

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1913

Vol. XLII, No. 9

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on December 23, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down		Read Up	
Mon	Tues	Mon	Tues
Wed	Thur	Wed	Thur
Fri	Sat	Fri	Sat
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 45	2 00	7 15	7 15
4 07	3 24	8 26	8 26
4 50	3 23	9 07	9 07
	3 47	9 55	9 55
	4 10	10 25	10 25
	1 00	4 25	4 25
	3 39	6 73	6 73
	6 35	7 25	7 25

P.M.		A.M.	
4 55	4 15	8 05	7 15
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
4 25	4 25	4 05	4 05
6 05	6 05	5 35	5 35
6 50	6 50	6 05	6 05

P.M.		A.M.	
4 25	4 05	9 35	9 10
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 31	4 54	8 32	8 20
6 50	6 00	7 15	7 15
8 05	7 10	6 00	6 00

Daily		Sat	
Sat	Sat	Sat	Sat
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
3 10	3 10	10 15	9 45
4 25	4 57	8 36	8 31
5 55	7 00	6 40	7 00

H. McEWEN Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

Are You Interested IN A LINE OF Sample Sweaters

PURCHASED AT A SNAP OF 25 P.C.

Yours at a Bargain

These are all new and perfectly clean. Men's, Women's, Misses' Youths' and Children's.

About 100 In All

Some in Yaeger—some in fine Wool. The latest things—advance samples for next fall.

Yours for Snaps.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

February 12, 1913.



A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our Combination Twist Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitor for Royal Bank of Canada

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910-11

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order \$18.00 TO \$30.00

Our stock of Overcoatings for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS

COAL! LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention.

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30 1910.

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to read this principle of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read—The Field Afar, ORGAN OF THE NEW Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary.

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . N. Y.

July 8, 1912-31

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.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building,

Georgetown

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Cheek Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Note Heads

Pastoral Letter On Charity

EDWARD BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE—BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

To his Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity of the Diocese:

Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Dear Brethren,—Raised by Almighty God to the exalted dignity of the episcopate through no merits of our own, and mindful that we shall one day have to give an account of the souls entrusted to our keeping, we deem it a duty to address you a few words of spiritual advice at the commencement of the Lenten season.

It is related of St. John the Apostle that, when far advanced in years and not able to deliver a lengthy discourse at the meetings of the faithful, he contented himself with saying on each occasion: "Little children love one another." When some of his followers, weary of hearing the same words, asked him why he always spoke thus, the Apostle replied: "Because it is a commandment of the Lord and if you fulfil this, it is sufficient."

And so, dear brethren, we borrow today the words of Christ's Apostle; that which was the burden of his message in the latter days of his Apostolic life, we make the burden of ours in the very beginning of our episcopate and we say to you, "Love one another." The dearest wish of a Bishop's heart is to see his flock united, not only in the bonds of a common faith, but in the bonds of fraternal charity, since this is the characteristic mark of all true followers of the Divine Master. "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another,"—John xiii:35.

What a pleasing sight it must have been in the early ages of the Church to behold the harmony and good will that reigned among the faithful. "The multitude of the believers," says the Sacred Writer, "had but one heart and one soul."—Acts iv, 32. As there was but one interest, there was but one mind among them. This spirit of brotherly love was a source of wonder to the very heathens of those days. "See," they said, "how these Christians love one another." Edifying, indeed, it must have been to see such unity among people who, for the most part, had not the slightest acquaintance with each other, and who were natives of different countries, spoke different languages, and who had different national customs. This mutual charity, the result of divine grace, subsisted so long that even in the age in which St. Ambrose lived—the fourth century—it was still the subject of universal admiration.

Fraternal charity, dear brethren, is part of the very foundation and essence of Christianity. It may be defined to be a supernatural virtue infused into the soul, inclining it to wish well to every human creature for God's sake, and to be prepared to render to our fellow men, when occasion requires, those kindly offices we would wish them to render to us under similar circumstances. It is not a mere evangelical counsel which we are at liberty to adopt or reject, but it is a duty binding on our very consciences. When our Lord said: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," He imposed upon us a strict obligation which forbids us to exclude a single member of the human race from the sanctuary of our affections. He wished us to understand that the love of our neighbor should be similar to that which we enter into for ourselves, having for its motive the love of God, and, for its rule, our neighbor's welfare. We are all children of the same God, having but one and the same origin, redeemed by the blood of Christ, and destined for everlasting happiness. Wherefore, our Blessed Saviour, inculcating a lesson unknown before He came on earth, has stamped it with the impress of His own power and made the precept of loving mankind universal. He has even gone so far, out of the depths of His desire to fix in our minds a profound conviction of the necessity of this virtue to refer to it as His own special commandment: "This is my commandment that you love one another, as I have loved you."—John xv:12.

The Catholic, therefore, who forms his conduct on the lines of the Gospel will never do anything that will tend to injure his neighbor in any respect in body, in reputation, in property, or in peace of mind; he will wish well to him, and always assist him as far as he can in his spiritual and corporal necessities. "True charity," remarks Cardinal Wiseman, "endeavors to see only the good side of our neighbor's conduct, and to throw a veil over his faults where duty does not oblige us to notice them. It teaches us to make every allowance for his circumstances and temptations. It brings before our eyes our own weaknesses, greater, perhaps by far, than that which our keen observation detected in him, and bids us extend towards him that pity and indulgence

which we should wish should be shown to us by others, who are, doubtless, trying no less to discover flaws in our own character."

It is true, not much difficulty will be found in observing the precept of brotherly charity as long as it regards only those with whom we are on good terms, but when it comes to love those who have us or do us harm, who still wish to have the power to injure us—this is, indeed, a galling obligation to flesh and blood, a humiliation against which our pride protests and stubbornly rebels. And yet, dear brethren, for the very reason that it is repugnant to our nature, and because we cannot prize it without the special assistance of divine grace, it is the most shining and God-like part of the love of our neighbor, and, of all other acts, the most profitable and meritorious to those who practice it.

This precept of loving our enemies is one which Christianity had the honor of introducing into the world. It belongs essentially and exclusively to the Christian religion. To the old pagan philosophers it was utterly unknown. They understood well enough what clemency meant, and they thought a man could do no more beautiful act than forgive an injury, but their philosophy went no further. Even the Old Law, which God Himself dictated and delivered to the Hebrew people, did not go far beyond this. It forbade hatred and the desire for revenge; it even commanded the Jews to render kindly offices to an enemy, but did not go the length of commanding them to love him. That great precept, which is one of the glories of our religion, remained hidden in the mind of God until His Son, our Lord, brought it with Him from heaven and promulgated it to the world. When He came He found an old maxim current among the Jews that had been transmitted from their fathers through many generations. It was clearly against the law of Moses, yet, it was deeply rooted in the mind and habits of the people, and this maxim, this immemorial custom, while it recommended them to love their friends, authorized them to hate their enemies. Now, this was in direct contradiction to the spirit of the Gospel to the fundamental principle of which religion our Lord came to establish and He opposed it with all the weight of His sovereign authority. "You have heard," said He to them, "that it hath been said: Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thy enemy. But I say to you, love thy enemies: do good to them that hate you, pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."—Matt. v, 43. To which is added in St. Luke: "And bless them that curse you."—St. Luke vi:28. Here, you will observe, our Lord makes no mention of the precept already laid down in the Old Law. He does not bring forward the celebrated examples of Joseph or Moses or David who forgave freely the most atrocious wrongs and treated kindly those who tried to injure them. He does not even stop to show the justice and necessity of his commandment: and the advantages accruing from it to society. He does not condescend to expose the sophistry to tear to shreds the feeble pretext with which men seek to justify their hatred of their neighbor, but He simply lays down His law as a Divine Teacher and Legislator: I, who am your God, your Redeemer, your Master, I say to you: Love your enemies. Here is a command, positive and absolute, from which no exception is made either on account of the greatness of the injury or of the baseness of the offender. As if to enforce the perfect observance of it, He proposes His own example: This is my commandment that you love one another, as I have loved you.—John xv, 12. And the high perfection of His love for us consisted in this, that while we were sinners, His declared enemies, He loved us to the extent of dying for us.—Rom. v, 8. "In this is charity," says St. John, "not as though we had loved God, but because He first loved us and sent His Son to be a propitiation for our sins. My dearest, if God so loved us, we also ought to love one another."—I. John iv:19.

Dear brethren, all things are possible with God's assisting grace. Pray, therefore, that He may bestow upon you the spirit of humility and charity, and often meditate on the motives that urge you to the fulfillment of His law, motives most forcible to convince the understanding and touch the heart. "All things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do also to them."—Matt. vii, 12. Charity is the queen of all the virtues, and without it vain will be every other. You might be attentive at your prayers, you might be assiduous at all your duties, you might even distribute all your goods to feed the poor and deliver your body to be burned, but if you do not love your neighbor and succeed in conquering your aversion to those whom you dislike, your virtues are only on the surface, you practise them merely

because they are pleasing to you. Put ye on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, the bowels of mercy, benignity, humility, modesty, patience.—Col. iii, 12. Bear ye one another's burdens.—Gal. vi, 2. Be on good terms with every man. "If thou offendest thy gift at the altar, and there thou remember that thy brother hath anything against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and first be reconciled to thy brother; and then come and offer thy gift."—Matt. xxiii, 24. Do this that you may inherit a blessing.

We cannot close this pastoral letter without admonishing all those under our charge to enter most earnestly into the spirit of the sacred season of Lent, a season set apart by the Church to prepare our souls by fervent prayer and by works of penance to commemorate the mystery of the Passion and Death of our Divine Lord. We sincerely hope that this holy time may witness a revival of Catholic piety, illustrated in attending at daily Mass, at evening devotions, in frequent Communion, in works of charity to the poor and in the avoidance of profane amusements. We also exhort you, dear brethren, with all the energy in our power, for the glory of God, the honor of religion and for the salvation of your souls, to bear to our episcopal heart, to abstain from all intoxicating liquor.

Among devotional exercises we recommend the Via Crucis, or Stations of the Cross, and the Rosary the Mother of God as best suited to the spirit of this penitential season. Let a spirit of prayer and piety also reign in your homes. In our families is found the beautiful practice of saying the daily prayers in common, and yet, the Christian home, in which family prayer is practiced, becomes a sanctuary, a holy shrine which Christ honors and blesses by His presence. Where two or three are gathered in My name, there am I in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii, 20.

You will not forget that it is a grave obligation on every child of the Church to comply with the Paschal precept.

The Regulations for Lent will be the same as those of last year.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, brethren.

The Reverend Clergy will read his letter to their congregations on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given from our residence in St. John on the Feast of the Commemoration of the Passion of Christ, January 23, 1913.

E. A. LEBLANC,

Bishop of St. John.

A. W. MEEHAN,

Pro. Secretary.

"Christ Of The Andes."

A Monument Which Signifies and Perpetuates Peace Between Two South American Republics.

In 1930 Argentina and Chile sister republics, were on the verge of war. It was the revival of an old dispute about boundary lines. Our Easter Sunday Bishop Bénédict, of Argentina, made a brilliant appeal for a statue of Christ to guard the frontier, where it would be seen by all travellers between the two countries. The two angry nations calmed themselves. The late King Edward of England was asked to be arbitrator and both countries quickly acquiesced in his decision.

Then both began to disarm. Chile turned an arsenal into a school of trade. By reducing her army and navy expenses she saved millions of dollars, and in spending them in making good roads through the land and in building a much needed breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso.

To signify and perpetuate this victory of peace the good Bishop's suggestion was followed. A colossal statue of Christ, made of Brass from cannon, was dedicated March 23rd, 1904, on the boundary line 14,000 feet above the sea. One is holding His Cross of sacrifice, the other uplifted to heaven, the Christ of the Andes stands on the heights between the two countries, blessing them both as they rest below in peace. The inscription reads: "Shoer shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which, at the feet of Christ the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain."

The statue had been standing there but a year when Brazil and Bolivia settled an old dispute, the former paying the latter an indemnity of ten millions of dollars, while Chile and Bolivia made a treaty of peace and friendship which pledged Chile to help her former foe to build railroads and develop her hidden resources. The feet of the Christ

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY

WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful.

They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood into good condition.

For this purpose, there is nothing so equal that old and well known blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. James Macgregor, Floral, Sask.; writes: "I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I tried everything I could think of. My neighbors told me to drink water out of your own well, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town asked me why I didn't try Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband got me the bottle, and I tried it, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It was dinner time, and the conversation turned to sport. "Did I ever tell you about me brother Tom winning the cup in the Mvathon seas?" said Terence to his mate. "O cup—why, th' notion," said Mike. "My Uncle Dennis has opper swimming and running, medals or wrestling and wathes for foot ball." "Bhad, and he must be a great athlete," said Terence. "Be sorry, and y' a wrong," said Mike. He's a pawbroker.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

Hardup—Madeline, I cannot live without y'.

Madeline—You have told that to other girls.

Hardup—Ye, but on my honor as gentleman, never when the coat of living was what it is today!

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Bobby—This sailor must have seen a bit of a scroob.

Mamma—Why, d'ary?

Bobby—Because the book says, swing it his pipe he sat down on is best.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Lawyer—How is it that you have waited three years before suing this man John for calling you a rascal?

Client—Because I never saw one of the beasts till yesterday at the Zoo.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

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

The girl who is ambitious to make a name for herself usually ends by sootling some man's.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

Water—This fowl is like rubber. Yes, sir. That's why we call it pring chicken.

Had Pains In Her Liver

Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Floating Spots before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Blisters, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Midgic Station, N.B., writes: "For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00. For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1913.

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Unreasonable Opposition.

The opposition offered to the naval aid bill of the Borden Government, both in Parliament and through the Liberal press, is most false and misleading. It is argued by the Liberal Opposition that the present naval policy of Premier Borden contradicts the attitude assumed by him in 1909 and 1910, when the naval question was before Parliament. They say that Mr. Borden and his party then opposed money contributions to the Imperial navy; advocated a Canadian navy and favored submitting the question to the people for approval before determining what the Canadian policy should be.

The argument of the Opposition on every one of these propositions is incorrect and most misleading. The naval bill before Parliament at the present time is exactly in line with the attitude assumed by Mr. Borden, when Leader of the Opposition. On the 27th of March, 1909, a resolution regarding naval matters was unanimously agreed upon by both sides of the House. But when Laurier brought in his naval service bill on January 12th, 1910, it did not comply with the terms of the resolution that both parties had unanimously agreed upon, and in consequence was strongly opposed by Mr. Borden. This goes to show that the Liberals, not the Conservatives, had gone back on the naval arrangements first agreed upon. The best proof of this is the amending resolution presented by Mr. Borden to the Laurier bill. On February 3rd, 1910, Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, moved the following resolution:

"The proposals of the Government do not follow the suggestions and recommendations of the Admiralty and, in so far as they empower the Government to withhold the naval forces of Canada from those of the Empire in time of war, are ill advised and dangerous. That no such proposals can safely be accepted unless they thoroughly ensure unity of organization and of action without which there can be no effective co-operation in any common scheme of Empire defence. That the said proposals while necessitating heavy outlay for construction and maintenance will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada. That no permanent policy should be entered upon involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval. That in the meantime the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing without delay at the disposal of the Imperial authorities as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada, such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships or armored cruisers of the latest Dreadnought type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes of naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire and thus assure its peace and security."

This resolution emphatically set forth the policy of Mr. Borden and his friends at that time, and the present naval aid bill is in exact accordance therewith, as well as with the declaration made by Premier Borden in November last. All through, Mr. Borden has been consistent. He declares that no permanent naval policy should be entered upon before it has been submitted to the people. But in the meantime he considers that Canada should assist the Empire in its emergency. The statement so freely made and so frequently reiterated by the Opposition that the present measure simply means the giving of so much money to the Imperial Government is equally fallacious and misleading. The naval aid bill before Parliament provides that the money to be voted shall be placed at the disposal of the Government in Council to be expended for the building and equipping of three of the most powerful ships that can be built, and that these ships shall be loaned to the Admiralty and may be recalled by Canada whenever it determines to establish a navy of her own, and shall be incorporated in our battle line of warships.

The most casual study of the naval policy of the Borden Government must convince the average man that it is a most sane and reasonable policy; a sound patriotic Canadian policy. So true is this, that the Opposition have not attempted to attack it on its merits; but have spent months of the time of Parliament in misrepresenting it. Surely the great majority of Canadians must condemn such unstatesmanlike conduct as that followed by the Opposition.

"The True Church," was the subject of Rev. Father McGuigan's Lenten Sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last. His text was from the 18th verse of the XVI chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew: "And I say to thee; Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Rev. preacher developed his theme at considerable length, eloquently pointing out that our divine Lord crowned His teaching and preaching on earth by establishing a supreme tribunal for guarding and perpetuating the doctrine which He had promulgated. This tribunal, this court of final resort is the true Church; the Holy Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church. The Rev. preacher cited numerous quotations from the new Testament to prove that our divine Lord established this Church and appointed St. Peter its Supreme head. Not only did our Lord establish the true Church, but He solemnly promised to remain with it forever to guard it from possibility of error. For nearly two thousand years this Church has continued to teach and promulgate the doctrine of Christ; she has suffered all manner of opposition and withstood the most violent persecutions; yet today she stands out in undiminished vigor and splendor and in all parts of the world continues to teach and preach the true Christian doctrine and to gather multitudes into her fold.

The Patriot gravely informs its readers that "Two years, and nearly six months have elapsed since the Government came into power," at Ottawa. It is only one year astray; but that is about as near as it ever comes to the truth when discussing matters political.

Joaquin Miller, known as the poet of the "Sierra," died on the 18th at his home in the Piedmont foothills, California. His daughter, Jennie, and his wife were with him. He had been in failing health for two years.

The political prophets who foretold the destruction of the Conservative political party by Nationalist influence will please observe the absolute nonentity that that wing has become in Parliament.—London Free Press.

The president and twenty-nine officials of a corporation have been found guilty of violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, but an appeal for a new trial has been made in their behalf. A trial in the United States is not the drama it is in most other countries. It is a mere act in a sort of vaudeville show.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Alberta last year shipped 37,000 cattle to British Columbia, for which it received two and a half million dollars. Under Reciprocity a great portion of that supply would have been sent up from the ranches at Washington and Oregon. What would Reciprocity offer Alberta in exchange for the loss of its most valuable home market?—Calgary Herald.

The completion of the pipeline from Jaffa to Jerusalem will make the Holy City the chief oil distributing centre of that region, and the caravans of camels laden with cans of petroleum will no longer figure in photographs. The line is established by the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y.—Springfield Republican.

Sir John A. Macdonald predicted in 1877, thirty-six years ago, that the National Policy would force the Americans to open the gates they had so abruptly closed in 1866. Perhaps it was fortunate after all, that Laurier and Cartwright perpetuated that policy in violation of their solemn pledges. Out of evil cometh good—betimes.—Regina Standard.

A delegation recently waited upon the Imperial Government and asked for the removal of the customs duties on tea, sugar, coffee and other foods. Ministers told the delegates that it could not be done, as the Government needed the revenue. It would appear that the delegates represented people foolish enough to take seriously the Liberal denunciation of food duties.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Glancing through those dreary pages of Hansard wherein the perfunctory remarks of honorable members of the Opposition on the navy question are represented, one is reminded of what Winston Churchill said about Lord Charley Beresford the other day: "The noble lord does not know what he is going to say when he rises, he does not know what he is saying when he is on his feet, and he does not know what he has said when he sits down."—Hamilton Herald.

Colonel McLean, of Queens and Sunbury, has taken in the House practically the same position as The Herald in regard to the naval defence question. He pleads for unanimity of action at this time, as the country's permanent policy is not in issue. He argues that there can be no question of tribute, or of a cash contribution, when we are to build the ships and lend them to the Admiralty. He is anxious that something be done, effectively and quickly, in earnest of our intentions to assist in the defence of the Empire, and he holds that the Canadian Dreadnoughts must simply be held in trust until recalled to form part of the Canadian navy.—Montreal Herald.

Three separate subjects occupied the House on the 18th. First R. C. Miller former president of the Diamond Light and Power Co. was brought to the bar was ordered to tell how he spent \$41,000 which he says he laid out in graft. He defied the House and was committed to the custody of the House, to appear again tomorrow.

Secondly, A moving and pathetic scene took place when both sides united in paying honor to the memory of Capt. Scott and his fellow heroes. Mr. Borden intimating that a grant of money will be made by Canadians to the defendants of the brave men who died.

Thirdly, The Naval debate was resumed, this time on the second reading of the bill.

The Miller case proved exceedingly interesting and showed that between 1907 and 1911 while the Laurier government was in power, Miller, as president of his company obtained a number of contracts which aggregated \$117,000. He could not account to his company for \$41,000, and said that he had paid it out to certain persons to get the business. The public accounts committee, observing this avowal of graft, in effect a statement that the government had paid \$117,000 when the company got only \$76,000 investigated, and Miller refused to say to whom he had given the money. The question was put to him again at the bar of the House, and he defied the authority of the House on the ground that to answer might incriminate him.

Miller was promptly committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms and is in custody tonight. Tomorrow he will be summoned again to appear, and if he still proves obdurate will be confined closely within the precincts of the House. If he persists in his refusal the House has power to send him to prison. The British House has repeatedly sent offenders to Newgate and the Tower.

LIBERALS SHOW SULLEN ANGER. The behavior of the Liberals was very curious. They did not dare to challenge a division, the defiance of the House being open and gross, but they showed sullen anger. In view of the fact that Miller has accused the Laurier government of grafting on a serious scale, and that an investigation which proved his investigations untrue would vindicate the honor of the Laurier government, this restless impotent anger wears a very curious aspect.

Further, as the Liberals are in opposition and must expect to use the public accounts committee, they naturally would desire that the committee be made strong. Yet they resented the precedent being established of a witness being forced to answer.

PLACED AT THE BAR. On the special order being called, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms brought Mr. Miller into the House and placed him at the bar.

Mr. Middlebro moved that the Speaker require Mr. Miller to answer the question to whom he had paid the sum \$41,000 to secure contracts aggregating \$117,000. The motion was carried.

Mr. Miller asked for the privilege of being represented by counsel.

Mr. Middlebro moved that this be granted and the motion carried. Accordingly Mr. Miller's counsel, George Kidd, appeared beside him. The Speaker then repeated the question and Mr. Kidd said that under advice of counsel his client refused to answer on the ground that it might incriminate him to answer and that it was an unwarranted interference with his private affairs.

Mr. Middlebro held that this defense did not lie inasmuch as Mr. Miller's answer would be privileged or would do him no harm. He accordingly moved that the witness be taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms.

On Mr. Speaker putting the question cries of dissent rose from the Liberals. The yeas and nays were called and Mr. Speaker decided that yeas had it. An effort was made to divide the House but this failed only two Liberals, Messrs. Chisholm (Antigonish) and C. A. Wilson (Laval) rising.

Mr. Miller was then removed.

Federal Parliament.

These heroes were ours," he said, in speaking of the solidarity of the British Empire. He quoted, Captain Scott's last words as found in his diary: "The words of Scott are the words of a great hero," he said. "Scott was a worthy successor of Cardigan of Balaklava and of Franklin." He went on to quote Scott's appeal for provision for their dependents.

"Mr. Asquith had said that this appeal would not fall upon deaf ears; subscriptions had been opened in England. We belong to the British Empire; we claim Scott as ours," he said, and he urged Canada can afford to vote a sum of money which would bear tribute to the memory of these heroes.

MR. BORDEN AGREES. Mr. Borden thanked Mr. Lemieux for speaking as he had in expressing what had been in the minds and hearts of the members of the government. All Canada had been profoundly moved by the record of courage and endurance. He had been especially stirred by the behavior of Captain Oates who had gone out alone into the cold and darkness of an Antarctic morning to die alone, in order that his friends might escape.

Such a story appealed with peculiar force to Canadians, whose pioneer ancestors had borne great hardships with heroism. The sympathy of every man and woman in Canada had gone out to the widow and orphans. The ears of the people of Canada would be found as sensitive as those of the British nation. They would not be the words of the British nation alone but of the whole Empire.

SIR WILFRID'S TRIBUTE. Sir Wilfrid Laurier thanked the prime minister for his immediate response to Mr. Lemieux's request. Next to the sense of horror was the sense of gratitude that the old mother-land still produced such men. In the long history of the British navy no greater heroism than Scott's had been shown. In the South African war reproaches had been levelled at the British soldier; Captain Oates had shown a heroism which had never been surpassed. "England is still England," he said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier went on to refer to Captain Scott's widow. The subject then dropped.

A CORRECTION. Mr. Crothers corrected a report of his speech at Montreal last week which represented him as saying that he had little sympathy with labor unions. This was the opposite of what he had said.

NAVAL AID BILL. The naval aid bill was then taken up, Mr. Borden moving the second reading. He did so without speaking, and Mr. Turfitt led off for the Liberals. At the conclusion of his speech he moved the following amendment:

"That the said bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that it is the constitutional duty of the government, under the terms of the British North American Act, immediately to introduce a measure for the readjustment of the representation of the provinces according to population as established by the census of 1911, and that this house do not proceed further with this bill until such readjustment has taken place and the people have been duly consulted."

The debate was continued by several speakers until midnight when it was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Wednesday 19th and occupied the time of the House all day and evening up to midnight, or thereabouts and then adjourned.

On Thursday 20th, Miller was brought back to the bar of the House shortly after three o'clock and given a second opportunity to answer the question which he had refused to answer two days ago. He refused, again withdrawing the plea that an answer would incriminate him, and stated that, it would prejudice existing litigation in Montreal. He was then ordered to retire and a lengthy, and at times stormy, debate ensued. It ended at eleven thirty tonight when the Middlebro motion to commit Miller to the county jail was declared carried on division.

Miller was then brought back to the bar and informed by the Speaker of the judgement of the House. He heard the verdict, quietly, bowed to the Speaker, and returned with his guards.

MR. PUGSLEY CHAMPIONS MILLER. The motion to commit was stubbornly resisted by the opposition.

Hon. William Pugsley took the field at an early stage in favor of (Continued on third page.)

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Aug. 15 1906-3m

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Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6

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I am in a mood for a really authentic ghost story, Father Outbert, I said. It was a May morning and we were on the Palace. Father Outbert waved his pipe expressively at the scene before us.

Itching Skin

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Devoted to my friend, and likely to make him a good wife. They had many tastes and ideas in common, and that makes for a more perfect union than sentiment will ensure.

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LEFT A NASTY, DRY COUGH. Doctors Could Do No Good.

Mrs. A. Mainwright, St. Mary's, Ont., writes: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little boy."

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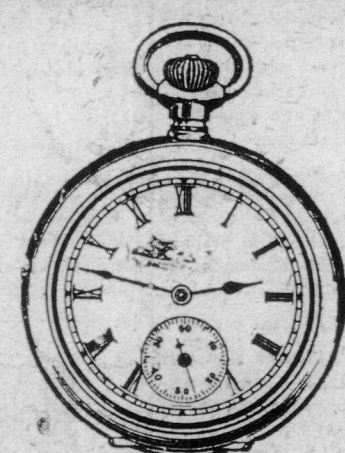
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