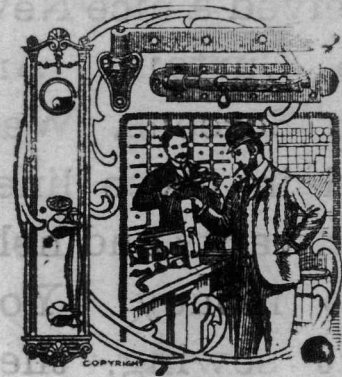


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 17



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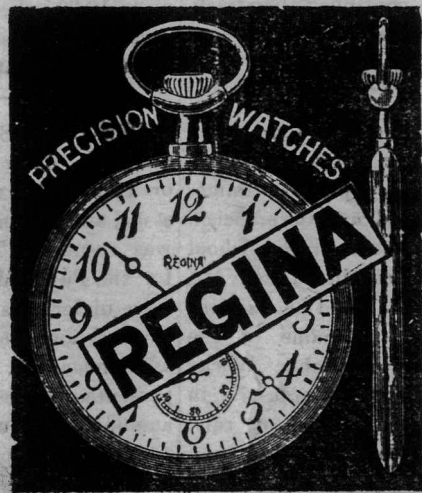
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On the Frontier.

"Guarding the Border" is a subject which is never very far from the thoughts of American representatives in Latin America. It is the curse of our Latin-American neighbors, and is in reality creating toward the United States a feeling of distrust among them and in Europe; it is fostering disbelief in our national good faith; in a word, it is affecting our national honor. The Monroe Doctrine is a fact, whether we like it or not, and whatever the opinion of the average American may be. It is a fact that a certain American sensitiveness on the subject of Latin-America is distinctly recognized in European diplomacy as a reef to be carefully avoided in international affairs.

Whether American public opinion affirms or denies the Monroe Doctrine and its corollaries does not matter in the least to my argument, which is that European governments have put up with injury to their legitimate and proper interests, to their subjects and their invested capital in certain of the Latin-American countries, rather than risk offence to this American national sensitiveness by righting the wrong themselves, until their patience with us is exhausted, and they are ready to blame on us everything that goes wrong in those countries. It is equally plain that as long as indications of our turbulent intentions to provide for the safety of life and property, nor permit others to do so, as conditions grow worse the general irritation against the dog-in-the-manger will increase in direct ratio.

In our relations with Latin-America we are compelled to consider (exclusive of Panama, where special conditions prevail) three types of government: (1) The disorderly, willfully unprogressive states where life and property are never safe. (2) Those which have made a certain advance in social and economic stability, but are still subject to spasms of armed discontent, or uprisings by unprincipled politicians who wish to gain the same control of the national finances as they exercised in the countries of the first group. (3) Those countries which have either progressed steadily and from the beginning of their national existence, with a minimum of political disorder, to the front rank of civilization, or who have with a civil energy we may well envy, eradicated by truly herculean effort this poison of political turbulence.

Until the recent deplorable outbreak in Mexico, that country was considered to belong to the last group under the foregoing classification. It is well known what conditions reigned south of the Rio Grande at the beginning of General Diaz's accession to power. Mexico's present high standing (only partially impaired as yet by the Mexican uprising and its American supporters) is due entirely to Diaz and to his helpers, but the Mexicans need (and are proving that they need) a firmly centralized government for many years to come. The great bulk of the population is not fitted for self-government. It is hard on the minority that is ready, and equipped to assume the responsibilities of representative government, but one almost loses faith in even this element when a man of Mulero's education and antecedents (closer in his republicanism, as I believe him to be) has been so blinded by his political ideas as to ignore the entire impracticability of putting them into concrete form at the present time, and so regardless of his country's welfare as to try to force the issue with an armed mob. It must not be overlooked that the believers in representative self-government are in no overwhelming majority, even among the educated Mexicans.

There is in Mexico a distinct aristocracy, monarchial in principle and in tradition. Descendants of Spanish noble families bear their titles, republican or no republican, and have no sympathy with popular aspirations and ideas, even though for the moment they may hold public office. They form a party of considerable strength; it was they who supported the Emperor Maximilian, and they might again be willing to support a stronger member of some powerful royal house of Europe. They failed before by their own dissensions and the weakness of their leader. It has been one of Porfirio Diaz's most difficult tasks to reconcile these men (and women) for the best interests of Mexico, to a government republican in form only, but to be republican in essence as soon as circumstances permit.

He thus appears as a moderator of aristocratic anti-republican sentiment, as well as an educator of the active stock, unused, for centuries to liberty of any kind, rather than as the

selfish tyrant that, with genuine American looseness, he has been pictured to be. His rule has been stern and pitiless at times, but I can see no other way to have evolved order, even comparative, out of the chaos which existed before his rule. A government "by the people" is utterly impossible at this time; enormous progress has been made in the past few decades under the system of government "for the people," and it is likely that this system will outlast President Diaz's successor.

It means nothing, if true, that federal troops are deserting to the insurgents. No ideal is involved there. The method of recruiting and the barracks life of the army in Mexico, as in Central America, is such as to make any real cohesion improbable. Nor do I hesitate to say that probably few, if any, of the insurgents know what they are fighting for; if they think at all, they fight as "regular" party men votes the "straight tickets," because he is "old" to do so; otherwise because they are paid, armed, fed and given promises, and that is enough. The same sordidness actuates the American.

There is no Byronic fervor for the cause of the oppressed. Miners, cow-boys, sheep-herders, railway men, tramps; any unemployed American is eagerly sought by the "Junta." The reputation of all Americans is firmly established all over Latin-America. It has been in Mexico as fighting man and as a dead shot is being established all over Latin-America. It has been a higher price, and may become an "offer," with the liberal promise of concessions if the fight is successful. His countrymen, the irresponsibility of public sentiment in the United States to save his life if he is caught, by pressure brought to bear upon Congressmen, irrespective of the merits of his case.

He will kill the natives of the country; will attempt to dynamite them, massacre them wholesale, but he will not face death like a man when captured; he must make appeal to the press to save him from the fate he has courted. He is throwing the weight of the fighting reputation of his country for no noble end, and for a promise broken before made, to support of a movement which can only result in danger to the hundreds of millions of American capital invested in Mexico; to the fifty thousand American living and doing business in the country, and in the disintegration, if it be not outlaw soon, of the system of government under which our interests have realized, on the whole, adequate protection, in spite of the tremendous obstacles and hindrances which have hampered the Diaz administration in the forming of such a promising element into a nation fit to govern itself, and to take its place in the world.

Mexico's relations with the United States are truly a test of statesmanship, for while our enormous individual and corporate investments in Mexico require our government to insist at all times upon the tallest protection against violence, at the same time the backbone of the forces offering violence to our interests and rendering futile the efforts of the Mexican government to protect them is formed of groups of American citizens. It is small wonder that the conviction grows among European diplomats trained to observe keenly, and to suspect all men's motives, that there is more than a coincidence here; it is small matter for surprise that the great Latin nations of the South accuse us of double dealing, of fair words and foul deeds. It is to our relations with Mexico and Central America, our nearest Latin neighbors, that these countries of the Southern continent look for data upon which to base their policy toward us for the future, and in Mexico and in Central America they find conditions which convince them that we either do not realize our national responsibilities and duties, or that we willfully disregard them.

In three of the five states of Central America disorder is constant; revolution, successful or drowned in blood; assassination, confiscation or looting of property, forced loans, cynical or brutal crime is the order of the day. It is no less astonishing that Costa Rica and Salvador have maintained such high standards with such neighbors. The governments of these three states are governments in name only. Public offices are filled, but salaries are not paid, and the performance of official duty is a task to reconcile these men (and women) for the best interests of Mexico, to a government republican in form only, but to be republican in essence as soon as circumstances permit.

He thus appears as a moderator of aristocratic anti-republican sentiment, as well as an educator of the active stock, unused, for centuries to liberty of any kind, rather than as the

Distinguished Head of the Bollandist Fathers Dead.

Rev. Charles De Smet, the head of the Bollandists, died at the College of St. Michael, Brussels, after a long career which does honor to the Church and science. Father De Smet's reputation for learning extended far beyond the confines of his native Belgium. He was born in Ghent in 1833 and entered the Society of Jesus in 1851. Having taught literature and mathematics for several years, chiefly at the scholastic of Tronchiennes he was, in 1864, appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at Louvain. He remained there until 1876, except for one year at Brussels (1870-1871), where he was assigned to the work of the Bollandists, from which he was recalled to Louvain for reasons of health. For two years he interrupted his course of ecclesiastical history to teach theology. In 1876 he took up the work of the Bollandists permanently, and at the same time acted as rector of the College of St. Michael, in Brussels, from 1899 to 1902. Ten years after his installation among the Bollandists he became the editor-in-chief.

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"It's a wonderful ointment, old chap. Why don't they give you the prize?"

"Said I'd got too much to carry already!"

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

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The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

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"Say," the inquisitive youngster asked, "did the politicians kiss you when you was a baby?"

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Milburn's Starling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and loans no had after efforts whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

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There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spasms without griping, purging or sickness. Price 50 cts.

"I wish we had a temperance temperature in this town."
"What kind is that?"
"One which wasn't addicted to taking a drop unexcusedly."

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 50c."

He—Do you think that your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?
She—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."

Beware Of Worms.
Don't let worms gnaw at the vital of your children. Give them Dr. Loyal's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"Said your daughter jilted the school-master?"
"Yes. He corrected her simplified spellings."

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"Said I'd got too much to carry already!"

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

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stop, and at all times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor
Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Sessional Notes.

The House met on Tuesday 18th. at 12.45. After routine, presentation of petitions, questions etc., the House adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m.

It was 3.25 when the House met in the afternoon. The orders of the day were immediately called by Mr. Speaker. Mr. McKinnon rose and moved a resolution of which he had previously given notice in favor of ballot voting in Provincial elections. He backed up his resolution with a forcible speech. He pointed out that ours was the only civilized community where ballot voting did not prevail. The resolution was seconded by Mr. McNeil, who showed that in his town of Summerside the ballot had been in use for considerable time and had given entire satisfaction. He certainly thought it was the only independent method of voting.

No member of the Government rising to speak on the resolution, the Speaker was about to put the motion, when Mr. Arsenault took the floor. He sarcastically pointed out that the conduct of the members on the Government side clearly indicated that all opposition to the ballot from that quarter had subsided. He showed that this system of voting prevailed in all societies of whatsoever kind and no Country, Province or Community claiming to be up-to-date has any other system of voting.

Mr. Dewar continued the debate on the part of the Opposition. He emphasized the merits of the ballot system of voting and the evidence of lagging behind furnished by all communities rejecting or defeating any movement in favor of such an advanced step in the march of progress and civilization.

Mr. Prowse expressed his extreme surprise at the conduct of the Government in their treatment of this important resolution. He referred to the conduct of the Liberal Government in disfranchising the Dominion officials, and subsequently re-franchising them for political reasons and political advantage. He certainly thought we should hear from the Government.

Mr. John A. McDonald, strongly supported the resolution. He pointed out that we were the only community now that did not employ the ballot. He was followed by Mr. James Kennedy. He thought it was decidedly contrary to the spirit of British liberty that men could not exercise their franchise other wise than in this Province with our system of open voting. The ballot vote was the only free and independent method of exercising our franchise. Mr. Dobie was surprised that the Government would seek to prevent the enactment of a system of voting by ballot. The prevention of ballot voting was an attempt to stifle the aspirations of a free people.

The Leader of the Opposition said the scene presented by the Government branches was the most extraordinary that could be imagined.

Here were a lot of men, apparently alive; but so far as voice and action were concerned they were nothing better than so many wooden dolls dressed up. The Premier had given the word and everyone of his supporters became a graven image. Nowhere else in the British Empire does a system of voting so crude as ours prevail. He read from the records the history of the ballot system in this Province. The bill was passed and printed by the Owen Conservative Government in 1876. The next session the Davis Government were in power, and proposed several amendments to the act before being passed. Mr. Mathieson pointed out how cumbersome and expensive this act was. In consequence of the defects and weakness in the act as passed by the Davis Government, the Sullivan Government repealed that act. Since that time we have not had ballot voting in Provincial elections. It was shown by Mr. Mathieson that not only was the act inefficient; but that it would cost about \$16,000 to maintain it from one election to another. But now we could have an inexpensive system as we have at present in the Dominion elections. We could have a ballot system that would cost no more than our present system of open voting. It was all nonsense to speak as the Premier had said some time ago when he stated the good old British system of open voting was the system he believed in. The time had come when we should be in line with all progressive and up-to-date communities.

Hon. L. McDonald was the first speaker on the Government side. He, of course, opposed the resolution. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Richards. He said he was not particular as to what system of voting should prevail. He said he would as soon have the ballot system as the open vote, as at present. All the same he voted against the resolution.

Mr. McLean considered it most extraordinary that so many men were gagged on the opposite side of the House. It was wonderful how completely all the Government members were shackled. Perhaps it was the Premier himself who was gagged. He pointed out how different were the conditions now from what they were when the old ballot act was repealed. In all the acts of incorporation passed by the Legislature, such as Souris, Summerside etc., the ballot was incorporated. The Government, he said, were evidently afraid of this ballot vote. Under it they could not be so successful in purchasing votes with public money. The Commissioner of Public Works could not succeed in his monkeying, neither could the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. McMillan spoke for the Government. The vote was then taken when the resolution was lost by a party vote of 13 to 14.

A number of bills were advanced a stage and the House resumed committee of supply.

House resumed after evening recess at 8.50 and immediately resumed committee of supply. The item for Boards of Health gave rise to much discussion. Some smallpox cases were the principal bone of contention. When the appropriations for the department of Agriculture came under consideration, the Leader of the Opposition scored the Commissioner of Agriculture

for taking the whole \$300 appropriated for travelling expenses, without furnishing any account of the amount actually spent in travelling. This gave rise to a most lively scene. The Commissioner was very wrathful and used language decidedly unparliamentary and he was asked to withdraw them. This he refused to do; then pandemonium reigned and the Commissioner was unable to proceed any further. The Leader of the Opposition in the plainest terms, showed that the Commissioner was bound to pay back to the treasury every dollar over and above what he actually spent in travelling. The encounter showed the Commissioner up to the greatest possible disadvantage. After a lot of heckling and appeals to the chair, the chairman declared that "one party was as bad as the other." After this luminous decision the discussion was allowed to proceed. After discussing the item till after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the Opposition moved an amendment, that the amount be reduced to \$200. A division was taken on the amendment when the vote stood 13 to 13 and the chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was declared lost. At 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, broad day light, the debate was adjourned on the motion of the Leader of the Opposition. The Speaker then took the chair, the chairman reported progress and the House adjourned.

The House met at 12.20 on Wednesday 19th. After routine some bills were advanced a stage, when the House adjourned to the afternoon.

House resumed at 3.25 p. m. For two hours bills were advanced through different stages of their progress. At 5.20 the House got into committee supply once more.

House met after evening recess at 8.25, and immediately resumed committee of supply. On the item of education the Leader of the Opposition, pointed out the peculiar methods adopted by the Government in paying the Superintendent of Education. The statute provides that the salary of that official is \$1,200 and that he shall have actual travelling expenses. But Dr. Anderson was given to understand that he was to receive \$1,500 salary. The Superintendent wrote a letter setting forth these facts, and sent it to the Leader of the Government. This letter was produced in the House and read by Mr. Mathieson. The public accounts show that Dr. Anderson received every year \$1,200 salary and \$300 travelling expenses. The estimates under review contain these two items, under the respective heads of salary and travelling expenses. As a matter of fact, the accounts show that, last year he received \$1,500 and \$70.30 travelling expenses. The Leader of the Government admitted that Dr. Anderson believes he receives \$1,500 salary. Yet the estimates set down \$1,200 salary and the other \$300 travelling expenses. All will admit that this is sufficiently mixed.

The criticism was continued by Mr. Wyatt and the discussion was continued by Mr. Arsenault who called attention to the shabby manner in which the Government treated the Inspector of French Schools. This man was obliged to have a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages; to travel all over the Province to visit the French Schools, and to pay all his travelling expenses for the

munificent salary of \$300. He urged the Government to increase the salary of this official.

Mr. McLean pointed out that if we were to pay \$1,500 salary, why should we be called upon to vote \$300 of that amount as "travelling expenses?" The Leader of the Government at last said the present condition of things would continue until after Dr. Anderson's retirement, soon expected. His successor would be paid \$1,200 salary and actual travelling expenses.

Mr. Mathieson drew attention to the different treatment accorded the Superintendent of Education; the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Agriculture and from that of the Inspector of Acadian Schools, who receives only \$300. For this pittance he has to visit French Schools all over the Province; to travel by rail and carriage and pay his own expenses. In addition to all this he has to possess a knowledge of both English and French. While he is thus treated, each of the three officials above mentioned receives more for "travelling expenses," than the French Superintendent of schools receives altogether.

Mr. McLean said he thought Mr. Cumiskey was going to disgorge what he had stolen, when he plunged his hands so deep down into his pockets, when he got up to speak. He made the statement and defied contradiction, that the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Education had taken \$10,000 from the public treasury improperly during the last ten years.

The discussion was continued by Messrs McKinnon Arsenault, Wyatt, Gallant, Mathieson and Delaney. Mr. Delaney brought down the house when he said the Commissioner of Public Works travelled "up and down the country on a pass; but when he comes to a creek or river they swim him across." Mr. Prowse severely scored the Government for their duplicity and deception and the taking of public money under false pretences. Mr. Dewar after criticising the item moved an amendment reducing the travelling expenses of the Superintendent of Education to \$200. A division was taken on the amendment when the vote stood 13 to 13. The chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment.

Continuing the criticism on the expenditure for education, Mr. Mathieson brought up the Johnston's River School case. In this case the trustees, on the advice of the Inspector selected a new site for a new school. In opposition to this certain rate payers and the Superintendent of Education held a meeting and decided to build the new school on the old site. The result was a law suit. The trustees won, and the Government gave the losers \$349.77 to pay their costs. All this occurred in 1906; but the money was not taken out of the public treasury until 1910. At 11 o'clock recess was reported and the House adjourned.

House met at 11.30 Thursday forenoon. After questions the orders of the day were taken up. Several bills were advanced a stage, then committee of supply was resumed. The appropriation for education was again brought under discussion Mr. McKinnon resumed the debate on the Opposition side. He was followed by Mr. Mathieson. They both

scored the Government regarding the payment of the money to the losers in the Johnston's River School case. The Leader of the Government again sought to defend the conduct of the Government in this matter. Mr. Arsenault continued the debate for the Opposition. Mr. Mathieson again severely criticized the conduct of the Government in this matter. Mr. McLean continued the attack on the Government.

It was a quarter to four when the House met in the afternoon. Committee of supply was immediately resumed, and the criticism of the Government in the School matter was continued by Mr. Mathieson. He said he was informed that the name of the Commissioner of Public Works was on a note with the losers in the case for the purpose of raising the necessary money to pay the costs. Mr. Mathieson pressed Mr. Cumiskey strongly on this point. The Commissioner admitted he had endorsed a note made by one or two of these parties, but he would give no further information. Discussion was continued by Mr. McLean, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Arsenault, Hon. L. McDonald, Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Dobie, Mr. James Kennedy, the Premier, Mr. Prowse and others. Finally the educational appropriation passed. The grant for exhibitions was next considered, and was not finished when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

House met after evening recess at 8.30 and immediately resumed committee of supply. Consideration of exhibition grant was continued, and soon passed. The appropriation of \$41,500 for the Hospital for the Insane, gave rise to much severe criticism of the administration. Mr. James Kennedy showed from accounts tabled that nearly \$100 were paid to Capt. Joseph Road for coal that apparently he had not been delivered. The Leader of the Government undertook an explanation by showing a memorandum on the back of a cheque Mr. Kennedy said there was no memorandum on the back of the cheque when it was examined by him during the day. This precipitated a sharp wrangle. The Premier said Mr. Kennedy's statement was not true. Now the Leader of the Opposition took the Premier severely to task for his rude conduct and unparliamentary language. No further progress was made with the business before the committee, and at 11.30 the debate was adjourned. The House then adjourned.

The House met Friday forenoon at 11.30. When the orders of the day were reached, the Leader of the Opposition called attention to the mix-up which had taken place in committee of supply the previous evening, and suggested that the matter could be attended to now. The Speaker said he could take no action unless the matter were reported to him by the chairman of committee. Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others were advanced a stage. On the motion to go into committee Mr. Mathieson stated this was the time to adjust the little difficulty already referred to. But committee was resumed without further progress in the matter.

When the chairman proposed the resolution for the appropriation for the Hospital for the Insane, Mr. Mathieson at once took up the discussion where it had ended Thursday evening and moved that the words of the Premier "that statement is not true" be taken down and reported to Mr. Speaker. This was refused on division. During the continued mix up a motion that the Speaker take the chair was lost on a strict party vote. During the discussion severe criticism was hurled at the Government by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. McLean, Mr. Arsenault and others. No progress was made with supply when the House rose at 1 o'clock.

House resumed, after recess at 8.45, and immediately resolved itself again into committee of supply. The criticism of the Government was resumed by Mr. Arsenault. He was followed by Mr. McKinnon, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Dewar, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. Delaney and others.

The item of interest to banks, loans, debentures, etc., \$37,980, was next considered. It was discussed by the Premier, Mr. Math-

ieson, Mr. Prowse and Mr. Dobie. Other appropriations during the afternoon passed without very serious contention, and considerable progress had been made when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

House met after recess at 8.20 p. m., and immediately resumed committee of supply. Good progress was made in voting supply up to 10.30, when the committee reported progress and the House adjourned to Saturday forenoon.

House met Saturday forenoon at 11.20. After brief routine, two or three bills were advanced a stage, and the committee of supply was resumed. The expenditures for the Public Works department were under consideration, and the Commissioner of Public Works presented figures to show that the amount spent under the head of "travelling expenses," during a given term of years under the Conservatives and Liberals respectively, differed very considerably. Under the Liberals over \$600 per year have been spent under this head, while under the Conservatives it was but little over \$300. The vicious feature of the affair is that \$300 paid the Commissioner as "travelling expenses," have not been used for that purpose, but is taken by the Commissioner for his own personal use.

House resumed at 3.30 p. m., when committee of supply was at once continued. Mr. McLean, referring to the clay from the cellar of J. J. Hughes and others, showed up the reprehensible features of this transaction. The sum of \$339 of public money was paid to J. J. Hughes, Thomas Kiekham and H. J. Mabon, for clay dug from their respective cellars. This clay was thrown on the streets of Souris turning them into a perfect quagmire. Finally supply was reached and continued till six o'clock.

House resumed after evening recess at 8.25. After some informal discussion regarding the remaining work of the session, supply was again taken up. At 10.30 supply was all voted, the Speaker took the chair and the chairman reported. On motion of the Premier the resolutions of supply were received. The Premier then submitted supplementary estimates, to cover expenditure of the public service from Sept. 30, 1911 to the final passage of next year's estimates. The House then adjourned at 10.40.

MARRIED.

VANDERSTINE—MARTIN—At the Lennox, Charlottetown, April 18th, by Rev. R. G. Strathle, Peter James Vandierstine, of Murray Harbor, and Christy Martin, of Hebertville.

RAKEM—SEAMAN—At St. John's Rectory, Milton, on the 19th inst., by Ven. Father Archdeacon Beagh, John Rakem, of Hunter River, to Judith Seaman, of Ebneton, Milton Parish.

CRAWFORD—ROBERTSON—At the home of the minister, Prince Street, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Ethel Jane Crawford, of Charlottetown, to Frederick Thomas Robertson, of Montague, Rev. F. F. Floyd officiating.

HOUSTON—FRASER—At the Manse Cavendish, April 19th, 1911, by the Rev. John Stirling, William Edson Houston and Anne Belle Fraser, both of Mayfield.

DIED.

POWERS—At Etanville Cross, on April 23rd, Bridget Christina, infant daughter of John T. and Lizzie Powers, aged 5 months and 17 days.

STEWART—At Park Corner, on Sunday evening, April 23rd, of Millie, youngest daughter of Albert and Annie Stewart, aged eleven years.

COUGHLAN—At Hope River, on Monday, April 18th, of pneumonia, Edward Coughlan, aged 75 years. R. I. P.

WOOD—At Mount Herbert, on April 18th, at 1 a. m., Lily, beloved wife of Seymour Wood, Mount Herbert, in the 35th year of her age.

BUCHANAN—At Mt. Buchanan, on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., Joseph S. Buchanan, aged 82 years.

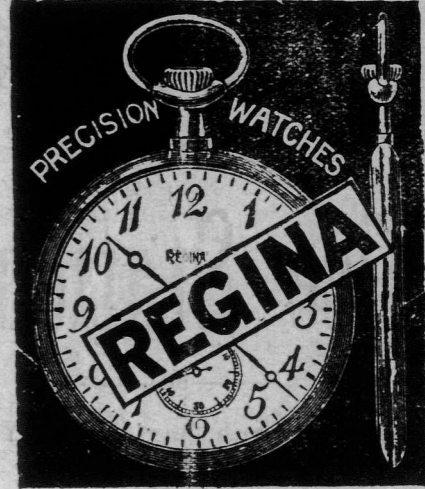
OSBORNE—At Riverdale, Lot 30, on April 20th, 1911, Joseph Osborne, aged 83.

WHITE—At White Sands, on April 20, Catherine, wife of the late George White, aged 74 years.

House Cleaning NOW ON.

We have received a nice New Stock of Lace Curtains, Art Muslin, Curtain Screens, Wall Paper, etc., and in these lines can supply your wants and help you save some money. You will soon start sewing, then don't forget us for Prints, regular 12c. kind for 10c., Cotton Ducks for Childrens' Dresses, regular 14c., 15c. remnants for 8 1-2. Everything you need in Dry Goods at the right price.

Chandler & Reddin.



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS PLAIN RINGS GEM RINGS MAIL ORDERS for Goods or Watch Repairs promptly attended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best quality.

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

There Are No Drugs IN OUR TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke.

BRIGHT CUT —AND— Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

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

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wave Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald
& Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown

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

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, H. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1900—2m

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets
\$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN
AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

COAL!

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

HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

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

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

Morson & Duffy

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



Price \$250.

Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

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

Men's Heavy Boots	\$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " "	1.25 to 1.75
Boys' " "	1.50 to 2.00
Girls' " "	1.10 to 1.35
Children's " "	1.00

Alley & Co.

D. G. McLeod, K. C. | W. H. Bentley

McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Legislature prorogued at 1.30 today.

Pierre Vedrine covered the distance of 500 miles from Paris to Pau France in an aeroplane in 6 hours 55 minutes, winning a prize of \$4,000.

Three Ocean liners arrived at Halifax after a delay on the coast of about 36 hours, caused by a snowstorm. They had, between them 2737 passengers, nearly all bound for the West, and nearly all drawn from British Isles.

Twenty-two miners were entombed in Ott Mine, Virginia as a result of an explosion, and little chance is held out for the rescue of any alive, because of debris that has impeded the progress of the rescuers. It cannot be learned yet whether the explosion was caused by dust or gas.

There were 1,177 persons killed and 9,967 injured on the Railways of Pennsylvania and 187 killed and 4,116 hurt on the electric lines during the year 1910. Trespassers constituted the largest number killed on the railroads, 587 losing their lives, while 90 per cent of those injured were employees.

Paris retains its position as the third largest city in the world. The census taken last month proves the population of the city to be 2,846,086. The present census shows an increase of 124,255 over the figures for 1906. The French census has shown a drift of population from the country to the city.

A serious outbreak of small-pox is reported at Fox Creek and along the Painsic Road, N. B. There are some 40 cases in that section and 2 schools have been closed. There have been two or three cases in the district during the past two months but the contagion has now spread, necessitating drastic measures to stamp it out.

Clarence De Mar of the North Dorchester A. A. was the winner of the 15th annual Marathon race from Ashland to Boston on Wednesday last smashing Longboat's record made in 1907 and establishing a new world's record of 2 hours, 21 minutes and 29 3-5 sec. for the event. Our Island Indian, Michael Thomas was 25th in the line of those who finished.

Ortie McMonigal under arrest in Chicago for complicity in Los Angeles Times dynamiting outrage, has made a full confession. He describes numerous similar crimes in which he and several others were hired by a so-called Dynamiting Group of Labor Unionists to carry on their work. These, he affirms, involved the murder of more than one hundred persons through explosions.

According to the latest estimates thirty-two persons were killed in the wreck of a passenger train on Kowie Railway at Grahantown, Cape Colony when the special plunged to destruction into a gorge 250 feet deep, through the collapse of the Blaauwkrantz Bridge. In addition many were injured, some fatally. It was the most appalling wreck in the history of South African Railways.

President Tait's Canadian Reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of Republicans passed the House of Representatives Washington Friday night by a vote of 265 to 89. With nearly 200 Democrats in control, and their action endorsed by a large body of Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments and in almost identicality the same form as it passed the House in the last session of the preceding Congress.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand



You can save money as well as add to your character and appearance by wearing made-to-order clothes.

You Cannot Buy Made-to-Order CLOTHES Cheaper than WE SELL THEM.

MR. MAN---We Can Save You Money on Your CLOTHES.

Some men think that when they spend their money for a Ready-made suit, that they are buying their clothes at the smallest possible cost. They think only of the first cost. They do not consider that if they would spend a few dollars extra and have a suit made for them by a good tailor, that it would wear at least double as long, and from this standpoint alone, they would be saving. And then again, in a tailor made suit along with getting at least double the wear, you get style and good looks that stay, you get comfort and satisfaction that can only be had in a made-to-order suit. Are not these features worth from three to five dollars extra?

Buy Your Next Suit Here.

When you want your Spring Suit come here, look over the hundreds of different cloths we have, pick one that pleases you and let us build you a suit. We will put the finest of work on it, and use the very best of everything in it's make-up; we will make it to fit you perfectly, and in the newest style, and when finished you will be so pleased with it that you will never wear a ready-made again.

153

Queen Street

MacLellan Bros.,

Bank of Commerce

Building.

Merchant Tailors.



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

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

FRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's

American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Veilour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.

We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Buy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN

THE SHOEMAN

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Making of Steel.

Until the days of Bessemer, William Killy, Captain Jones and Alexander Holby, the cost of its production was so great that steel was not available for the immense field it fills today.

Equal to the task, American brains and energy solved the problem—and then began an era that biggers description—a very riot of progress that staggers imagination—opening the floodgates of fortune and pouring down upon the astonished ironmasters a river of gold that swept them from their feet and well-nigh engulfed them in its glittering stream.

In 1810 the United States produced 917 tons of steel; in 1831, 1,600 tons. By 1860 the demand had increased, and 6,000 tons came from American furnaces. With the close of the Civil War came the revolution, for it was then that the first Bessemer steel was placed on the market, reducing the price to less than a sixth of what it had been.

In 1867, 19,963 tons answered the wild, continuous call of progress for steel. Today the mills of Pittsburgh's flaming furnaces, and the other plants throughout the country, are belching forth 50,000,000 tons a year.

The Bessemer process gave the first impetus to the industry, but Bessemer steel has limits to its usefulness, and modern developments of the open hearth system are gradually pushing it into the background. In the Siemens Martin furnace it has met a worthy challenger for supremacy.

The Bessemer process is cheap and quick. A roar, a rain of sparks, and in a few minutes is done. Naturally, the result secured is a product less uniform than that obtained by a slower method. Without going into details, the process consists in forcing a blast of air through molten, in a container, until the silicon, manganese and carbon are burned out, and then introducing into mixture a definite amount of carbon.

The stock yard is located at some convenient point. Here the material for the charge is loaded in steel boxes. These boxes are carried on small cars along a track which passes between the melting platform and the line of furnaces, the boxes standing at the proper height to be acted upon by the charging machine on the platform. The principle of this machine is a long bar with a foot on the end which can be dropped into a socket in the charging box. By its means the box is lifted from the car, thrust into the open door of the furnace, turned upside down, and its contents emptied into the hearth. This is done at the rate of about fifty boxes, or about one hundred and twenty-five tons an hour.

One of the very few men visible about a steel plant is the operator of the charging machine. He is seated in a little cage which moves backward and forward with the charging bar, and manipulates the levers; to move the charging bar inward and outward; to move the entire charging machine forward and backward; to lock the foot of the bar in the socket of the charging box; to raise the bar up and down; to turn the charging box over.

We have now reached the last stage of the operation. When the bar is completed, the molten metal is discharged into one of the ladles hanging above the casting pit which extends all the way behind the furnaces; and its contents is "teemed" or poured into the ingot moulds, carried by little cars running upon a track in the casting pit, their mouths at a convenient height for ladlemen on the teeming platform to empty the molten metal into them.

By the time these cars have passed out of the furnace-room into the stripping-room the ingots are sufficiently hardened to permit stripping, that is, removing the mold, thus leaving the ingots standing along on the cars, ready to be drawn to the rolling mill.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article to describe at length the various methods of treating steel in process of manufacture. These methods depend upon the purpose for which the product is to be used. Cast steel is employed for many of the same purposes as cast iron, but especially where castings of great strength are required. It steels are used for beams and structural purposes; medium steel for rails and girders; hard steel for pistons, rods and other machine parts; and extra hard steels find their way to the toolmaker. Of course this is usurping the authority of the Church, and can not be tolerated. It is noteworthy that one of the first steps of the Government was to prohibit the publication of several Catholic papers, after the offices of these journals had been gutted by a well-trained mob. Those who are in touch with the situation await fresh developments with deep interest.

Aching Joints

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

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful."

Miss Frances Barry, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life."

Mr. J. McVoy, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

United States are of this character, and that country more than any other was benefited. The hearth is set in what is known as a regenerating furnace. The essential parts of the furnace are the two chambers, one on each side of the hearth, in which the air and gas, introduced from the bottom, is heated and ignited. Each of these chambers is nearly filled with a sort of cob-house work of brick. When in operation, the brick in one chamber is heated to a white heat, the gas passes through it, is ignited, reaching the space above the metal in the hearth in a fierce flame, and passes down through the second chamber. In its passage it heats the brick of this second chamber and then escapes through the chimney flue at the bottom. When the brick work in the first chamber cools below a certain point, the current of the gases is reversed by means of valves, passing through the second chamber, over the hearth, and into the first chamber. This reversing of the current renders it possible to maintain a steady and intense heat at all times.

On the same level as the hearth, in front of the furnace, is the melting or working platform. Above it there are usually a couple of electric travelling cranes, for handling materials, etc. On the opposite side of the furnace, hung at the proper level to receive the product of the "heat," is the fifty ton ladle.

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THIN MILK
How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate?
Scott's Emulsion
makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

CONSTITIATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constitution is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, and all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Austria-Hungary.

The discordant elements in the Reichstrah have finally brought about the dissolution of that body. The outcome was inevitable. It has long been recognized that in the prevailing stubbornness of party strife no legislation was practicable.

The crisis bringing about the present state of affairs arose from the dilatory tactics of the Czechs in the budget committee. They used obstructive methods to prevent a vote on the loan asked by the Government in order to tide the Ministry and force them to concede demands made by the Czech section.

Senator Almeida leading what may be called the moderate section which represents the interests, and is backed by the influence of all those numerous citizens engaged in trade of any description, or who possess any property, while Senator Alfonso Costa is chief of the red band of socialists whose principle aim is to destroy, and incidentally acquire for themselves the property they affect to despise, by plundering, preferably, the Church.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

Solicitor (cross-examining)—Now, didn't you tell the prisoner that you doubted his veracity?
Witness—No; I merely told 'im 'e was a blooming liar.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Urchin—Paw, what's an accommodation train?
Suburban Parent—I don't know, Bobby; I never saw one.

"Who gets the custody of the automobile?"
"I told my wife she might have it. I can't keep up a machine and pay alimony, too."

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

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A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE! Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only — \$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile. Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots! We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Fall and Winter Weather 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

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