

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

Vol. XLI, No. 20



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H. McMILLAN

ROME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, April 26th, 1912.

Not even the struggle with the Turks has sufficed to force into the background the School Question in various parts of Italy, and in various centres decisive action has had to be taken by parents who were determined to break down all opposition in order to have their children obtain religious instruction. According to the law of 1908, the exclusion of religious instruction from the curriculum of the elementary schools in Italy rests with its Municipal Councils, a fact that has brought out the sturdy spirit of the Catholics of Genoa in opposition to the body of Socialists and Masons into whose hands control of the city has fallen for the time being. Nothing could be more pleasant for the Municipality of Genoa than to exclude the Catechism from being taught in the schools—hence the presentation of a Commission from the fathers of families with a couple of stout porters carrying notes demanding the alternative allowed by the law.

The following document was read on the occasion by the Commission: "The undersigned in their own names and those of the 11,524 parents whose signatures are appended, make a request that the Municipal Administration will concede the use of a corresponding number of school rooms in accordance with the royal decree of February 5, 1908, since they have decided to have religious instruction given to their children. The list of schools with the respective number of pupils to whom religious instruction must be imparted is appended."

A document so short and sweet leaves no room for masonic juggling. The feast of S. Benedict Joseph Labre, 'the beggar-saint,' as he is popularly called, which was celebrated on Monday, brings to mind one of the extraordinary men whose lives improved the world in modern times. Upon the altar under which he lies in the Church of S. Maria in Monti, Masses were celebrated continuously from dawn till noon on Tuesday before immense congregations, and few there were who did not recall the years passed in that parish by Joseph Labre until his death in the next street. After being refused admission to the Trappists, Carthusians and Cistercians, in turn, the poor Frenchman, after visiting on foot all the shrines in Europe, arrived at Rome, weary and footsore, determined to serve God in the world as the last of all. And renting a little room in the Via Serpenti he used to take his stand daily as a beggar at the Coliseum among the many mendicants who were then to be found in the Flavian Amphitheatre. There he begged day after day, and was to be seen each night dividing among his fellow-beggers the alms received before returning to the church to pray. An amusing part of Labre's duties at this time consisted in making up the quarrels of the beggars under the shadow of the Coliseum, and their passions and angry feelings were smoothed over by the gentle beggar saint. Each summer Joseph Labre made a pilgrimage on foot to Lourdes. Many of his nights were passed in prayer in the Catacombs, a part of each day was spent in S. Maria del Monti where the proud dames of Rome often refused to receive Holy Communion at the rails with the beggar saint—for it must be admitted Joseph sadly neglected his toilet. And so the years passed in prayer, suffering, humiliation and good works until his last illness suddenly seized him before the tabernacle in his favorite Church of S. Maria in Monti. He staggered to the door, whence kind hands bore him to his little room, where he died the same day in his thirty-fifth year. The cry went through the parish that 'the saint was dead,' and the proud ladies who had despised him in life now fought over his corpse for the rags he wore. The beggar-saint was raised to the altars of the Universal Church by Leo XIII, and his little room has been converted into a chapel where his crucifix and other relics are reverently preserved.

The irreligious elements in the Eternal City are evidently falling on evil days and their house of cards is falling to the ground. Basciotti, Socialist leader and Deputy of the Chamber, secured from the party a month ago, and Ferris, a personage in Masonry and Socialism, has seen his resignation promptly accepted by the Roman Socialist Union, which, when telling this celebrity he may go about his own business as soon as he likes expresses a hope that Ferris' example may be followed by all those who more or less admit they are in the same state of mind and conscience as he. And even that motley group

of Masons, Socialists and other disturbers of peace who rule from the Capitol as the Municipality of Rome, under Signor Nathan, Jew and Mason, as Mayor, show signs of disintegration. The Republican Councilors have resigned; a number of others never attend the meetings; and of late Nathan, whom the Mayors of Montreal as well as a number of other men of worth soundly thrashed, seems to be weary of his position as First Magistrate of Rome. And so the disgrace of having an ex-wanderer in English slims and tool of Masonry in the Mayoral Chair of the Eternal City will probably soon be wiped out.

Perhaps nowhere in the world was the catastrophe of the Titanic more profoundly regretted than in the Vatican. Only a few days before the loss of so many lives, Major Butt, Adjutant to President Taft, had left the Apostolic Palace, as the bearer of an autograph from the Holy Father and letters from Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Merry del Val in reply to the complimentary epistles received from the President of the United States of America. When writing to Mr. Taft an expression of condolence as to the great loss of life, the Holy Father inquired particularly as to the fate of Major Butt. Replying to His Holiness the President warmly thanked the Holy Father for the interest taken by him in the disaster, and added that all hope of finding his Adjutant among the survivors had already disappeared.

One often hears sharp criticism coming from American travellers as to the Catholic spirit shown by Italians in the United States. But were these critics to live here and watch the spirited campaign waged by the Union of the Catholic Women of Italy against the secret powers in the Italian Government that would paganize the growing generation, they would depart convinced that neither Europe nor America has a body of ladies more determined to use their influence for the good of religion than has Italy. Two months ago a delegation from the Congress of the Catholic Women of Italy was received by the Premier in Rome at the end of the last session of the body. Christian schools and a clean press were demanded by the ladies—most of them of the aristocratic classes, and Giolitti bowed them in and out with the grace of a Chesterfield, and promised every attention should be paid to their petition. At that time the writer expressed a belief that the matter would end there, and so it has been as far as the Government is concerned. And this week the Central Council when giving an account of its stewardship to the branches scattered all over Italy says: 'We have received a response which certainly cannot satisfy us. Anyhow, did we delude ourselves with the hope of obtaining justice from our adversaries, or of exacting respect for the religious conscience of Catholic Italy from those who prefer tricky neutrality or barefaced atheism? We were persuaded of all this before gathering at Rome to deliberate on religious education. But it is not for this reason we should say: there is nothing more to be done and we shall speak of it no more. Instead we say: everything has to be done, and we shall ever speak of it. It matters not what the venerable (the masons), the onerovoli (the deputies of the Chamber), or the Government of Giolitti say. We shall not grow tired and we shall we yield. And until we obtain our demands we shall agitate on the supreme question in which our whole program of action is involved, and in which lies the future of Catholic Italy.' With such spirit as this there is no fear for the future.

During the first years of the present Pontificate Pius X proved the despair of painters and photographers; none seemed fortunate enough to catch the expression of the strong, kindly face that has gained so many hearts. Only late years the celebrated Count Lippay has succeeded in painting some magnificent portraits of the Pope, in which Pius X seems to live as if speaking in his private study. Count Lippay is presently engaged in finishing the twelfth portrait he has painted of the Holy Father, which is destined for the Chamber of Archbishops Ranzani del Biaochi, the Pope's Maestro di Camera, and another intended for the National Gallery of Hungary.

It has been stated from a Catholic source in England that the object of the visit to Rome of Bishop Vaughan, Auxiliary of Salford, is to secure from the Holy See the condemnation of the Irish School Area Bill. No credence whatever is to be given to the report.

THE COWARD.

Valentine Madd, the "coward," is younger brother in an English family of tremendously aristocratic antecedents, whose creed was summed up in (1) the reality of the Titus Oates plot, whereas a Madd first became a Protestant; (2) the essential dishonesty of papacy; (3) the sacrilege of the National Oubour. Their pride of ancestry was silent but superlative, and their observance of the external forms of Protestantism was as strict as became loyal Englishmen. They never went beneath the surface of their lives. They were gentlemen all, after the manner of those of their caste, but they gentlemanly did not include gentlemen. They could be kind to dependents—they were a Madd belonging—but convention rather than Christian charity or principle was their guide, and Madd was their religion. Their one untarnished virtue was physical courage, and because Val had violated their conception of it he was ostracised inexorably by father, brother and sister, and even his mother held him irremediably disgraced. So did Val himself. Unlike the other Madds, he was imaginative, nervous and sensitive. He showed brilliant courage in face of sudden danger, but when his imagination had time to conjure up attendant perils he became unnerved at the crisis; hence his refusal to fight a duel he had accepted. This was the unforgivable sin. He could have become a gambler, spendthrift, moral wreck, and still remain a Madd, but the guilt of apparent cowardice was irretrievable, and he was made to know it. Besides, a pseudo-scientist informed him that man is what evolution makes him, hence not self-improvable nor responsible, and suicide seemed the only way out till Father Maple, an occasional guest, the only person in whom he can confide, sets him right on the matter, analyzes his disease and shows him how to cure it by exerting his will power, curbing his imagination and saying his prayers.

There is not a word about Catholicity in the book, nor is there even a hint of sermonizing, yet the necessity of Catholic truth and morality peeps through every page. The photographic picture of the Madd household expresses convincingly the hollowness of "respectability" and the bareness of Protestantism, suggesting at every touch how fastidious as a substitute for religion, how they generate false standards and judgments, strangling equality and stifle the soul, and how the religion of which the Catholic priest holds the key can alone feed and fashion character. The ease and firmness of the drawing, the delicacy of the style, and the skill which makes a very Protestant exact a thoroughly Catholic story, render "The Coward" the most valuable and one of the most readable of the many volumes with which Mr. Benson has enriched Catholic literature.—M. K. in America.

Diseases in Potatoes From Europe. Owing to the shortage in the potato crop this year, dealers in and growers of potatoes find it necessary to import large supplies for table and seed purposes from Great Britain, Ireland and other countries. Bulletin 63, issued by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, explains how Potato Canker has found its way across the Atlantic into Newfoundland with potatoes imported from Europe.

Potato Canker is a disease at present unknown in Canada. It is one of the most serious diseases known, affecting not only the farm lands on which potatoes are grown, but the disease is also directly injurious to the health of the consumer of affected potatoes. Biting does not destroy the infectious properties. The disease is characterized by nodular excrescences which may often be larger than the tuber itself. These 'cankers' affect the eyes of the potato, and are very small in the early stages. Any tubers found with smaller or larger outgrowths rising from where the eyes are situated should under no condition be used for seed or table purposes. The introduction and establishment of this disease would seriously compromise one of the most important agricultural industries of Canada, viz, Potato growing. Farmers and consumers should be exceedingly careful in using potatoes that have been imported from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe. Suspicious looking tubers should be destroyed by fire and not be thrown on the ground, or the disease, if present, will establish itself permanently in the soil.

The bulletin referred to explains in detail the character of the disease, and is available to anyone making application for the same. H. T. GUSSOW, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, Ontario.

Policeman—Do you have to take care of the dog?
Nurse-girl—No; the missus says I'm too young and inexperienced. I only look after the children.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

Husband—Does that new novel turn out happily?
Wife—It doesn't say. It only says they were married.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. Mr. Simpson—Willie, didn't you go to the trunkmaker's yesterday and tell him to send round the trunk I ordered?
Willie—Yes, pa.
Mr. Simpson—Well, here is the trunk, but no strap.
Willie—Yes, pa; but I told him I thought you hadn't better have any strap.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. She—Way did you lose your temper at that game of cards?
He—It was the only thing I had left to lose.

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia. 'D' you thi k your son will forget all he learned at college?' asked a friend. 'I hope so,' replied the father. 'I don't see how he can earn a living playing cricket and football.'

BACK WAS SO LAMK. LIFE WAS A BURDEN FOR TWO YEARS. Mrs. Joseph Throop, Upper Point de Bute, N.B., writes—"I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills I did so, and to-day I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back, and that terrible tired feeling."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any ill after effects. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your Subscriptions.

The Truth About Reciprocity.

Our readers will remember that during the Dominion election campaign last year, certain expressions that fell from the lips of President Taft, Champ Clark and other public men in the United States found their way into the public press, and were advertised upon by Conservative speakers as a fair exposition of the trend of public feeling among the politicians in the neighboring Republic on the Reciprocity question. Taft's memorable words about the "Parting of Ways" were regarded by patriotic Canadians as pregnant with sinister meaning regarding our country. There was also President Taft's subtle reminder that "the bond uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is light and almost imperceptible." Our Liberal friends, instead of attempting to give any explanation of these very suspicious and unfriendly declarations, pretended to make light of them. Now, however, we have more light on the subject and abundant evidence to vindicate the correctness of the position taken in the election by the opponents of reciprocity. Taft and Roosevelt have fallen out in their scramble for the Presidential nomination, and the President, to save himself, has published the private correspondence between them on this subject. In another column will be found the letter of Taft to Roosevelt and the answer of the latter. In this correspondence the real and true attitude of President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is manifested. Here we find the President declaring his hope of "MAKING CANADA AN ADJUNCT OF THE UNITED STATES," and Mr. Roosevelt stating that he firmly believed "in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons." What do our Liberal friends think of these and kindred declarations found in this correspondence?

Let it be remembered that the letter of President Taft, which we publish, was written while Messrs. Fielding and Paterson were in Washington carrying on the negotiations for reciprocity; just about ten days before the negotiations were completed. As will be seen by reference to President Taft's letter, he regarded the following as among the ultimate results of the reciprocity pact: "It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures."

Our excellent contemporary, the St. John Standard, comments as follows: No equivocation about that, Canada was to become in effect a State of the Union. Her business interests were to become centered in Chicago and

New York; her bank credits and "everything else" in the way of business that she possessed were in course of time to be transferred to the centres of trade and commerce in the United States. That was Mr. Taft's programme. That was the underlying motive in the Reciprocity Agreement which the two deluded pilgrims to Washington never saw—to make Canada subservient to her business interests to the Republic. With a candor which today Canadians will thoroughly appreciate, Mr. Taft adds: "This, I see, is an argument against Reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a good one." It was good, and it made good to the lasting credit and benefit of the Canadian people. There was no warning of the reply uttered by the opponents of Reciprocity throughout the campaign than the danger which threatened from entangling alliances. Canada was in very truth at "the parting of the ways" in her choice between becoming "an adjunct of the United States," to quote Mr. Taft, or an equal partner within the Empire in her commercial relations with the Mother Country.

Another significant statement in Mr. Taft's letter is the carefully prepared plan he discloses to secure the passing of the measure through both Houses of Congress, and the bait which was thrown out to secure the support of the United States press. He writes: "The proposition is to make an arrangement by which we shall present to both Houses of Congress an identical bill and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this way we would avoid the necessity for two-thirds in the Senate, and would secure, or once the consent of the House, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion, I presume. It will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber manufacturing interests. It will be unpopular in Minnesota because of wheat; but on the other hand, free lumber will be popular in some places, and as it includes free paper and free wood pulp, we may count on the fairly good support of the press."

Mr. Taft has every reason to be satisfied with the eulogies with which the Agreement was greeted and consistently supported by the newspapers of the country. As a reward for these services rendered the free pulp and paper clause in the Agreement remains today on the Statute books, the sole relic of all that he expected but failed to accomplish. "I shall be glad to hear from you," writes Mr. Taft to Mr. Roosevelt in conclusion, "as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement." Mr. Roosevelt's reply was brief, but quite to the point. He was "de-lighted" at the glowing picture of Canada as "an adjunct of the United States" and all that it implied. "I firmly believe," he writes, "in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons." He adds: "Whether Canada will accept such Reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose."

Judging by the present indications the most damaging features of the whole business is the correspondence. What effect these disclosures may have in the United States is

of no great concern on this side of the border. Canadians will know and realize with satisfaction today that Reciprocity, as far as the Dominion and the United States are concerned, is dead and buried. Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt between them have driven the last nail in the coffin. Canada has a greater future before her than in an entangling alliance with a foreign country, however friendly and intimate the relations with that country may be. A trade agreement with the Mother Country is but one bright prospect of the future; trade agreements with the Sister Nations of the Empire are being negotiated today. A trade agreement, with a string to it, to make Canada "an adjunct of the United States," is not and never will be on the programme of this Dominion as long as loyalty to the flag and Empire shapes its destiny.

Extracts from the comments of some other Canadian journals:

Toronto World—Who can give this American market to the Canadian farmer? Nobody but the Americans; and it is true that the American Congress did offer to give such market to Canada, to give free trade in natural products. But they offered it at a price. Now, what was that price? President Taft has told us what the price is in the now celebrated Taft Roosevelt correspondence in regard to Reciprocity, just now disclosed and written within ten days preceding the day when Mr. Taft and the Canadian Ministers signed the Agreement. In that correspondence, Mr. Taft said that the price Canada had to pay was in the establishment of trade lines, the result of which would be, to use Mr. Taft's own words, "that it would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States." The second reason is set out in the sentence which follows the above: "Reciprocity would transfer all their (Canada's) important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else." Thirdly, "It would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our (American) manufactures." And in reply to this letter Mr. Roosevelt answered: "I firmly believe in free trade with Canada, for both economic and political reasons." In a word, then the political reason that Canada would become an adjunct of the United States, and the economic reason that "all their bank credits and everything else," to quote Mr. Taft, would be transferred from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg to Chicago and New York, and the further economic reason, again, that we would buy a lot more of our manufactures from them at the expense of our own manufacturing concerns—these are the reasons which constitute the price of our getting the American market for our Western products. Is not that price too high? Does it not mean that Canadian nationality is to disappear, that we are to become an adjunct and finally a part of the United States? In other words, we can get the American markets at the price of our national honor.

Quebec Chronicle—If some of Sir Lomer Gouin's sheets are wise enough to follow his example, they will also drop some of their Reciprocity talk and keep quiet about this unsavory subject. We notice that some of them have published the letter of Mr. Taft to Mr. Roosevelt, which has just been made public by the former. Now that Reciprocity is defeated, Mr. Taft has no scruples in revealing the true motives of his desire for Reciprocity. And this is what these patriotic Liberals are aiming at—"to make Canada

an adjunct of the United States." That is the great cause on which they are staking their existence—such existence as they have.

Toronto Mail and Empire—Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt feel that they run no risk in speaking of Reciprocity as an absolutely dead and buried issue. They are quite right. Mr. Taft can now unblushingly tell the American people that the pact for which he induced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to sacrifice office was to make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States." Mr. Roosevelt can now apologize to the American farmer for formerly supporting it, and tell them if he had to do it again he would oppose such a pact, for he knows right well he will never have it to do again, as no Canadian Government will ever again lend itself to the Continentalist schemes of a Washington politician. Mr. Taft having failed to draw Canada into the Continental net, both he and Mr. Roosevelt can now show the Republicans how zealous they were throughout the business for the United States' exclusive advantage. Mr. Taft can boast of his brilliant efforts and of his enlisting of the Laurier Government in these efforts, to make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States." Mr. Roosevelt can point out that he is a stalwart in support of protection for the American farmer, and explain that, while he did support the pact, he had at least "political" reasons for doing so.

Montreal Gazette—President Taft, therefore, when he advocated in the United States the adoption of the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement, was not expecting any notable permanent reduction in the price of foodstuffs so far as his own people were concerned. He was thinking of a greater object, the making of Canada into "an adjunct of the United States," commercially speaking, and the obtaining for Chicago and New York of all Canada's important business, "bank credits and everything else." He added that he had seen this prospective condition was being used in Canada as an argument against Reciprocity, and declared, "I think it is a good one." It was an effective one in Canada, and most who read President Taft's recently issued letter will hold that it should have been effective. No one who on September 21 last voted for the maintenance of Canada's fiscal independence need now regret his act.

A very pertinent and withal significant comment on Mr. Taft's indiscretion is contributed by Mr. Roosevelt himself. Speaking at Worcester, Mass., after the President had made public the correspondence he said: "One of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission; as for this, I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power, it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

The Mankato Minn. Daily Free Press of May 1st, contains the following item regarding Father Cullen formerly of this City, now pastor of the pro-cathedral, Minneapolis Minn.; Rev. T. E. Cullen, pastor of the pro-cathedral, yesterday declined with thanks the gift of a \$3,000 automobile which a committee tendered him on behalf of the congregation. Father Cullen expressed himself as deeply appreciative of the good will shown by the people of the pro-cathedral parish in a generous gift, but he thought it his duty to recommend that the amount collected be turned over to the building fund to hasten the completion of the new pro-cathedral. He said that he hoped that this willingness to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of the pro-cathedral would prompt every one.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The attendance at the market yesterday was not very large, and prices were scarcely changed from last quotations.

The Public Trustee Office, London, has offered to undertake the administration of funds raised by Great Britain for the benefit of the sufferers in the Titanic disaster. These funds aggregate \$1,825,000.

The new four dollar Canadian bill is to be withdrawn gradually from circulation, and the government will issue a five dollar bill, the first of that denomination. The "Shtiplaster" will also likely be withdrawn at no distant date.

To arrange for the celebration of the hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States, a meeting has been summoned at Ottawa on June 4th. Committees will then be organized to co-operate with those of the United States and Great Britain.

The Hydrographic Office at Washington has announced the changing of the trans-Atlantic steamer lanes sixty miles to the southwest of their present position, as a result of so many icebergs on the present lanes. The Steamship companies have agreed to adopt the new route beginning Monday of this week.

Mrs. Milecka an English woman was sentenced on Friday to four years penal servitude on a charge of being affiliated with the Polish revolutionaries. The London newspapers protest strongly against the sentencing of Mrs. Milecka declaring that she was convicted in flimsy evidence. This took place at Warsaw.

Thomas Hart of Liverpool, a fireman who was supposed to have been drowned in the sinking of the Titanic, has, according to his mother's statement, turned up alive. The explanation is made that Hart's discharge book was stolen from him, and it was used by another man to sign on the Titanic under Hart's name.

Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general of the United States told the South-west Postal Association convention that within a short time, aeroplanes would be employed by the post-office department for distribution of mail. He said he had asked for an appropriation of \$50,000, and that it was intended to start the service in Arizona and New Mexico.

W. L. Miller of Vicksburg, Ind., and F. M. Hyatt of St. Louis were killed and six persons injured on Saturday when the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Electric Flyer sidwheeled freight train at Smiths Switch. Joseph Ramsay of Clinton, Pa., is dying in a local hospital; Fred Martine and Remello and Vine, vandeville actors, were bruised, and Henry Belcher colored, was slightly injured.

King George has awarded the Albert Medal to an aboriginal Australian called "Neighbor." The latter was a prisoner and was being led by a neck chain by a trooper. While the pair were crossing a swollen stream, the trooper's horse got into difficulties, and dislodged his rider, whom he kicked in the face. The trooper was being swept off by the stream, when "Neighbor," seizing the opportunity to escape, rescued his captor, after the greatest difficulty.

The log of the French liner La Savoie, which arrived at New York Saturday from Havre, records icebergs in latitude 39.45 north longitude 47.40 west. This according to Captain Tonrestra is the farthest south that icebergs have ever reached. The bergs were sighted at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Captain Tonrestra says the temperature of the water taken a short time before the log was sighted showed a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, which did not indicate the presence of ice.

Rev. Arsene J. Arsenault of Mount Carmel, La. was ordained priest in his native parish church on Sunday last, by his Lordship Bishop Latulippe of the diocese of Terrebonne, Ont., into which diocese the young priest has been appointed. There was a very large congregation in attendance. In addition to his Lordship the Bishop there were some seventeen priests present. They included Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, Apostolic Administrator; Rev. J. J. O'Meara, Rev. F. X. Gallant, Rev. J. C. McLean, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Rev. Theodore Gallant, Rev. J. B. Gaudet and Rev. Joseph Gallant. The sermon on Circumference was preached by Rev. Dr. Gauthier. In the evening there were Fevers followed by Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Very Rev. F. C. Kelly, D. D., President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of America, arrived on a visit to his native city on Saturday evening last. He was accompanied by Rev. Father (Justineau, Provincial of the Oblate Fathers in Texas. Father Constantine presided in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday. He is an excellent speaker. His discourse was largely an exposition of the missionary labors in which he and his fellow Oblates are engaged. They preach missions and retreats, act as pastors in English, German, Bohemian, Italian and Spanish-speaking parishes, and are in charge, under the Bishops, of fifty colonies, or of the fifth part of the whole State of Texas, or of the fifth part of the entire United States. There are only seventy missionaries for all that Apostolic work. They are altogether two few, the more so since the country is developing rapidly and immigrants flock from everywhere into its fertile plains. The forty-five students who are now in attendance at the Apostolic School will supply the most urgent needs, but more help is required. The Rev. preacher expressed his anxiety to have young men, especially English speaking, join in the good work and become members of this great missionary order. He would be pleased if any students or capable young men from this diocese might choose to prepare for this work. In the afternoon Father Constantine spoke at Notre Dame Academy, and in the evening addressed the students of St. Dunstan's College.

Standard Patterns 10c. & 15c. MOORE & McLEOD Standard Patterns 10c. & 15c. The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street Rummage Sale in The Bargain Basement For example: Trimmed Hats, worth up to \$5.00 each, go for \$1.00 Ladies untrimmed Hats, worth to \$1.25 each for 35c. Print Cottons in all patterns, worth 14c. for 10c. 4 pieces Dress Goods, worth 70c. to \$1.25, now 35c. Gingham in checks and stripes, regular 15c. for 10c. Fairly good Print Cottons 6c. Oxford Shirts, regular 15c. value now 10c. 60 inch unbleached Table Linen, worth to 10c. 15c. bunch Coats, Skirts, etc., at half price and less. We have just fitted up the big basement under our store as a large extra salesroom. We are using it to dispose of odd lots, remnants—any sort of goods that has outlasted its time here. The prices in every case are ridiculously low. In fact any article offered in the "Bargain Basement" will be away under its value.

SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles! We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories. Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce. The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Prices of soft felts \$1.75 up. H. H. BROWN'S The Home of Good Hats. JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc. Montague Dental Parlors We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m Aug. 15 1906—3m FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Deary Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | W. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911—yly. A. A. McLean, K. C. | Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

Eight Day Clocks

Alarins and Timepieces \$1 up

Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10

Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35

Men's Watches \$4 to \$40

Boy's Watches \$1.75

Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25

to \$2 up

A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.

\$1.25

Cake Baskets, Tea Sets,

Bread Trays

Necklets 75c. up

Locketts 50c. to \$20.50

Reading Glasses 25c. up

Telescopes

Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up

Fobs and Chains, \$1 up

Bracelets 75c. to \$8

Hat Pins 25c. up

Ladies' and Gents' Rings

Cuff Links, Collar Studs

Field Glasses. \$3.75 to \$20

Barometers \$4 to \$8

Thermometers 25 cents up to

\$5

Mail orders filled promptly.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.



TRY OUR

Home-Made Preserves

Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

EGGS & BUTTER

We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies!

We Have a Full Line in Stock

Give us a call.

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RECIPROCITY

Taft and Roosevelt Fall Out and One Tells on the Other.

Taft Lets the Cat Out of the Bag to Save Himself.

Canada's Danger Unwittingly Exposed.

Boston, April 28.—At a campaign meeting here last night in which he devoted his whole speech to an attack on Col. Roosevelt, President Taft made public correspondence between himself and the ex-President on the subject of the reciprocity negotiations which has created a sensation. He was charging Roosevelt with a change of front. The Rough Rider candidate who is pressing him for the Republican nomination, was, he said, appealing to the farmers and condemning the reciprocity agreement. This in the face of the fact that Roosevelt in reply to a confidential letter of the President before the agreement was made had approved thoroughly of the terms, declaring that they were admirable from every standpoint. Taft also submitted his own letter to Roosevelt in which he declared that the agreement would make Canada an 'adjunct of the United States' and would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York with their bank credits and every thing else.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

'Mr. Roosevelt,' said Taft 'now seeks to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which I made and induced Congress to adopt, but which Canada finally rejected. I would not object to this as a legitimate argument in a political controversy against me and in his favor if the fact were not that I consulted him ten days before I made the agreement, explained to him in full its probable terms stated the arguments pro and con, especially the effect of it on agricultural products and asked him to confer with his colleagues of the Outlook as to its wisdom and public benefit and let me know his and their judgment. He replied approving the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms and complimenting me for having brought it forward.

I submit our correspondence on the subject of reciprocity.

'Just at present I am in the midst of reciprocity matters and it would gratify me a great deal to talk over with you this issue. I have as you have known, always been a low tariff and downward-revision man, and the reason why I favored the last tariff bill and praised it as the best one we ever had was—that the consideration of it on its passage and the efforts of those who defended it afterwards to show that it was a downward revision were all a concession by the Republican party that downward revision was necessary, and that the rule upheld by Shaw and Cannon and other standpatters of the orthodox type than no tariff could be too high, because what you needed was a Chinese wall, had been departed from. Now the probability is that we shall reach an agreement with our Canadian friends by which all natural products—cereals, lumber, dairy products, fruits, meats, and cattle—shall enter both countries free, and that we shall get a revision—not as heavy a one as I would like but a substantial one, and equivalent certainly to the French reciprocity treaty and probably more on manufactures.

IMPROVED LABOR CONDITIONS.

'The truth is that the minute that we adopt in convention the proposal that our tariff should be measured we necessarily adopt a rule which would lead us straight to reciprocity in natural products with Canada, because the conditions in the two countries are so similar that their is substantially no difference in the cost of production. Possibly, labor is slightly lower in some parts of Canada than in the United States, but it is also higher in some parts and the adoption of free trade would rapidly increase the cost of labor in those parts where it is cheaper in Canada, so that the conditions would be the same.

'It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would pro-

duce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures.

I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think it is a good one. The proposition is to make an arrangement by which we shall all present to both houses of congress an identical bill and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this way we would avoid the necessity for two-thirds in the senate, and would secure at once the consent of the house, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion. I presume it will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber manufacturing interests and the dairy interests. It will be unpopular in Minnesota because of wheat; but on the other hand free lumber will be popular in some places, and as it includes free paper and free wood pulp, we may count on the fairly good support of the press.

POSITION OF PARTY.

'This letter, of course, I must ask you to regard as confidential, though I would be glad to have you discuss with your colleagues on the Outlook such a proposition, and should be glad to hear from you as to your judgment of it. I think it may break the Republican party for a while. As Elihu Root said when I talked with him yesterday, it may be an entering wedge against protection, although it is not inconsistent with the principle of protection as we laid it down in Chicago. Of course, it will be said against it that we are taking agriculture and making it suffer first before we tackle wool and cotton. The bill is not likely to pass the present Congress and before the next Congress comes together I think I shall be able to make some recommendations as to the wool and cotton schedule and present a problem to the Democrats which they are not likely to find an easy one. At least it will show the hypocrisy of some people. Of course, this is no ground whatever for introducing and pressing such a measure. I believe it to be right and if it leads on the other hand, to reduction in wool and cotton manufactures to the lowest figures and to what is a real measure of the difference in the cost of production, so much the better. I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement.'

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his reply, dated January 12th, 1911, said: 'Dear President: It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity, I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc. as you propose.

"Ever yours,"

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MARRIED.

WHITE—WOOD—At Charlottetown on Saturday evening, May 11th, 1912, Willie of Charlottetown to Miss Annie Loreta Wood of Southport.

OLIVER—PROKINS—At the bride's home, Charlottetown, on May 11, 1912, Katherine Langford Oliver daughter of Francis and Mrs. Oliver, St. Charlottetown, to Courtland Hepkins.

DIED.

HUGHES—At her home, Avondale on the 8th inst, Mrs John Hughes in the 66th year of her age.—R. L. P.

MARTIN—At Grand View, on the 8th inst, William Martin.

GAY—At Hazelbrook, May 9th, 1912, Samuel Gay, aged 59 years.

McMAHON—On May 10th, 1912, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Duncan McMillan, Rose Creehan, relict of the late John McMahon, aged 80 years leaving two sons and one daughter.—R. L. P.

WAYE—In Charlottetown, May 13, 1912, Lottie J. Wayne, daughter of the late Richard Wayne.

WEBSTER—At Portland, Me., April 23rd, 1912, Carrie M. Webster, wife of Ernest E. Webster.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Provincial General elections are going on in Quebec today.

Howard Beattie, of Kokomo, Indiana was killed and thirty-four persons were injured, several seriously, late Friday, when a crowded Indiana Union traction car collided with a Wabash Valley car outside of Kokomo.

The Irish passengers to Canada continued, 5,000 people being landed on the 14th at the London embarkment, Quebec from four steamers. There was an animated scene of the emigration shed as people landed were despatched expeditiously to their destination in the West.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, will arrive on the island today. The steamer Minto went to Pictou early this morning and will convey the Minister to Georgetown. From there he will come to Charlottetown by train. He will probably remain on the island a couple of days.

John F. Hughes, 23 years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hughes of this city, was accidentally killed on the I. C. Railway, St. John, N. B., on Tuesday last-week. The remains of the unfortunate young man reached here last evening for interment. Much sympathy is felt for the parents and other members of the family of the deceased.

New Orleans last Saturday night witnessed the severest rainstorm in its history. All the lower half of Louisiana was affected. Thousands of people who lived behind the already terribly strained levees which hold back the Mississippi flood waters were panicky. The wind raged 25 miles an hour at New Orleans to 40 miles at Baton Rouge and many points along the river.

The preliminary trial of Mrs. Patrick McGee, which had been going on at Georgetown before St. John's Court since Friday last, was concluded last evening and the prisoner was sent up for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court. The charge against her is the murder of her son John. The evidence of the doctors was to the effect that death was caused by phosphoric poisoning.

James McKinnon, 27 years of age, a fisherman at the lobster factory of Cogwell and Eason at Heron Point, near Georgetown, was drowned from the dory yesterday morning. He was alone in his dory; had overhauled his traps and started for the shore. He had a seal on his dory, and a sudden squall struck and upset the craft. The accident was seen from the shore, but help came too late.

Prince Edward Island Railway—Commencing Monday, May 13th, 1912, a mixed train will leave Charlottetown at 4:45 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Souris, instead of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will leave Souris at 1:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Charlottetown, instead of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This arrangement will give a round trip freight and passenger service each day between Charlottetown, Souris, Montserrat and Georgetown.

Lady Tupper, wife of Sir Charles Tupper, the great Canadian statesman, died at her home, Bickley Heath, Kent, England, on Sunday last. Her maiden name was Miss Frances Morse, and she was married to Dr. Tupper at Amherst, N. S., her native place, on October 8th, 1848. It will thus be seen that they have been married nearly 64 years. The fiftieth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated with great rejoicing in Ottawa on the 8th of October, 1898. On that occasion Sir Charles and Lady Tupper were the recipients of many warmly expressed messages of congratulation, and in addition were presented with many souvenirs of the happy event, including a solid gold sceptre from the Conservative members of the Senate and a solid gold salver from the Conservative members of the House of Commons. The remains will be brought to Nova Scotia for burial.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

The Market Prices.

Butter	0.20 to 0.32
Eggs, per doz.	0.20 to 0.22
Powis each	1.00 to 1.50
Chickens per pair	0.00 to 1.25
Flour (per cw.)	0.00 to 0.03
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.9
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.3
Pork	0.8 to 0.9
Potatoes (bush)	0.40 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.70 to 0.75
Bik Oats	0.62 to 0.65
Hides (per lb.)	0.10 to 0.68
Cat Skins	0.00 to 0.12
Sheep pelts	0.80 to 1.25
Oatmeal (per cw.)	0.00 to 0.03
Turnips	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.30 to 0.21
Geese	1.35 to 1.75
Pressed hay	12.00 to 15.00
Sticks	0.35 to 0.40
Ducks per pair	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb Pelts	0.30 to 0.40

P. E. I. Railway.

Tender For Carriage Of Railway Ties.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender," will be received up to and including Wednesday, May 22nd, 1912, from parties wishing to contract with the Prince Edward Island Railway for the carriage of 10,000 Cedar Ties from Campbellton, N. B., to Summerside, P. E. I. Tenders are to state the price per tie, and to include the handling from cars to vessel at Campbellton, and from vessel to cars at Summerside.

H. McEWEN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, May 14, 1912.

May 15, 1912--11

The All Canadian Route To Montreal.

Via the Intercolonial Railway Maritime Express is the only All Canadian Route to Quebec and Montreal from the Maritime provinces.

The Maritime Express is generally admitted by experienced travellers to be the most comfortable train in America. This is especially true in regard to the dining and sleeping car services. The diners of the I. C. R. are roomy and well ventilated and furnished in the best of taste. The most excellent meals are served. Table d'hote at a price away below the a la carte rates prevailing on the company owned lines. The sleeping coaches are up to date in every particular, and the smoothness of the road bed makes the long journey easy and pleasant.

Being popular with a class of travellers who are generally found to be the acme of good company, the thorough journey is never found dull, and even during the winter months there is much of scenic interest in the day's ride through the Province of Quebec. Montreal is reached at the convenient hour of 6:30 p. m. and connections are made at Bonaventure Union Station with the through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other points in Western Canada and the United States. Connecting train for the Maritime leaves Pictou at 14:20--11.

Ocean Limited Early On Route.

SUMMER TIME CHANGE ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY JUNE 2ND.

The summer change of time on the Intercolonial Railway will go into effect on June 2nd when the famous Ocean Limited will be placed on the route between Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. with connections for and from the Sydney, and Prince Edward Island, in anticipation of an early rush of summer travellers. The time schedule is expected to be practically the same as last year which means that the "Limited" will leave Montreal at 7:30 p. m. reaching Lévis at midnight, and giving through passengers the opportunity of seeing the famous Matapedia Valley during the earlier hours of the morning and in view of the Bonaventure River and the blue waters of the Bas de Chaleurs. The beautiful Valley of Westworth, N. S. will be seen in the most mellowing light of early evening, and the train will reach Truro at 8:00 o'clock connecting with the through night express for the Sydney and arriving at Halifax at 10:00 p. m.

The Maritime Express under the summer schedule will leave Montreal at 8:15 a. m. and through passengers will have the daylight journey through Quebec, and a view of the majestic St. Lawrence as it widens in its course to the sea. Making connections at Moncton with morning express for St. John the Maritime continuing eastward will reach Halifax at 15:30.

The Ocean Limited will leave Halifax westward at 8:00 a. m. and the Maritime Express will leave at 8:10 a. m. thus there will be a through week day service by two trains equal to the best on the continent--11.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910--11

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart.

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgeway

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30 1910.

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.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

G. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911--11

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET.

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention.

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

H. McMILLAN

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

RACHEL

The soft, deep gloom with which the Egyptian maid maiden had a habit of enlarding her apartment was grateful to Rachel, although it seldom failed to bring a reprimand from some member of her uncle's household...

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning to examine a healthy action of these organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

CAUGHT HEAVY COLD.

Left Throat and Lungs Very Sore.

There is no better cure for a cough or cold than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

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Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on May 13th, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns for Trains Outward, Trains Inward, Read Down, Read Up, and Stations. Includes times for various routes like Charlottetown, Summerside, and St. John's.

Now Is a Good Time

To have your Watch or Clock, repaired and put in serviceable order.

We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewelry in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale:

- Eight Day Clocks, Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up, Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10, Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35, Men's Watches \$4 to \$40, Boy's Watches \$1.75, Half doz. Tea Spoons. \$1.25 to \$2 up, A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.25, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays, Necklets 75c. up, Locketts 50c. to \$20.50, Reading Glasses 25c. up, Telescopes, Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up, Fobs and Chains, \$1 up, Bracelets 75c. to \$8, Hat Pins 25c. up, Ladies' and Gents' Rings, Cuff Links, Collar Studs, Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20, Barometers \$4 to \$8, Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5, Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

CARTER'S SEED OATS!

Imported & Island Grown. American Banner (Island), American Banner (Imported), Ligorvo (white) (Imported), Black Tartarian (Island), Black Tartarian (Imported). Clean, true to name, heavy, grown from Registered Seed. Every Farmer should get a bag or two for new seed (3 bushels in bag.) Write for samples and prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

SEEDSMEN - CHARLOTTETOWN

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911-tf

HARDWARE!

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

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. W. J. P. McMillan, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, June 18, 1910-tf

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown, Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

Morson & Duffy

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter.

He has come back to Jerusalem I am told, come back like a general returning from a successful war, with people spreading garlands by the way, and the very children running before to shout his praise, then say He will be made a king, and then what will Caesar do?

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