. Cummiskey who comprised the delegation; but the Commissioner refused to answer. Mr. Mathieson said he felt satisfied the Commissioner had invented this delegation. It was an outrage that such an important ferry as this should be kept in this scandalous condition.

In answer to Mr. Mathieson, the Leader of the Government said it was the policy of the Government to have the Federal Government if possible take over the Southport wharf. Mr. Dobie wanted to know what consideration the Government intended to give to Lot 16 Wharf. This was a most important place and something should be done. Mr. Arsenault spoke along the same lines.

When the Premier at the evening sitting moved that the House go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Wyatt took up the matter of paying second class salaries to teachers holding only third class licenses, and pointed out that this was a misappropriation of public money. It had been said that the Board of Education had done this; but said he, the Board of Education had no authority to break the law. In addition to this it was said that persons had obtained licenses, who had not qualified at all. If this is true, all information bearing on the subject should be brought before the House. He concluded his remarks by moving, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, an amendment that a special committee be appointed to investigate this matter and other alleged irregularities in the education department, with power to examine witnesses under oath.

The Leader of the Government said that he was instructed that no persons had received licenses who had not qualified. It was true that several were given permits to teach for a year. This is permissible under the regulations. One of the two men, of the seven teachers paid second class pay, although holding only third class licenses, taught for two years. All those who obtain these permits to teach, receive only \$80 a year.

Mr. Mathieson said that we had ample evidence that the practice of paying second class salaries to teachers holding only third class licenses had been going on for some time. The Superintendent of Education should not be held responsible for any conduct of this kind. The Government are above the Board of Education and control it; therefore the Government must be held responsible for every action of the Board. Surely it was deplorable that our educational system had been so prostituted that it was necessary to take advantage of these permits. It is a sorry plight surely. Abundance of evidence was at hand to establish the existence of the scheme of paying to teachers salaries to which they are not entitled. Mr. James Kennedy read a list of names of teachers who were receiving salaries different from that which their licenses called for. Some of these salaries were higher and some lower than those which should attach to their licenses.

Mr. Kennedy asked if those members on the Government side, who made the plea that many of these teachers found it very difficult to get through college and to whom higher salaries were given than their licenses entitled them to, would be willing to grant this favor to all others who might make a similar request, otherwise they are in favor of partiality and injustice.

Mr. McLean said it was quite plain the members on the Government side were learning quite a lot. When this question came up a few evenings ago, the Government would give no information; tonight they were willing to give a lot of information. They gave so much information that they contradicted themselves. Was it a just or generous thing to give a higher salary than the license called for to young teachers from the Prince of Wales College, and at the same time pay only a third class salary to an old first class teacher simply because he was teaching in a primary school? Mr. Arsenault pointed out

that the Leader of the Government admitted the thing was wrong; other members on that side say it is all right and they are willing to take the responsibility, and still others say the Superintendent is responsible. This was the medley of opinion presented by the Government. In any case the proceeding was wrong and illegal and if a committee of investigation should be granted the evil and injustice of this proceeding would be shown up. The amendment was put and declared lost on a division of 14 to 12.

The House then went into committee of supply. On the question of wharves, Mr. Delaney called attention to Herd's Point Wharf. He pointed out that this was a very important wharf and much business was done there. He hoped this "wharf would be overlooked." Mr. James Kennedy, asked to whom this wharf belonged and was told it belonged to the Local Government. How then, he asked could individuals undertake to poll council votes on this property. This had been done, Captain Read had voted on it and another Read had voted for Captain Read on this property. In any event the property is not worth more than \$150. Mr. Prowse said the wharves all over the Province were going to wreck and ruin, and rapidly going to keep company with the bad roads. The item for packets elicited some sharp sparring between the members of the Opposition and the Government.

On the item of \$30,000 for roads, discussion arose. Mr. James Kennedy pleaded for the opening of a road at Norborough. This road is very much needed and would relieve one man from the necessity of travelling five miles uselessly. This man was a strong supporter of the Government and had opposed Mr. Kennedy and was promised this road; but nothing had been done since then. Mr. Delaney strongly supported the opening of this road. The opening of it would be of very much importance to supporters of the Government.

Mr. McLean wanted to know what the Commissioner of Public Works intended to do in the case of the road from Fairfield to the starch factory at the Baltic. The Commissioner said the damages for rights of way were considerably more than the Government were willing to pay; but the matter would be considered during recess. The discussion on roads was continued by Messrs. Arsenault, Prowse, Cummiskey and Dobie. The matter of 56 chains of land purchased from Hon. Peter McNutt for \$555 for a road of very little use to anyone except Mr. McNutt and another man, came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of Mr. Mathieson and others. This land was bought on the eve of the last election, and Mr. McNutt was at the time a member of the Government. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that this was done by private contract on the eve of the election, and a member of the Government was the beneficiary. There was no petition for the road. Mr. Arsenault, Mr. Kennedy and other members of the Opposition strongly criticised this transaction. The road terminates at Mr. McNutt's lobster factory on the shore. The whole transaction seems to have been in the nature of a sop to Mr. McNutt.

Tuesday forenoon several bills were read a third time and passed—some others on the order paper were advanced a stage. The land assessment act was then read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Mathieson said that a perusal of the bill went a long way to show the similarity between it and the tax act of 1877, commonly designated the "Davies Tax Curse." The bill was long, had much machinery and was well calculated to become oppressive. Any farmer who considered his property over valued could appeal to the County Court. Here he would be met by the Government with all their machinery and their witnesses, and the farmer would have a poor chance, and even if he won his case in court would have large expenses. There was no reason, he said, for the assertion that the lands of this Province were undervalued. Taking into consideration the total number of acres of land, the average taxation that has been collected for the past sixteen years indicates that our farm lands show a

valuation of \$16,000,000. If this act goes into force, and the land taxes increase \$20,000, as the Premier anticipates it would increase the land values by \$10,000,000, bringing it up to the \$26,000,000. There was no reason to suppose that our farmers have undervalued their land. About \$33,000 a year, on an average, have been collected from the farmers, and last year under extra pressure, \$35,000 were collected. Why is the income tax not pushed and collections made from wealthy men who pay little or nothing? Why are not the lists of income tax payers published?

Mr. Mathieson, referring to the statement of the Premier that he had gained evidence from the Registry office that farmers were undervaluing their land said the Government had been derelict in their duty not looking after those who were depriving the public coffers of a large amount of taxation. The Premier, he said, had acted arbitrarily in refusing to permit the copying of the lists of income tax payers. If that information were known to the public, it would be a strong lever towards bringing about a correct knowledge of the status of the income tax. He controverted the Premier's statement that farmers are paying heavy land tax in the Province of Alberta. The only Provinces paying a direct land tax into the Provincial treasury are Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

Mr. McLean considered it a remarkable condition of things that the number of income tax payers in this Province is only 1,419. He considered that if these lists were known to the public generally, the amount from income, he felt sure, would be very much increased.

After recess Mr. McLean resumed his speech on the assessment bill. He would like to see the income and land tax put on the same footing as to publicity. In that case the income tax list could be revised and corrected from information furnished by those who know. Mr. McKinnon continued the debate. He pointed out that, had the Government done their duty, they need not bring in this bill. All the machinery necessary for valuing and collecting the land taxes are in the old bill. Why does not the Government pay as much attention to the income tax as to the tax on farm lands? Under the old act provision was made for compelling unwilling farmers to pay. Under the new act the honest farmer who makes a fair statement of valuation is coerced. That is all the difference between the two acts. Why do the Government show such anxiety to take the last cent from the farmer, while they do nothing towards making the rich man pay his income tax?

Mr. Mathieson said Hon. Mr. Richards had confessed he had learned that many inequalities had existed regarding valuation; but that Hon. gentleman had failed to put the law in force and enforce the penalties under the old act. It looked as if he had not studied the act. The statute provided all the remedies necessary; but the Government has not put the machinery in force. According to the statement of the Premier \$20,000 additional taxes were expected to be raised under the new act. Are the Government going to apply these \$20,000 to increase the teachers salaries? The system of going to the County Courts is much admired by members of the Government. Why not, therefore, employ the County Courts to enforce the collection of the income tax? Why are those liable to pay income tax so hedged round with so many safeguards?

Mr. Dobie, referring to the ramblings of Mr. Laird, said the chairman should exercise his control of the committee by preserving some semblance of order among the speakers. He considered that if the Government had properly spent all the money collected under the present tax act, they would not now require to increase the taxes on the farmers. Why are the income taxes not sharply collected? There was much loss of money and much injustice in consequence of these delinquencies in collecting the income tax.

Mr. Prowse did not wonder that the Government found it necessary to make a show of justifying the act under consideration. The Government are respecting to-day the fruit of what they sowed sixteen years ago. Why did not

the Government collect the income tax? Why were so many allowed to escape paying any income tax? The Government, with the necessary machinery in their hands, have utterly failed to live up to the tax act now on the statute book. Had our claims been properly pressed the Government would not now be in the throes of despair.

Mr. Mathieson said we hear much from the Government side about adopting a fair attitude. Yes, but let the bill speak out in honest terms. It should be called a bill to increase the taxation on our farmers. The Government had told us the increased \$70,000 of subsidy would prevent future deficits. The Leader of the Opposition told us that nothing of the kind would happen. This has come to pass. What wonderful things the anticipated additional \$20,000 taxation are expected to do. The Premier says nothing will be obtained from the act this year; consequently there is no prospect of meeting the \$38,000 deficit already admitted by the Premier. Then again, it leaks out from some Government members that the \$20,000 additional taxation is to increase the teachers salaries. What a wonderful \$20,000 this is to be sure!

Mr. Delaney expressed himself as unalterably opposed to this bill. It was certainly most unfair to go to the farmers now, at the end of nineteen years of squandering and mismanagement. Had the Government come anywhere near keeping their promises to make revenue and expenditure meet, there would be no need to have this bill passed. As to the income tax he had to say that in his vicinity there were men who did more business than he did; but they got off scot free. It is true they were Liberals. He did not know whether or not this was the reason, but it had a very bad look.

Mr. James Kennedy said that members of the Government kept saying this bill was not for the purpose of increasing taxation. More money was to be obtained by means of the act in the shape of land tax. What did that mean if not an increase of taxation. The farmers are now paying in land tax and road tax to the extent of \$50,000. At the same time wealthy men are allowed to go free from the payment of income taxes. Members of the Opposition refused to give information as to the purpose of the act, whether it was fair or just? Many friends of the Government, with large incomes, are allowed to escape income tax. Why was that?

The debate was continued by Mr. Mathieson who showed that our claim, under the fishery award was unquestionable. All the Liberal Premier of this Province have previously held out to the people that they were pressing this claim and that we could not fail to obtain it. Now, of a sudden the Leader of the Government and his followers say this claim is no good. Mr. Mathieson quoted the strongest arguments to show that no Province in the Dominion had such a valid claim against Canada. Let the members of the Government side take an honest and serious view of the question of our claims; let them study what Manitoba has done in the matter of claims and they will understand what we want! secure if we want about it in earnest; because we have claims so much stronger. When members of the Legislature and its Leader stand up in their place in the House and say we have no claim and sneer at any advocacy of our claims, what hope of success can we have? Progress was reported at six o'clock.

During the evening sitting the committee stage of the land assessment bill was resumed. Several clauses were discussed by the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. Dobie and others. The bill was reported without amendment. The bill amending the Chancery Act was then passed through committee and reported and the House adjourned 11.50.

Before entering on the orders of the day Wednesday Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government if anything had been concluded regarding the securing of the new and cheaper school books from Ontario. He called attention to a report of a teacher's convention held in Ontario recently, where, at much exception was taken to some of the series of school books recently introduced there. The Premier said that no conclusion had yet been arrived at in the matter of introducing these books.

A message was read from the Lieut. Governor transmitting estimates for the public service from the end of the present fiscal year, Sept. 30th next, up to the granting of supply next session of the Legislature.

Before further considering supply in committee, Mr. Mathieson pressed the matter of the publication of the lists of income tax payers. As the Government had thus far refused to make public such lists, he considered that at least lists should be furnished to members of the House. He strongly emphasized this point. He considered it was right this should not be refused under any consideration. Mr. McLean followed on the same lines. Mr.

Mathieson pointed out in the most emphatic terms that the right existed for members of the House to go to the Provincial Secretary's office and view these lists and make copies of such lists. That being granted, the Premier should permit that lists might be made by a clerk employed by any member, for convenience sake. After some further discussion on by Mr. McLean, Mr. Cummiskey and Mr. Palmer, the Leader of the Government took up the matter. He did not consider that the names of those who paid should be published, and as to the making public the names of those who had failed to pay he had not much objection; but he did not think it should be done until notice of such anticipated publication had been served on the persons whose names were slated for publication. Mr. Wyatt said that this matter, as is well known, had given rise to much comment and much complaint. One reason of this was that all are not treated alike. One is found to pay, and another, equally or better able to pay, is allowed to go free, and so on. For these and other reasons he considered it would be a good remedy to have publication in the matter. Mr. McKinnon could see no objection to the publication of the names in question. He could see no reason why those liable to pay income tax should be treated differently from the manner in which it is proposed to treat tax-payers under the new land tax act. After some more remarks by the Leader of the Opposition and others the matter dropped and the House went into committee. (The Premier gave permission to members to copy the lists.)

On the item for ferries considerable discussion took place on some accounts paid to A. Kennedy & Co. This account over \$500, was contracted during 1907 and 1908. Since then several accounts had been paid to this firm; yet this account appeared not to have been paid and was brought in now. These accounts should have been published in last year's public accounts. Mr. James Kennedy read these accounts and showed what exorbitant prices had been charged for the articles enumerated. He aimed at the contract obtained by Captain Read, a member of the Government, to procure seat coats for the western Provinces. Through the assistance of the Provincial Government as he (Mr. K.) believed in securing this contract on such advantageous conditions. Captain Read said he was able to make \$14,000 on this contract.

After Mr. Cummiskey had undertaken to explain the prices named in the account, Mr. James Kennedy again took the floor and reiterated his statement that the prices under consideration were excessive. He held the Commissioner had misled the House in this matter. He evidently did not understand anything about this business. Mr. Wyatt continued the discussion. He drew from the Commissioner of Public Works that goods were obtained from a store without any written requisition. Bills were paid when they came in, without question. Mr. McLean considered it a loose way of carrying on the business under review. The Commissioner said the smaller shops was the cheaper; but Mr. McLean showed him he was quite off his base, the larger sizes are the cheaper. Other prices, stated by the Commissioner were equally incorrect. Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the name of Captain McDougall was improperly attached to some of the bills.—The name was written quite differently in two different cases, evidently in different handwriting. The bills were not certified for the most part. As to the prices, Mr. Mathieson showed that Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McLean and Mr. Cox all stated the prices were excessive. These men are all authorities, they have had long experience in handling such goods. What was the sense of holding back for three years bills

of this nature and of this extent? After some more discussion the item passed.

The committee stage of the Public Roads Act was continued during the evening sitting. The bill was reported with some amendments. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole to take further consideration of the bill to incorporate the town of Souris. The bill was reported agreed to with some amendments.

After some matters of routine on Thursday forenoon, the appropriation bill was introduced by the Premier and put through all its stages. Mr. Prowse moved a resolution requesting the Government to take such action as may bring about an improvement in the train arrangements on the Murray Harbor Branch Railway. The time table, now introduced, does not provide a daily express train, and the resolution of Mr. Prowse asked for this accommodation. The resolution was seconded by Mr. McKinnon, and supported by the Premier and unanimously passed.

Mr. Mathieson introduced a resolution for the relief of Walter Lowe in connection with losses sustained by him in the matter of his contract to erect an addition to the Isaac Asylum. The resolution was first adopted for arbitration. Mr. Mathieson backed up his resolution by a strong speech. He emphasized the fact that Mr. Lowe was prepared to give security for costs. Mr. Prowse was an opportunity of having his case properly heard. Surely it would be cruel to deny him an opportunity of proving his case. The resolution was opposed by Hon. L. McDonald, the Premier and Mr. Cox. Mr. James Kennedy supported the resolution as fair and just. Mr. Wyatt supported the resolution in a reasonable speech. Mr. Palmer spoke against the resolution in a reasonable and moderate speech. Mr. McKinnon considered the case before the House was quite plain, and so no one could deny the justice of Mr. Lowe's application for arbitration. After Hon. Mr. Hughes had spoken against the resolution, Mr. Mathieson rose to close the debate, the Premier and the Commissioner of Public Works attempted to rule him out of order; but Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Mathieson was in order. He expressed his great surprise at the remarks of Mr. Hughes who was one of the committee of the members of the House that had unanimously recommended that this case be referred to arbitration. He pointed out that no one knew better than the Premier that whenever anyone wishes to bring action against the Dominion, all that was necessary was to apply for a petition of right and immediately a fiat is issued. But our Local Government refuses these fundamental principles of justice. He wanted to know from Mr. Palmer, who had been a Stipendiary Magistrate, if he ever pronounced judgment on hearsay evidence or gossip. That was just the course the Premier, Mr. Palmer and other Government members and supporters were pursuing against the question under consideration. Mr. Mathieson read the report of Mr. McLay, which recommended numerous changes and improvements in the architect's plans. After Mr. Mathieson closed a strong arraignment of the Government for their conduct in this matter the division was taken when the motion was defeated on party lines, 12 to 10.

Mr. McKinnon moved his resolution in favor of ballot voting in Provincial elections. He backed up his motion by a brief, vigorous speech. The motion was seconded by Mr. McNeill. Mr. Mathieson speaking to the motion gave a brief history of the ballot act formerly enacted here. The act was passed by the Owen Government in 1876, and published. Then after.

(Continued on third page.)

MODERN BUILDING PLANT! The undersigned intends to establish at MONTAGUE BRIDGE Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture From Concrete Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of Concrete Building Stone, Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a Builders' Supply Store Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies. CHARLES LUND, 48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910—4j

The Market Prices. Table listing various commodities such as Butter, Eggs, Flour, and their respective prices.

(Continued from second page.) LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. St. Dunstan's 'Red and White' received. Review later.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. Near Ostend, Belgium yesterday, an unknown steamer ran down and sank a pilot boat. Nine men were drowned.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. It is stated that clouds of volcanic dust from the eruption of Mount Etna, blown over the Atlantic, are floating over West Indian waters.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1892, and made between Patrick Mundy, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Shropshire, of the one part, and Mary A. Feardon, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Shropshire, widow, of the other part.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. We would like to remind subscribers several years in arrears, that we are endeavoring to make a living by conducting a legitimate business, and not publishing a paper merely for amusement. They ignore all reasonable requests for payment of the small amounts of the annual subscriptions.

Mr. McLean moved a resolution condemning the Government for not taking action in the matter of pressing our claims against the Dominion. He showed that the Federal taxation had enormously increased, the revenue of Canada this year being upwards of \$100,000,000.

The business section of Middletown, an important manufacturing town of ten thousand inhabitants, situated near Harrisburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire and seventy-five buildings were burned at a loss of over half a million dollars.

The late Bishop Cameron was at the time of his death, the oldest bishop in America, and was the oldest student of Propaganda College.

Mortgage Sale. There will be sold at public Auction in front of the Court House in Summerside, on Monday, the 22nd day of May next, A. D. 1910, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, under the power of sale in a mortgage dated the 6th day of February, A. D. 1890, made between Robert W. McDonald and Robert H. McDonald, of the one part, and Dorothea Lefursey and J. Ephraim Lefursey, of the other part.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the FIFTH day of MAY, A. D. 1910, at twelve o'clock noon: All that tract, piece or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate lying and being on Lot thirty-one aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake on the north-east corner of the South Wilshire Road at a distance of thirty-eight chains nine links northwesterly from the south-west angle of eighty acres of land selected by John Douce as part of five hundred acres specifically devised to him by the late William Douce, and running thence by the magnetic meridian of the year 1784 north thirty-seven degrees five minutes east forty-six chains ninety-three links, or to the rear line of farms fronting on the North Wilshire Road; thence along the said rear line north fifty-three degrees west nine chains five links; thence south thirty-seven degrees five minutes west to the road aforesaid; and thence along the same south-easterly nine chains five links to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres two rods, a little more or less.

Mr. A. J. McDonald pointed out that this was the most important resolution we could have brought before the Legislature. We had a number of well established and extensive claims against the Federal authorities. Nothing should be left untried in the matter of pushing these various claims. He seconded the resolution.

According to information at Ottawa from the British Admiralty the 'Rainbow' and 'Niobe', cruisers, the nucleus of the Canadian Navy, will arrive in Canada about the end of June. The 'Niobe' will be stationed at Halifax, and the 'Rainbow' at Victoria.

Death of Bishop Cameron. Right Rev. John Cameron Bishop of Antigonish, died at his home, rather suddenly, on Wednesday evening last. He had not been in his usual health for a few days previously; but no one suspected that his end was so near. He had been around on Wednesday but in the evening a sudden change came about and he never set in. The last sacraments were administered and about half-past ten o'clock he calmly breathed his last. His Lordship was in his 85th year at the time of his death, having been born at South River Antigonish on Feb. 16th, 1828.

Mortgage Sale. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, number 60 Great George Street, Charlottetown. Dated this eleventh day of April, A. D. 1910. JAMES H. REDDIN, Assignee of Mortgage. April 13, 1910—51

MARITIME EXPRESS. VIA Intercolonial Railway. THE TRAIN BETWEEN Halifax and Montreal.

Mr. Matheson said the Premier should be complimented on the speech he had just made in favor of the Dominion Government. In this and all other speeches on this question the Premier belittled our five minutes' speech in our way to this matter. He contended that the people had taken the advocacy of this question quite seriously and when they find they have been deceived by the Premier and his friends they are very likely to make their ideas felt at the ballot box.

The first report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics was presented on Friday to the N. S. Legislature. The birth during the year numbered 12,332, or 22.4 for each thousand of the population. The deaths were 6,959 or fourteen per thousand. Tuberculars headed the list of deaths, claiming thirteen per cent, of the total.

Death of Bishop Cameron. He was ordained in 1853 and returned home in September of the following year. Shortly after his return he was placed at the head of the new College at Arichat. In 1855 the college was transferred to Antigonish and the Rev. Dr. Cameron was his first President there. In addition to the Rectorship of the College he was appointed in his pastorate in charge of the parish of Antigonish. This was the starting of the now famous St. Francis Xavier University. In 1863 he was transferred to the pastoral charges of the Church at Arichat. In 1870 he was called to Rome and consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Antigonish. In 1877 he was appointed administrator of the diocese continuing to live at Arichat, but in 1880 he transferred his residence to Antigonish. He has had a very distinguished career, and few clergymen in America have been more respected and revered. He leaves his diocese in a flourishing condition, well equipped with churches and institutions of learning. His funeral takes place at Antigonish today. On Monday Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G. Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. Father Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College and Rev. Dr. Corran Rev. J. C. McLellan and Rev. J. J. McDonald left for Antigonish and Rev. R. B. McDonald, left on Tuesday to be in attendance at the funeral. R. I. P.

Amherst Boots. Price \$2.50. 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.

McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Leader of the Government moved a resolution stating the principle that the representation of a Province in the House of Commons should not in any case be reduced below the number with which it entered the union. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Matheson, Leader of the Opposition, and passed unanimously.

Of the Sixty million dollars which constitutes the Customs duties collected in Canada during the fiscal year, the port of Montreal will contribute \$18,315,000, being the largest item in the aggregate. Toronto will follow with \$12,600,000. Other large contributors will be Winnipeg \$7,060,000 and Vancouver \$4,000,000. The latter port now collects an aggregate exceeding the total of Quebec, St. John and Halifax, clearly showing the development of Pacific trade and the growing demands occasioned by the filling of the West.

DIED. SULLIVAN—In this city on the 8th inst. after twenty-four hours illness Captain Andrew Sullivan of H. M. Customs, aged 72 years. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon the 10th, and was very largely attended. The B. I. S. and Knights of Columbus, of which deceased was a member, taking out in force. He leaves to mourn a widow and two sons, James M. at Calgary and Dr. John at Storie. May his soul rest in peace.

Grand Trunk Railway System. Low Fares to Pacific Coast. Points, etc., in Effect March 1st to April 15th, 1910. Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Nelson, Hobson, Spokane, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

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

After the usual routine on Friday forenoon six bills were read a third time and passed. On the third reading of the land assessment act Mr. Matheson moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. McLean: That the said bill be not now read a third time but that it be revised; that there is no justification or excuse for increasing the taxes on the farm lands of this Province unless and until the taxes on income and corporations are also increased in equal proportion. The amendment, of course, was defeated on a strict party division 11 to 7. Mr. Matheson called attention to Comiskey's celebrated bull that there was 'something in the South act that was omitted.' At 12 o'clock his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor arrived and with the usual formalities, prorogued the House.

Six deaths at Westley R. I. within four days, all apparently resulting from whiskey drinking, are under investigation. Two of the victims are women and all died suddenly, the same symptoms being apparent in all the cases and several having merely taken small doses of the liquor as medicine ordered by physicians and purchased from reputable dealers. All the six stomachs will be analyzed in the meanwhile a son of one of the victims is placed under arrest for interfering with the sheriff's officers and attempting to prevent investigation.

BEARISTO—At the P. E. Island Hospital, on April 12th, 1909, Ann Bearisto, in the 92nd year of her age.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p. m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof, as far as the Pacific Coast. Nominal charges made for berths which may be reserved in advance. For fares, time tables, maps and reliable information, write to J. QUINLAN, D. P. A. Montreal, Que. March 2nd, 1910—71

Have Moved to their New Store in Canadian Bank of Commerce Building 153 Queen Street. MAGLELLAN BROTHERS. KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907. A. A. McLean, K. C. & Ronald McKinnon. McLean & McKinnon. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. G. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—21. \$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. FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRAGHERN, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets. Dodgers. Posters. Check Books. Receipt Books. Note Heads. Note Books. Letter Heads.

