

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 12



REGINA OFFICIAL AGENCY

NOTICE

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch

And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.

We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR,
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Snappy Styles

—OF—

Solid Footwear

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.
Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets
\$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,
AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

Morson & Duffy

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

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. S. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

TRY HICKEY'S PERIQUE MIXTURE

It's cool, it's satisfying, it's good. A big blue tin for 25 cents at all druggists and grocers.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

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

H. McMILLAN.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year, Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation WE want a bright, active agent to represent THE Messenger in every city and town.

WE will send free a copy of THE Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

WE have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

ADDRESS
The Messenger, 500 Fifth Avenue New York.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B. (A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Honored the Chief.

If Mr. E. L. Borden ever entertained any doubt of the loyalty of his parliamentary followers, it must have been dispelled by the splendid reception given at the banquet tendered him in Ottawa a few evenings ago by the Opposition in the Senate and House of Commons. The function was held in the parliamentary restaurant, there being over one hundred guests, the chief feature being an inspiring address by the Conservative chief, in which he spoke of the recent campaign and the hopes of the party in the future. Mr. F. D. Monk presided, and in proposing the health of Mr. Borden said the occasion was intended to make manifest to the people of Canada the decision which in the private councils of the party had been unanimously arrived at, that of continued and enthusiastic confidence in Mr. Borden as leader. Mr. Monk paid a tribute to Mr. Borden which brought every man in the room to his feet. He spoke of his eminent qualifications and calm judgment, and said the Conservative party had decided to follow his leadership loyally. Mr. Monk referred to the Quebec Conservative members, who were all here tonight. He asked his Ontario friends not to despair of old Quebec. Quebec did not despair of Ontario. Mr. Monk also referred to the solid united party at the back of Mr. Borden in Parliament. He was an esteemed, respected and worthy leader. When Mr. Borden arose he received a splendid ovation. He expressed his keen gratification for the kindness of his followers and the loyal support he had received during his eight years of leadership.

MR. BORDEN'S ADDRESS.

Political activities have never been especially attractive to me, and for reasons which I have already made known to you, it was my sincere desire after the recent election to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of leadership. It would be idle, however, to deny that I have been deeply moved by the tokens of your generous confidence which have been so copiously abundant and whole-hearted since our failure to achieve the success which we had every reason to expect. I trust that in my future work and conduct I may so bear myself as to merit your continued loyal support. It is unnecessary to-night to refer at length to the causes which made the results in October last less favorable than we had anticipated. In some cases our candidates were inspired with too great confidence, and neglected necessary preparations and organization; in other cases candidates entered the field too late and lost by a small majority ridings which might easily have been won. Then it is well known that in the last ten days of the campaign the Liberal organization distributed among certain electors in numerous constituencies many thousand copies of a pamphlet which has been the subject of much discussion in the public press. This distribution was confined to certain elements of the population, and was accompanied by the utterly false representation that the pamphlet in question formed part of the Conservative campaign literature. I denounce the character of the distribution, and especially the statement that this pamphlet was a Conservative campaign document. I regret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not thought it beneath his dignity to repeat this mis-statement in the House of Commons. A more unworthy declaration never emanated from the lips of any public man. That pamphlet was not part of the Conservative campaign literature. It was not distributed by any Conservative organization or club. The Conservative party was not in any way privy to or assistant in its distribution. By the falsehoods to which I have alluded, and by appeals not of the loftiest character when emanating from one who poses as a harmonizer of racial prejudices, many constituencies were undoubtedly affected.

I do not minimize the efforts of a great organization directed against the Conservative party with unsparring hostility during the latter part of the campaign. There was no occasion or provocation for the animus thus displayed. The Liberal-Conservative party desires no feud and seeks no alliance with any of the great railway corporations of the country. If, however, the management of any great railway company insists upon projecting its open and powerful antagonism into every political contest, the directors of that corporation and those who elect the directors as well should understand that the gage of battle thus thrown down may some day be taken up, and that those who have given the challenge will alone be responsible for what may ensue.

In this connection let it be remembered that the eighty-seven Conservative members of Parliament represent more than one-half of the electorate of Canada. It is especially noteworthy that notwithstanding the frantic and unworthy appeals of our opponents, the Conservative vote in Quebec increased by nearly twenty thousand. In view of the influence which this administration has always been ready to exercise, the power of patronage, the misrepresentations of a subsidized press, the alliance of strong interests desirous of exploiting the public treasury or the public domain, the huge campaign funds, the amount of the advertising causes already alluded to, and you will readily conclude that the true will of the people of Canada is today represented on the Opposition benches rather than on those occupied by the Government and their supporters.

It must also be borne in mind that not a few persons strongly in sympathy with the Conservative party deliberately refrained from casting their votes and exercising their influence in favor of that party the recent elections, simply because they deemed it undesirable that the responsibilities of administration should be assumed at the present juncture. Coming into power at this time, we would have been saddled with an appalling excess of expenditures over revenues for the present fiscal year, we would have been obliged to assume responsibility for the consummation of policies which we believed to have been conceived in wisdom, we would have been on the defensive from the very commencement. In the very first year of our administration we would have been obliged to announce an increase of debt greater by many millions than was ever known in any one year in Canada.

This leads to the consideration of the present fiscal condition of the country. The credit and resources of Canada are too great for even this Government to destroy or dissipate in a measurable term of years; but if they had intended to accomplish that undesirable result their course could not have differed in any marked degree from that which they have pursued. Six years ago Mr. Fielding declared that about one-half of that year's surplus would provide for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. With as much truth he might state in his next budget speech that one-half of the present year's "surplus" will construct the Georgian Bay route, deepen all our national canals and equip all our national ports. The Government plighted its word through a portion of our northern territory which had not even been explored. We contended that before committing the country to so enormous an expenditure there should be exploration, investigation, surveys—in short a thorough and accurate estimate of the resources of that huge district and of its requirements in transportation. This was absolutely in accord with the government's first proposal, brought down in the shape of a very able order-in-council during the session of 1903, but departed from purely for the sake of a campaign cry. What is the position today? For the twelve months ending January 31st, 1899, the revenue of this country was \$43,113,833. For the twelve months ending 31st January, 1909, it amounted to \$82,622,348. You will observe there is an increase in revenue of nearly forty million dollars in ten years. Yet with this enormous superabundance of revenue, as compared with that of ten years ago, the Government during the past twelve months has plunged this country into debt to the tune of \$48,721,413. What does that mean? It means an annual interest charge of nearly two million dollars upon the people of Canada forever. How long is this pace to continue. Ordinary prudence has been so far forgotten that the conditions are becoming alarming. Any thought of economy has long since been thrown to the winds. They have murdered economy who swore loyalty to it, but still they are hardened and unrepentant. Like the three famous witches invoked by the Thane of Glamour, the three demons, Extravagance, Polly and Corruption, swing jocosely hand in hand in wildest dance around the Government gelding. And certain glowing predictions of six years ago may be fulfilled in the same grim semblance as that misleading prophecy, which, seeming to proclaim Macbeth's triumph, did but foretell his doom.

Under the party system of Government an Opposition has its opportunities and its duties. We believe that these have not been neglected in the past, and they will not be put aside in the future. During the past four years the Opposition has imposed its policies

upon the Government of the day to a greater extent than ever before in Canada. No more than an illustration is necessary. Civil Service reform, more rigid inspection of immigration, abolition of the immigration bonus system, free rural mail delivery, re-organization of the Railway Commission as a public utilities Board, improvement of the laws to prevent electoral corruption, prohibition of the employment of members of Parliament by promoters—in all these were reforms the Government has adopted the policy of the Opposition in whole or in part.

Great work remains to be done. We are in the public life of Canada at a most interesting period of its development. The conservation of our natural resources, the development and improvement of our waterways, the preservation of our waterpowers and their development for the benefit of the people, and allied subjects of transportation, cold storage and the equipment of national ports, the thorough control of great public franchises, the wise solution of social and economic problems of vital significance which already confront us, these are subjects which must occupy the attention of the people of Canada, and especially those actively engaged in public life in the immediate future. In all these matters whether we shall be in power or in Opposition there will be a serious duty to perform, and a great opportunity of which to avail ourselves. And we shall do well to remember that no steps should be taken which might in any way impair our national credit or arouse apprehension among those to whom we must look in the future for capital to be employed in the development of this country. Not only must we consider the necessities of the state in respect of borrowing, but also the necessities of vast undertakings already existing or which must be engaged in without great delay for the advantage and benefit of the people. Not for purposes of Government alone but for those committed to private enterprise as well, Canada must be a borrower in the markets of the world for many years to come.

We have in our ranks men who can do splendid work in the public service. It is no discredit to the old members of this House, it is no discredit to the Conservative membership of former Parliaments, to say that the present Opposition musters a stronger and more effective force than at any time since 1898. Already our members have shown a capacity and energy, an industry and a determination which augur well for the future success of the party. The best representative men of Canada are required in our ranks at the present time. They came forward in great force in the recent contest, and at the next general election we anticipate equally splendid reinforcements.

I have spoken of the serious character of our duties, but we devote ourselves to these with the spirit embodied in the inspiring words of a great French publicist uttered a century ago:—"La vie n'est ni un plaisir ni une douleur, mais une affaire dont nous sommes chargés et qu'il faut conduire à terme, à notre honneur." Life is neither a pleasure nor a sorrow, but a serious matter which has been committed to our charge, and which we are bound to carry on and bring to a conclusion with honor to ourselves.

The other toast was that of "The New Members," Mr. Monk referring to the fact that never during his parliamentary experience had he seen such able and energetic recruits. He aroused much laughter by stating that the older members were somewhat afraid of these vigorous newcomers, but he was sure they would all work harmoniously together for the good of Canada and the great party to which they were proud to belong.

British Columbia was represented by Mr. Goodeve, of Kootenay; Alberta by Mr. Magrath, of Medicine Hat, the tallest man in the House, standing 6 feet 4 inches and weighing 230 pounds; Manitoba, by Mr. Haggart, the man who won Winnipeg back to the party; Ontario, by Mr. Stewart of Hamilton; Quebec, by Mr. Blondin, of Champlain and Mr. Doherty, of St. Ann's, and Nova Scotia by Mr. Crosby. These speeches were splendid efforts, breathing expressions of loyalty from the various constituencies to the party and its leader. The toast list was interspersed with songs, and the whole affair went off very successfully.

Trunks and Valises—
When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN
The Young Man's Man.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never lapped or swallowed in haste, and stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cure, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing sourness and increasing the appetite for food restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS

The lady killer was boasting of his prowess.

"One girl whom I knew," he said "actually died for love of me. I was her last thought!"

"They eyed him lovelessly."

"I should think," remarked one of them, "that you might be anybody's last thought."

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, 1902.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

The wintry raindrops patter,
Where the crowds were wont to cheer,
And the birds convene and clatter,
In the grand stand bleak and drear;
The grass lies brown and tangled,
And the cricket's note is heard,
Where of old the umpire wrangled
With the man who slid to third.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents

"I never read of any millionaire who can afford to be recklessly and foolishly extravagant," says Mr. Tankaway, "without thinking what a lot of people must work for him for less than they ought to get."

"Some people are so disagreeable."
"Indeed?"
"Indeed yes."
"And how?"
"Well, I never get a dollar but somebody up and duns me for it."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"Jones appears to be doing better than he did. What is he doing for a living now?"
"I believe his chief occupation is being husband to a rich widow whom he married a few months ago."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

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 50c.

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do Household Work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your ills to "female disease?"

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes:—"I was unable to do my household work for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.

Yesterday completed the seventh week since the opening of the Legislative session, and the most pronounced execution of the Government during all these weeks has been the execution of time. Certainly they have slaughtered time at a wonderful rate. The sittings of the House, with the exception of two or three evening sessions, have varied from two hours to fifteen minutes. Very little in the shape of practical legislation has been accomplished. As the Leader of the Opposition said the other day, this session will stand out unique in our political annals as the most barren in the Province's legislative history. The Government's conduct, so far as the operations of the present session are concerned, may truthfully be characterized as scandalous imposition and inexcusable waste of time. This is the session the Government called with such precipitancy; on the plea of urgency. Is there anyone now who will not own that the Governments hurry in calling the session was for the purpose of saving some of their members from the exposure of the election courts?

A large and enthusiastic convention of the Conservative electors of the first electoral district of Queen's County was held at Bradalbane on Saturday last. They met for the purpose of nominating an Opposition candidate for the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the death of the late Hon. Matthew Smith. After the convener had called the meeting to order and explained the purpose of the convention, Mr. Arthur Simpson, who had been a candidate at the general election, addressed those assembled. He thanked the electors for the splendid support they had given him, and regretted that the condition of his health would not permit him to be a candidate now. He concluded his remarks by nominating Mr. John Myers as a man especially fitted to be the Conservative standard bearer. The nomination was enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Edward Boswell, of Victoria, and supported by Mr. John Bradley, Mr. Michael Ready, Mr. William Campbell and other prominent delegates. The nomination was then made unanimous by a standing vote. Mr. Myers accepted the nomination in a speech that roused the greatest enthusiasm. A vote of confidence in the Leader of the Opposition and the opposition platform was given by a unanimous standing vote. The Leader of the Opposition delivered a rousing speech in reply to the vote of confidence, and the convention closed in the midst of enthusiastic cheering.

In the course of his speech on the budget Mr. Prowse pointed out, among other things, the extravagances and unlawful expenditures of the Government last year: For bridges \$25,000 were voted by the House; but the Government expended \$32,428.60, an excess of \$7,428.60, over the vote of the Legislature. For roads \$24,000 were voted; but \$33,061.71 were spent, an excess of \$9,061.71. For wharves \$4,000 were voted; but the Government spent \$5,400, an excess over the Legislative vote, of \$1,400. For other public works, the Legislature voted \$29,258;

but the Government spent \$32,716.94, an excess of \$3,458.94. Altogether the Government expended for Public Works alone \$21,349.34, more than the Legislature gave them authority to spend. This is but a sample of the way the Government defies the authority of the people's representatives in the Legislature. Surely it is time to put an end to this kind of business.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

After matters of routine, in the Legislature, on Tuesday the 16th, the budget debate was resumed. Mr. McKinnon made a valuable contribution to the discussion. Mr. McMillan had addressed the House, on the Government side, and Mr. McKinnon pointed out that that gentleman had endeavored to show that everything in connection with our public affairs was lovely. The ship of state was said to be sailing along in good style; but he (Mr. McKinnon) was of the opinion that unless a new crew were placed on board, the craft would soon founder, in charge of the present sailors. He wondered what members on the other side of the House would find to talk about if the \$200,000 was not trotted out. But a curious fact about this matter is that the Government made no mention of the members now supporting the administration, who were Conservatives when the \$200,000 was withdrawn and long afterwards. There was Mr. Hughes, the senior member for Charlottetown; there was the Hon. Captain Read; there was Mr. Cox, the member for Morell; and others. These men had no fault to find with the withdrawal of that money, at that time nor for years afterwards. What a wonderful change had come over the spirit of their dream. Mr. McMillan had claimed credit to the Government for everything in sight and out of sight. Indeed he did know where he was going to land. He even claimed credit to the Government for the large increase of lunatics in the asylum. Mr. McMillan had nothing to say about the defects in our education. He had voted two years ago, to side track any investigation into this system, and last year again he voted, to continue the schoolbook monopoly, by the appointment of a commission that had not yet reported. The Conservatives, Mr. McKinnon pointed out, had reduced the salaries of the Executive Council, and had reduced the salaries attached to the remaining offices and had made other savings equal to the amount of the Davies tax act. Twenty years ago, the public works were carried about as well as they are now; there were more works of a permanent nature, and the money was not squandered on political favorites. The Leader of the Government, when the elections were on two months after the close of the fiscal year, knew the condition of our finances; but he took good care to conceal that knowledge from the people. He did not tell the people what the deficit was. Had he done so he and many of his supporters would have been left at home. This was not an election year; therefore the Leader of the Government admits, to start with, a deficit of \$23,000. Mr. McKinnon next read from the official report of the meeting of the Maritime board of trade, at which Hon. George E. Hughes, the member for Charlottetown, was a delegate. This report represented Mr. Hughes as throwing cold water on the tunnel. Mr. Hughes denied the correctness of the report; but Mr. McKinnon pointed out that the report had gone broadcast over Canada and Mr. Hughes had never contradicted it in the press. Mr. McKinnon also read an extract from a paper supporting the Government, which showed its lack of interest in the tunnel by referring to the gentlemen from this Province who went to Ottawa, to press that question on the attention of the Federal Government, as a "woe-begone delegation." Captain Read was a leading member of that delegation, and we can only conclude that the public estimate his influence about as much as the people of Beledue do.

Mr. Dobie thought the man who would invent a new speech for members on the Government would make a fortune. Every one of them who rose to speak spent most of his time discussing the \$200,000. This manner of discussing the public questions of the day was simply killing time. Why not deal with things

as we find them rather than seek to divert attention by reference to ancient political history? Surely it was high time we now came to business, after wasting seven weeks. No confidence or trust could be placed in the Government; because they were not in earnest. Politicians who are not in earnest are a dangerous commodity. Mr. Dobie here quoted a resolution submitted to the Dominion Parliament by Hon. Alexander McKenzie, setting forth that "It is HIGHLY CRIMINAL in any minister or ministers, or other servants of the Crown, directly or indirectly to use the power of office in the election of representatives to serve in Parliament." What we had seen during the election campaign last November, said Mr. Dobie, makes these words of the great Liberal Leader applicable to the commissioner of Public Works and other Government officials. Everything possible was done to influence the people to vote for the Government. Why should a man pay \$5 or \$6 for a day's work, when he can get it done for \$2? Why should the Government do this any more than an individual? But that is just what the Government did with the people's money at the last election. So far as any platform of the Government is concerned, such a thing had never been seen in his district, until it was introduced by his colleague at a public meeting. Whatever platform the Government had, they copied from the platform issued, months before by the Leader of the Opposition. For thus copying they were to be commended. The Liberals, he said, were not in earnest; but the time is fast approaching when they will be sent to the right about, and then there will be a revelation, such as we have never seen before. Referring to the Stock farm, Mr. Dobie pointed out that when the Liberals came into power the buildings were in a good state of preservation and the stock were in good condition. Even since then everything about those premises deteriorated rapidly, until the stock disappeared pretty much and the building went from bad to worse. On the occasion of the visit of the members there, a week or two ago, he saw a decent looking cow there; but according to the number of rings on her horns, she must have been there when the Liberals came into power. In the matter of education, the Government should have acted directly and secured some relief for the people in the matter of prices of school books. A good deal had been heard about permanent public works. He himself, could say very little on that point: he did not know where these permanent public works were, he had not seen any of them. The concrete culverts had not been properly made and defeated the object for which they were intended. The Opposition had done their best to assist the Government, and if the Government would accept their services matters would go along ever so much better.

In the afternoon, sitting Wednesday, debate on the fishery resolution was resumed. Several members on both sides of the House expressed their views on this important resolution. The resolution provided for opening the lobster fishing season on the first day of May, on all portions of our Island shores where the season now commences of the 29th of April. Mr. James Kennedy said he had been consulting some of the fishermen on the north side, and they were satisfied to begin operations on either the first or fifteenth of May. A compromise amendment had been submitted, providing for opening on April 26th, and making nine o'clock in the forenoon the hour for commencing to set traps.

Mr. McLean said that he would be sorry to move a resolution contrary to the interests of the fishermen, as this was a matter of great importance. He considered it would be impossible to get a better representation of the interests of the Province than that to be found in the people's representatives assembled in the Legislature. He had no objection to the compromise amendment submitted. If we could not decide this matter for ourselves, how could we expect satisfactory regulations to be made by a fishery commission at Ottawa? An unanimous expression of opinion on the part of the House would have influence with the commissioner, as well as with the Federal Government. He trusted the resolution would pass unanimously.

Mr. A. J. McDonald was well satisfied with the resolution setting May 1st, as the date to commence putting out traps; but if the amendment would meet with unanimous favor, he would vote for it.

Mr. Mathieson suggested that the members of the House, who are personally acquainted with the lobster business, and personally interested in its success, should get together and determine upon the course to be pursued. To facilitate this, he moved the adjournment of the debate. The motion carried and the debate went over to another day. Next day, the resolution as amended, making April 26th the opening day of the lobster fishing season, instead of May 1st, was unanimously adopted by the Legislature. A copy of the resolution was sent to Ottawa, and word has been received that it has been accepted there as the proper date to commence fishing. We have, therefore, this year April 26th as the opening day of the lobster fishing season, instead of May 1st and 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day as the earliest hour for commencing to set traps.

The budget debate was resumed Thursday forenoon, Mr. A. P. Prowse made a sound practical speech. He was surprised to see how apparently well satisfied the Government members were with the increase of our Provincial debt. Mr. Frederick Peters asked for and received

debtentures to the amount of \$85,000 to provide for the debt. After that there were to be no more deficits; revenue and expenditure were to meet. In the face of that declaration we have now nearly a million dollars debt. The annual deficits have averaged \$45,000 to \$50,000. He considered it a scandalous thing that captain Read should be allowed to mislead the public, with his unintelligible jumble of figures about our debt. Had we not received the increase of subsidy, our deficit last year would have been \$124,000. The Leader of the Government and his followers have given up the hope, if they ever really had it, of making revenue and expenditure meet. What would the Government members have to say, at all, if they had not the \$200,000 to talk about? After all, the withdrawal of this money was not a bad thing. With this money, which had been drawing only 5 per cent interest, we paid debts bearing 6 per cent interest. It is all nonsense, he said, for the Leader of the Government to state that there is more than enough money to our credit at Ottawa to pay off our indebtedness. The interest account would readily show this. During the last fiscal year, we paid almost \$39,000 interest; while we received from Ottawa only \$34,919.48. This was conclusive proof that the Government were in the wrong and that the present debt of the Province overbalances the amount due at Ottawa. The Government openly avow their intention of increasing the debt, by borrowing money for public works. With our debt at a million dollars, and the assurance that it is to be increased, it was surely time to call a halt!

Mr. Murdock Kennedy continued the budget debate, in the afternoon, and made a racy lively speech, puncturing the Government's armour, at many points. Referring to the eternal wail of the Government about the \$200,000, he said, so far as he could understand from furnished data, the Liberals were responsible for the transaction. As to whether or not it was a good bargain, he would not undertake to say, as he and a number of members on the Opposition side were not born then. He showed that the debt of the Province in 1891 was \$128,000. Subtract from that \$52,000, inherited from the Davies Government, and it would be found the Conservatives were responsible for only about \$77,000. We have now, said he, a million dollars of debt, and a million dollars in taxes have been taken from the people. Mr. Haszard's boasted surplus of \$3,300 last year, turned into a deficit of \$35,000. How could we have any thing else than deficits, he asked, when the money is squandered as it was last fall. In his own district, for the purpose of defeating him, one man spent \$1,944 in six weeks. Another man, at the opposite end of the district likely spent as much more. There were all but \$4,000 wasted with the object of defeating him. For a little ten dollar bridge \$123 had been paid, and it was washed away by a freshet in a few weeks. He noticed a man by the name of Cook in the vicinity of that bridge before it was washed away, and in the public works report he observed that Cook was paid \$9. He made enquiries and found out that Mr. Cook had taken a photograph of the bridge. It was a good job he caught a snap shot of it before it was washed away. He foretold that by this time next year, the whole \$70,000 increased subsidy

would be paid out in interest. As a matter of fact, we paid about \$60,000 in interest last year, he said, when we reckoned the interest on loans and the deduction for the Hillsboro bridge. Before six months, said he, the Government will be out of business and the Conservatives will be on the other side of the House.

Mr. John A. McDonald made a clear cut, matter of fact speech that caused much uneasiness among the Government ranks. He proved up to the hilt all his statements relative to Government extravagance. No man, he pointed out, continues his business from year to year without making revenue and expenditure meet. But this is what the Government are doing. Much money is wasted and squandered. At his own very door, temporary repairs costing some \$900 were made to Cardigan Bridge by days work, without any tenders, the only qualification being that the workmen should be Liberals. He knew of road orders given to men for work which had never been performed. He was prepared to prove what he said, whenever the Government would appoint a court of enquiry. The reason the debt is a million dollars is because waste has been going on. He considered the accounts of the Province had been falsified, and he would prove the charge whenever the Government was ready to investigate. He said that a man who had \$25,000 on hand offered them to the Government for the work on the bridge for one dollar each. But the Government refused them and bought piles from a political favorite for two dollars a piece. This is how our debt is run up to a million dollars. For other lumber for it the Government had been given to a millionaire for 6,000 feet without specified lengths. The consequence was that instead of 9,000 feet, the Government paid for 14,000 feet. Much of this lumber was of the most inferior quality. A man who owned a pile driver offered to let the Government use it for 25 cents a day; but the Government instead paid \$8 for trucking another pile driver from Georgetown and paid 50 cents a day for its use. At the time the Government were doing the work on Cardigan Bridge, another man was doing pile driving for the Government with four men under him, drove ten piles a day; but 14 men in connection with the Government pile driver drove only four piles a day. \$84 were paid for inspection of the work. Mr. McDonald pointed out several other cases of Government waste of public money. Is it any wonder, said he, that we are a million dollars in debt.

Mr. Wyatt commenced speaking on the budget at 5:30; and resumed speaking at the evening session, and continued speaking until 11:15. He said that the actual debt of the Province when the Liberals came into power in 1891 was \$102,000, with about \$70,000 liabilities additional. The debt now is \$850,000; but we don't know what the liabilities are. He pointed out the lack of administrative ability exhibited in different departments, as shown by accepting the dictation from Ottawa in regard to meat inspection. Regarding the agricultural department he quoted from the report of the commissioner for the year 1906, wherein it was shown that "the people perish from lack of knowledge." The whole trend of the education provided by the Government was to lead the boys away from the farm. He quoted from the school inspectors Kiely and Boulter regarding the inferiority of the schools now, as compared with ten years ago. He read a resolution adopted at a public meeting in Beledue, condemning the present system and calling for the teaching of agriculture in our schools and colleges. He read other reports condemning the sanitation and ventilation of our schools showing the schools are a source of spreading disease, notably consumption. The Government is responsible for this spreading disease broadcast through the land. Last year the deaths from all causes in the Province had decreased; but the deaths from tuberculosis had increased from 15 to 16 per cent. One hundred and fifty deaths from consumption, a preventable malady, made loss far greater than the \$70,000, is a gain. Mr. Wyatt continued his criticism of the different Government departments and discussed the leading questions of the moment bearing upon our relations with the Dominion. He quoted from the fathers of confederation to show that it had been the intention to so arrange our financial agreement with Canada that we would not be obliged to resort to direct taxation for the purpose of carrying on our Provincial Government. He pointed out the wretched manner in which our delegates to the Ottawa conference of 1906 had managed the subsidy matter. He took Hon. G. E. Hughes earnestly to task for his alleged slighting remarks concerning the tunnel. Mr. Wyatt spoke for about three hours at the evening session, and poured abundant hot shot into the Government ranks. He left untouched very few public questions of importance affecting the welfare of our Province. Our limited space precludes the possibility of reporting his speech at any greater length. His excellent speech was a hard dose for the Government to swallow. He concluded his speech by moving the following amendment: "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the question be left out and the following words be added instead thereof: 'The expenditure of \$41,850 without the authority of this House during the past year by this Government is subversive to the principles of responsible government, taking from the people all control over the disposition of the public funds and encouraging reckless expenditures; and further, that before granting supply, a full disclosure be made by the Government of the debts and liabilities of this Province on the 30th day of September last, and also on the 31st day of December last.'" This amendment was defeated on a strict party vote. The House then went into committee of supply.

It was 12 o'clock when the House met on Friday. After routine business, several bills were advanced a stage.

At 8:30 in the afternoon his Honor, the Lieut. Governor came to the Assembly and gave his assent to the bill for consolidating the debt of the Province and the bill incorporating D. McKensie Company Limited. The debate was then resumed on the resolution regarding the killing, packing and exporting of hogs and other meats. Good speeches were made by Mr. Wyatt, McLean, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. Mathieson and others. Finally Messrs. Read, McLean, J. Kennedy, Palmer and Richards were appointed a committee to bring in a new resolution upon which all could agree. The House then resumed committee of supply.

During the evening session, committee of supply was continued. The Leader of the Government, the Commissioner of Public Works and other members of the Government, were subjected to a merciless castigation by Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition. The Commissioner of Public Works, as well as the Premier, was unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the extravagance and waste of money evident from returns produced. The Government had simply to take the roasting so admirably given them by the Leader of the Opposition.

Saturday's brief setting of the House was devoted to routine and the consideration in committee of the bill for the removal of noxious weeds.

The writ for the by-election in the first district of Queen's has been issued. Nomination on June 30th, and polling on July 7th.

The Liberals of the first district of Queen's met in convention on Monday and nominated Cyrus Crosby as their candidate for the by-election.

Many strong earthquake shocks were recorded on Russian seismographs on Saturday and Sunday. The scene of the disturbance was in the region of the Philippines and Formosa.

The strike of the telegraphers, telephone operators and postal officials in Paris, which practically isolated France from communication with the outside world for nearly a week, collapsed on Saturday.

During the fall and winter season of 1908-9 ending on the night of March 21st, 221 persons perished by shipwreck, and 89 vessels met with disaster off the New England and British North American coasts, or while engaged in the New England or Canadian trade. Six of the vessels cast ashore or lost at sea, were steamers and fifty-six sailing vessels were totally wrecked. The financial loss exceeds \$3,000,000.

Mr. Wyatt commenced speaking on the budget at 5:30; and resumed speaking at the evening session, and continued speaking until 11:15. He said that the actual debt of the Province when the Liberals came into power in 1891 was \$102,000, with about \$70,000 liabilities additional. The debt now is \$850,000; but we don't know what the liabilities are. He pointed out the lack of administrative ability exhibited in different departments, as shown by accepting the dictation from Ottawa in regard to meat inspection. Regarding the agricultural department he quoted from the report of the commissioner for the year 1906, wherein it was shown that "the people perish from lack of knowledge." The whole trend of the education provided by the Government was to lead the boys away from the farm. He quoted from the school inspectors Kiely and Boulter regarding the inferiority of the schools now, as compared with ten years ago. He read a resolution adopted at a public meeting in Beledue, condemning the present system and calling for the teaching of agriculture in our schools and colleges. He read other reports condemning the sanitation and ventilation of our schools showing the schools are a source of spreading disease, notably consumption. The Government is responsible for this spreading disease broadcast through the land. Last year the deaths from all causes in the Province had decreased; but the deaths from tuberculosis had increased from 15 to 16 per cent. One hundred and fifty deaths from consumption, a preventable malady, made loss far greater than the \$70,000, is a gain. Mr. Wyatt continued his criticism of the different Government departments and discussed the leading questions of the moment bearing upon our relations with the Dominion. He quoted from the fathers of confederation to show that it had been the intention to so arrange our financial agreement with Canada that we would not be obliged to resort to direct taxation for the purpose of carrying on our Provincial Government. He pointed out the wretched manner in which our delegates to the Ottawa conference of 1906 had managed the subsidy matter. He took Hon. G. E. Hughes earnestly to task for his alleged slighting remarks concerning the tunnel. Mr. Wyatt spoke for about three hours at the evening session, and poured abundant hot shot into the Government ranks. He left untouched very few public questions of importance affecting the welfare of our Province. Our limited space precludes the possibility of reporting his speech at any greater length. His excellent speech was a hard dose for the Government to swallow. He concluded his speech by moving the following amendment: "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the question be left out and the following words be added instead thereof: 'The expenditure of \$41,850 without the authority of this House during the past year by this Government is subversive to the principles of responsible government, taking from the people all control over the disposition of the public funds and encouraging reckless expenditures; and further, that before granting supply, a full disclosure be made by the Government of the debts and liabilities of this Province on the 30th day of September last, and also on the 31st day of December last.'" This amendment was defeated on a strict party vote. The House then went into committee of supply.

It was 12 o'clock when the House met on Friday. After routine business, several bills were advanced a stage.

At the Kenors, Ont., Driving Club last week on the 19th, a new world's record was made over a half mile straightway course. Little Pans, owned by H. B. Harrison, Winnipeg, covered the distance in one minute flat. The meet was a great success in every respect.

By an explosion at Sunnyside Coal Mine near Cranville, Indiana, caused by a windy shot due to an overcharge of powder, 67 men were killed and a score injured. The dead were all killed by the sulphur fumes following the shot. The mine was swept as if by a whirlwind.

The train from Tignish was snow-bound in the vicinity of Elmdale on Monday. As the Speaker and other members of the Legislature were on board, the House simply met shortly before 1 o'clock and after prayers and reading of the Journal adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening. The deputy Speaker officiated.

The "Forty Hours Devotion," opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the Solemn High Mass of Exposition. Rev. Theodore Gallant was celebrant, Rev. Pius McDonald deacon, Rev. Maurice McDonald, Subdeacon and Rev. Dr. McLaughlin master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the Epistle and the Gospel side of the Sanctuary, assisted by Rev. S. T. Phelan and Rev. W. H. Hogan. After Mass, the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession round the Church and then, with appropriate ceremonies, exposed for the adoration of the faithful, on a throne above the tabernacle. The solemn High Mass pro ceed this morning was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Altar by Rev. J. C. McLean, with Rev. Father Gaudet decon, Rev. Maurice McDonald Sub. deacon and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald master of ceremonies.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (salt).....	0.21 to 0.22
Calf skins.....	0.09 to 0.10
Ducks per pair.....	0.90 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.19 to 0.20
Fowls.....	1.00 to 1.25
Chickens per pair.....	0.60 to 0.75
Flour (per cwt.).....	0.75 to 1.00
Hides (per lb.).....	0.75 to 0.90
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.60
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes.....	0.00 to 0.25
Pork.....	0.00 to 0.09
Sheep pelts.....	0.80 to 0.75
Tanned.....	0.18 to 0.14
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.16 to 0.18
Wool.....	1.00 to 1.50
Rik oats.....	0.51 to 0.52
Pressed hay.....	10.00 to 90.00
Straw.....	0.25 to 0.30

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

Print Cottons

IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT To Select From.

Navy Blues, Blacks, Reds, Pinks, Pale Blues, Greys, etc., At 5 1-2c., 7c., 9c., 12c. and 14c. yard.

Dress Goods SPECIAL LINES Bradfords 20c., 30c. & 40c. yard. Venetians 50c., 80c. & \$1.00 yard. Tweed 45c. yard up. Stanley Bros.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus. Wm Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Everyone interested in Business College work should send for a free copy of the U. C. C. Journal. It contains much valuable information. Address W. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Our clothing always fits well, looks well, wears well and sells well in spite of costing you so little.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get your overcoat ready." The overcoat is an absolutely necessary part of every man's apparel. It is essential to comfort that the coat should fit well. Ask to see our overcoats, try them on, note the style, fit and finish. We will please you in price as well. Prices vary—\$5.00 and all the way up to \$25.00 each.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

Men who wish to be well dressed are finding out the merits of our clothing. This store has struck up a more extended acquaintance this spring with men who dress well than ever before. That's only natural. Its decidedly to your interest to get acquainted with our clothing. All the latest styles. Every suit is the tip-top as to style and the height of good taste. While the price is much lower than clothing of equal merit would cost elsewhere.—PROWSE BROS., LTD.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 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.

TENDERS

Grocery Stock of the Estate of the Late John Connolly.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. March 20th, 1909.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon

MONDAY, APRIL 5th,

from any person or persons willing to purchase the stock of the estate of the late John Connolly.

Full particulars and lists of stock can be obtained at the store at corner Queen and Sydney Streets.

Parties may tender for the whole or any portion of the stock.

The person whose tender is accepted shall have the option of renting the store now occupied.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Mary Teresa Connolly, Administratrix. March 24—21

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mr. Chas. Perry, who came to Halifax a month ago as Deputy Consul General of the United States has received word which transfers him to Calcutta, where he is directed to assume charge of the Consulate.

While two Italians were engaged in dusting at Marshall's Camp, near Chipman, N. B., a premature explosion occurred, resulting in the death of Antonio Lorenzo. At the coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Harry Davis, a merchant, was shot and captured at Galena, Kansas, on the 16th, while blowing open the safe in the Miners' State Bank. Davis' confederate escaped. Davis was a leading citizen. His family is wealthy.

Mr. Irving asked the Commissioner of Public Works in effect, what the Government proposes to do about McAlulay's wharf; and the Commissioner stated that as soon as the ice falls away from the piers, an investigation will be held and necessary repairs made.

The St. John express which left Boston Thursday night ran into an open switch at Brunswick, Me., and crashed into a shipping engine. Both locomotives were wrecked, but the cars were not badly damaged. Two mail clerks were slightly injured but no passengers.

On Thursday last, Mr. John A. McDonald, member for Cardigan presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Ruskin and Riverton school districts, paying for one school district, instead of the two now existing in consequence of the new district created at Riverton quite recently.

Mr. Murdoch Kennedy asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of this House all invoices, bills of lading and all correspondence together with drafts, in connection with coal purchased from Joseph Salter's Sons and John Grady as shown by the Public Works Report, page 152, year, 1908.

The Feast of St. Joseph, was appropriately celebrated in the convent of that name, in this city on Friday last. Masses were celebrated in the morning, and the evening there was a sermon de circonstance preached by Rev. Dr. McMillan. The services were brought to a close by solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed sacrament, his Lordship the Bishop officiating.

The Lenten sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan. His theme was the sacrament of penance, and his text was from the XVI. chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew: "And whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven."

For the fourth time this winter, Governor McGregor, of Newfoundland, on Tuesday issued a proclamation summoning the Legislature. The date set for the opening is March 30. Several postponements have been necessary account of the deadlock, which finally resulted in the resignation of the Premier, Sir Robert Bond. It is not known whether Sir Edward Morris, leader of the Opposition, will be able to carry on the Government.

In the Senate, Ottawa Senator ComEAU moved that "in the opinion of the Senate, it is desirable that if any change be made in the boundaries of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, the interests of the Maritime Provinces be safeguarded by the reservation to the Dominion for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces of part of the mineral rights in the territory adjoined to first named Provinces." A lengthy discussion followed.

The anthracite coal mine operators in the United States declare that to accede to the demands of the miners' organization would necessitate an increase in the price of coal, and that the demands will not be acceded to. The operators are seemingly looking for the public's sympathy in the struggle they have entered on. The public, remembering how the price of its domestic fuel has increased in ten years, will hesitate to give its approval to anything that threatens a further hoisting of the cost.

The total number of homestead and pre-emption in the Northwest during 1908 was 31,475, an increase of 2,301 over 1907. The total area of land surveyed in the three Provinces is now 134,700,000 acres. There have been 37,963,200 acres taken under homestead or pre-emption act, and 31,864,074 acres granted to Railways. The total area under the grain crop last year was 9,600,000 acres, of which six million acres were in wheat. The total wheat yield last year is officially given as 105,000,000 bushels.

Advice from London state that the past week was a week of agitation on the subject of "tariff reform." Two most important speeches have been made, one by the Premier Mr. Asquith, who on Tuesday delivered a reply to the charge that capital was being driven out of the country by the free-trade policy, and one by Mr. A. J. Balfour on Friday, in which the Unionist Leader declared that tariff reform was the first matter to which any Government must address itself. Mr. Balfour had never gone so far before.

The dramatic revelation by Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, of Germany's extraordinary development in the capacity to build battleships rapidly, seems to mark a crisis in Great Britain's naval history. It will thoroughly arouse and alarm the country as to the possibility of England maintaining naval supremacy. Its effect was electric. Immediately the debate on the naval estimates was concluded a hurried meeting was called of the members of the House representing a small party, at which the situation was explained, and the matter was anxiously debated, expectedly revealed to the House, and the Government will be urged by a majority to make the "conditional" programme for additional "Dreadnoughts" an absolute building programme. Mr. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, declared to take the sense of the House as to whether four or eight "Dreadnoughts" be definitely included in this year's naval programme. He gave notice to move a vote of censure of the Government last Monday, declaring the proposed provision for ships of the newest type is not sufficient to secure the safety of the Empire.

Shocking Train Accident.

Four people are dead and thirty others were more or less seriously injured as the result of the blowing out of a wash-out plug, on the locomotive hauling the Boston express due at the Windsor street station Montreal on the C. P. R. at 5:15 P. M. Wednesday morning, three miles out from the station.

Scalding steam filled the cab and the engineer and fireman jumped. The train without a guiding hand at the throttle, rushed on for three miles, and dashed into the Windsor station through the ladies' waiting room, and then into the roundhouse, where the locomotive, after demolishing one massive stone pillar, was brought to a stop by colliding with another. The four who were killed were seated in the ladies waiting room. An investigation of the cause of the accident was held by General Manager McNICOLL, disclosed that the break in the boiler was on the fireman's side. The latter, Louis CRAIG, jumped at once and landed in a snow drift, practically uninjured and rushed down the track after the train. Half a mile further on he found the train lying motionless by the side of the track. His locomotive was fractured when he jumped. Why before jumping, he failed to bring his train to a standstill by shutting off the steam and applying the brakes, is not yet known, and may never be, for Cunningham is still unconscious and is not expected to recover. The train had no idea there was anything wrong until the train was nearing the station. Then the conductor, remarking the excessive speed at this point, applied the air-brakes. They were not strong enough to hold the train with the locomotive pulling against them, but they did check the speed, or otherwise the train would have crashed through the second wall of the station and into Windsor street, a drop of thirty feet.

A sad feature was the death of Mrs. W. J. Nixon and her son and daughter. Nixon is a train dispatcher on the C. P. R. at Medicine Hat, Alberta. He had secured leave of absence to come to Montreal to get his family, and they were all at the station to greet him after six months' separation. Nixon's train was late, arriving a few moments after his little family had been hurried into eternity. The mangled bodies of his wife and daughter were almost the first thing that met his eye as he stepped from the train. The body of the boy was not found till the afternoon lying under a heap of debris in the basement of the station. The dead are Mrs. W. J. Nixon, Montreal, her son, aged 13, and daughter, aged 9; Elsie Villiers, aged 12 years.

At the conclusion of the investigation, D. McNICOLL, vice-president of the C. P. R., gave the following statement, based upon the statements of the witnesses examined: "While the night express from Boston was approaching Montreal this morning a plug blew out of the engine boiler at the Montreal Junction and Westmont station with a loud report. The plug was on the side of the cab where the fireman sat, and he was at once enveloped in scalding steam. The fireman at once concluded that something serious had happened to the boiler, and without a second thought rolled out of the cab window, falling almost unharmed into a snow bank. He then got up and followed the train, walking along the track, and found that Engineer Cunningham had also jumped from the cab about half a mile further on. He, however, found that the engineer had not been so fortunate as himself in jumping and that he was lying unconscious beside the track with a fractured skull. The engineer has remained unconscious, so that it has not been possible to discover what happened on the engine after the fireman jumped. The train naturally gained great speed on the down grade, approaching Montreal, but the train crew did not observe that it was going too fast until it was approaching Gay street. Then it was seen that something was wrong and one of the train crew applied the emergency brakes, which slowed the train down, but not sufficiently to stop it in time to prevent it plunging through the ladies' waiting room and into the general waiting room at the station."

"We do not know exactly what happened on the engine," said Mr. McNICOLL, "but from the evidence of the fireman it is concluded that it was what is known as a wash-out plug. The engine is so badly worked that it is impossible to guess what happened to it. But from the evidence of the fireman, Louis CRAIG that is the inference gathered. In his statement, Fireman CRAIG said: 'Some thing blew out with a bang. I thought it was a sheet in the fire-box, and jumped without turning to see what was the matter when I felt the hot steam coming around me.' The steam was evidently flying in the fireman's direction," said Mr. McNICOLL, "and he was enveloped in it and had to jump from the window." Asked as to how it was that the engineer was able to hold on for another half-mile before jumping, yet had not applied the brakes or reversed the engine, nothing was known.

When the train entered the trainshed, Gilmour Whelan, who was standing at the buffer of the track on which it was running, saw that it was beyond control. Two women and a man were standing alongside of the buffer, and these he swept out of the way just as the locomotive struck the buffer, smashing it into smithereens and dashed into the stone stone wall of the station at the rear of the connecting platform. Directly over the ladies' waiting room and the roundhouse are located the general passenger agent's office, filled at the time with clerks. The crash of the falling wall and the collapse of the big pillars sent them scurrying for safety, convinced that an earthquake had occurred, the crash being accentuated by the fact that the floor of the office sank nearly a foot when the pillar gave way.

When the locomotive came to a standstill it remained standing erect in the roundhouse. The tender broke through the floor and fell into the immigration

office of the road, located in the basement, fortunately vacant at the time with the exception of a single clerk, Emmanuel Beck. He was buried under a pile of debris and it required two hours to release him. He was not, however, badly injured.

A number of ladies in the waiting room had narrow escapes. Two Indian girls were struck by the locomotive as it rushed through the room, but escaped serious injuries. Mrs. Alonso Schoolmaker, of 190 2nd St. Albany, N. Y., had one of her legs injured. She was with the party which included little Elsie Villiers, her niece, who was killed. None of the passengers on the train were injured, beyond slight contusions, none of the cars in the train suffering the slightest injury with the exception of the baggage car.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 359 C. M. E. A., Mr. SWEET, held on the 16th inst., the following resolution, moved by Bro. P. W. CLARK, seconded by Bro. Allan Morrison, was unanimously adopted: Whereas it hath pleased almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, suddenly to remove from our midst by death our esteemed and beloved President, Brother Pias McDonald, and Whereas Brother McDonald, a charter member of Branch No. 359, endeared himself to us by his gentlemanly bearing, his sterling integrity; his noble Christian character; his unflinching ability; his uniform kindness and unassuming manners; and Whereas the awful suddenness of his taking away has been a terrible shock to us, his brother members, and has filled our hearts with sadness, and has brought grief and pain to the surviving members of his family; therefore Resolved that we, his brother members of Branch No. 359, while bowing in humble submission to the will of an all-wise God, who doeth all things well, bereave place on record an expression of our heartfelt sorrow at his demise, and tender to the surviving members of his family an evidence of our profound sympathy and sincere condolence in their sore bereavement. Resolved that this resolution be inscribed on our records, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased brother. D. F. EGAN, Recording Secretary.

DIED

In Boston, Mass., March 10th, William Butler, aged 35 years, son of the late Patrick Butler, formerly of this city. May his soul rest in peace. In the Charlottetown Hospital, March 20th, Johanna Carroll widow of the late Michael Carroll, aged 86 years. May her soul rest in peace.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50. I can fit any man's head or suit any man's purse. H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man

\$50 Scholarships Free To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it? An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write today for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin. 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.

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building, Georgetown.



Now Sir! "Honest Injun," We want to ask you a question.

IT'S THIS: If the price tags were not on our Clothing would you not think they cost much more than they do?

Our Kind of Clothing Have a habit of looking much more expensive than they really are.

We are confident that we have just the Spring Suit you'll like, and will be pleased to show it to you any day you are ready to look at it—COME TO-DAY.

Spring Overcoats \$5, \$8, \$10 & \$12 Spring Suits \$5, \$7, \$10, up to \$18

NEW SPRING HATS

Right this way, Sir, with any Hat idea you may have. We have every new shape that's going, that's correct. There are higher priced Hats than ours, but there are no better ones.

If you want the best that money can buy, come to us, it's here waiting for you.

PRICES. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, up to \$5.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd. Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

STANLEY BROS. Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

Stanfield's Undersclothing. This make of Undersclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards. H. H. BROWN The young Men's Man.

Besides securing a sound, practical business training, you have a chance of winning the \$50 scholarship at the Union Commercial College. Enter now. Full particulars on request. Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar. H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man. 158 Queen Street.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Probate Court, 9th Edward VII., A. D. 1908.

In re Estate of Annie Coffin, late of Morell, in King's County, in said Province, widow, deceased; intestate.

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1909, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the premises of the Station, in King's County, aforesaid, and by virtue of a license granted by the Surrogate Judge of Probate of the said Province, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1908, to the undersigned Alexander McAulay and William A. Lewis, executors of the last will and testament of the said Annie Coffin, deceased: All that tract of land situate at Morell, in Township Number Forty, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: (commencing at the junction of Murray Street with the Morell Rear Road and running along the Morell Rear Road north a distance of thirty feet, or until it meets Ambrose Berry's line fence; thence in a westerly direction of sixty-six feet to land owned by R. N. Cox; thence south along the said R. N. Cox's eastern boundary line to Murray Street, aforesaid; and thence east along Murray Street a distance of sixty-six feet to the place of commencement; also all that other tract of land at Morell, aforesaid, described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the east side of the Morell Rear Road one hundred and ten feet southwardly from the Main Post Road near Morell; thence east along the Morell Rear Road southwardly for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, or until it meets the northern boundary line of a lot of land owned by Robert Coffin to John Hogan; thence eastwardly along said John Hogan's eastern boundary line for a distance of one hundred feet; thence north and parallel to the said Morell Rear Road for the distance of one hundred and fifty feet; thence in a westerly direction parallel to said north boundary line of John Hogan's lot for the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the said lands belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this fourth day of March, A. D. 1909. ALEXANDER MAULAY, WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Executors.

ENEAS A. McDONALD, Proctor. March 10, 1909—51

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court, 9th Edward VII., A. D. 1909.

In re Estate of George McAulay, late of St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, in said Province, trader, deceased; intestate.

To be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, under the authority of a license granted by the Surrogate Judge of Probate of the said Province, on the 22nd day of February, 1909, to the undersigned Margaret McAulay, administratrix of the personal estate and effects of the said George McAulay, deceased: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north and northwest by the Fortune Road, on the west by the Fortune Road, on the northeast and east by land of Ambrose Somers, and on the south by the Marsh on the bank of the river, together with the dwelling house thereon, being the land for some years past occupied by the said deceased.

Dated this fourth day of March, A. D. 1909. MARGARET MAULAY, Administratrix.

ENEAS A. McDONALD, Proctor. March 10, 1909—51

Amherst Boots

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

Men's Amherst Boots \$1.00 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. Price \$2.50

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

Calendar for March, 1909.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Mr. Foster on Civil Service

The Dominion Government's treatment of the civil service, particularly in reference to reclassification under the new Civil Service Act, was reviewed at some length and with great vigor in the House of Commons by Mr. Foster, on the motion to go into supply.

As to the inside service, he said, the idea of appointment and promotion upon merit and ascertainment of that merit by examination was adopted by the government, but instead of carrying out commissioner's recommendation, when it came to classification the government adopted the simple mechanical rule of basing it upon present salary.

But a different principle, or want of principle, had been adopted in the department of public works. By order in Council passed in May the minister advanced the salaries of 174 temporary, or outside employees, by an aggregate sum of \$202,404 a year.

Then on August 6, 3 were appointed at salaries aggregating \$7,350, but dating back to April, 1908, and given 56 special increases totalling \$4,300. On August 31, the very day before the new classification went into effect increases amounting to \$7,150 were given to 60 officials.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and hoarse, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Continuing in the evening, Mr. Foster said the minister increased the pay of 270 of the 504 outside servants of his department at a cost to the country of \$42,830.

He noted the case of a man who received a salary of \$850 receiving two increases of \$50 and \$300 on the same day. Another with a salary of \$750 got an increase of \$900, the increase being greater than the salary.

Many of these increases had been made on ministerial authority alone.

Last year the minister of the interior made 116 new appointments, many of these had been made without authority in contravention of the spirit and letter of the law because he knew that on a certain day these clerks would be placed on the permanent list.

Summarising, Mr. Foster showed that in the three departments of public works, agriculture and interior, there had been 146 new appointments at a combined salary of \$104,237; while there had been 503 increases aggregating \$71,890.

In nearly every case the boost had made the recipients eligible to the \$150 flat increase beginning April 1st.

This discrimination in favor of outside employees was not playing fair with the permanent officials who had been years in the service.

"They," said Mr. Foster, "received the bitter panacea of a right withheld unless they voted right." This giving to him who had, was not just, and the prime minister would not say it was.

"The man who is outside of the service and who has been boosted by \$600 increase into this new schedule gets \$150 increase, working alongside, or it may be ahead of the man who has been in the permanent service for many years and has borne the burden and heat of the day under inadequate salary and increased cost of living," said Mr. Foster, adding that a large proportion of the men standing at \$1,100, at the maximum of their class and consequently getting no increase, were men appointed by the Conservatives.

The minister of agriculture should not have interfered as he had done, but should have trusted his own civil service commissioners, who would have gone fairly into the matter of classification. But after all the prime minister was the responsible man.

"Did he not know this was being done, or is the revelation of today the first knowledge he got of it? Whether it is or not, we depend on the prime minister to play up and play the game and play it fair."

Publicity

The Stirling divorce case recently heard in Edinburgh has once more drawn attention to the publication in newspapers of matter of this nature.

Twice within the last month an intimation has been given that it is illegal to print evidence in divorce cases will be prohibited by law. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, speaking before

"I purchased a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and immediately commenced to improve. In all, I think I took 14 bottles, and my weight increased from 133 pounds to 154 pounds in less than three months. I know from personal results the efficacy of Scott's Emulsion."—FRED. R. STRONGMAN, 417 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

Let us send you a copy of Mr. Strongman's letter. He had a trying experience, had got run down

Scott's Emulsion advertisement with logo and text: "I purchased a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and immediately commenced to improve..."

a class of law students in Liverpool, first intimated the probability of this action being taken, and Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, speaking before the Solicitors Club in London went further, and stated that those interested in the administration of justice and in the maintenance of a high standard of moral character in the nation were now seriously considering whether the time had not come for such a step.

From an experience of twelve years as attorney-general, he could say that the harm done by the knowledge of what could be obtained in the divorce court and by the publication of its proceedings was far greater than people knew of, and to his mind there was no journal that would not ultimately gain if it steadily refused to publish a single detail beyond the names of the parties concerned when thought necessary in the ends of justice that these names should be known.

This is practically, the practice in Ontario and Quebec, about the only thing usually printed in connection with divorces being the application to Parliament and the record of the several stages of the bill. The public interest certainly has not suffered, and the people of Canada have been spared the nauseating details complained of by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes Lord Alverstone, in his remarks however did not stop here in his consideration of "The Evils of Publicity."

He went on to speak of the craving of people to have their names appearing in the papers as having been at a particular gathering or as having worn a particular dress, or as having dined at some particular restaurant. Instead of quiet reunions, they now had ostentatious gatherings of people who seemed to think the aim and object of life was that they should be amongst those whose names were recorded in the newspapers or their publishers.

It had become almost a disease with some people that their doings should be published, and that was the publicity he objected to. He should like to cultivate a higher taste among the people, who could, so to speak, guide and lead thought, and among those who could guide and lead society.

It is to be feared that Lord Alverstone has chosen a rather difficult field to work. He will find sympathizers in plenty, but they are mostly people who, while willing to admit it is ridiculous that the doings of Brown, Smith and Robinson should be chronicled, regard their own presence in the public prints as a matter of course; and if it is not, they have a grievance. At the same banquet at which Lord Alverstone made the remark noted above, another speaker was Mr. A. C. Plowden, K. C. In his younger days Mr. Plowden was one of the law reporters of the London Times. In his speech he told of attending court one day when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge delivered judgment in a case of considerable public interest.

As customary, Mr. Plowden sent a note to the Lord Chief Justice asking if he might have the judgment for publication. The Lord Chief Justice took no notice of his request, and a friend suggested that he should retire and put on his barrister's robes. This Mr. Plowden did, and a few minutes after his return to court he was handed a note from the Lord Chief Justice reading: "Dear Mr. Plowden, I hope you will acquit me of discourtesy, but I make it a practice never to give my judgments to any newspaper, however considerable." The desired judgment accompanied the note.

There are lots of people like the Lord Chief Justice. They would never request publicity from a newspaper, but if it can be obtained in any other way they are not in the least averse to embracing it. But if this yearning for publicity is a disease, it becomes an epidemic from the readers' point of view. On this continent some of the most successful newspapers financially are those which have catered most strenuously to the public taste for the revelation of the private affairs of their neighbors. Just how much the American stomach, for instance, can stand of this sort of thing was shown a couple of years ago in the case of a young woman, closely related to a personage high in authority, who was about to be married. Years ago American millionaires were accustomed to flee to the other side of the Atlantic for refuge from this sort of thing. It apparently followed them across the sea, and one can trace its development in the British newspapers and periodicals. That it is a good thing for those portrayed or for those who delight in reading the stuff, is open to discussion. That it can be checked is open to doubt. The most that can be hoped for is that the better class of newspapers will continue to deal with the question, as in the past, with discretion.

Price von Buelow, the German Chancellor, has endeavored to assign the financial disturbance to social and economic causes. He has read his countrymen a lesson on their extravagance which has attracted widespread attention. He pointed out that the Empire will hardly be able to draw twenty millions of fresh revenue from its taxpayers unless their own personal expenditures are curtailed.

And very considerably curtailed the Chancellor—himself, by the way, an extremely wealthy man—believes it should be. He pointed out that the greatness of modern Germany was built up by the old German virtues of industry and thrift. The heroes, thinkers and writers of the Fatherland lived with a plainness that sounds fantastic to their descendants. The great Moltke spent less than £200 a year on his household expenses when he was at the height of his fame and one of the most celebrated persons in Europe. Great soldiers and distinguished statesmen lived on salaries which would not satisfy a head clerk in a commercial office; great philosophers lived in garrets on a pittance; prosperous business men and manufacturers saved their money, and were content with bourgeois simplicity of housekeeping. What a change there has been in the past few years! Berlin has become one of the most expensive cities in Europe—perhaps the most expensive.

In hotels, in restaurants, in theatres, in music halls, in milliners' and jewellers' shops vice in luxury and costliness with those of New York. The rich people rival the American millionaires in wild extravagance, with their dinners at ten pounds a cover, and their seven shilling cigars. But the taste for profusion and wasteful self-indulgence is not confined to the plutocracy. Middle class people are consumed by the same thirst for enjoyment and ostentation, and are profuse and pleasure-loving as their forefathers were laborious and careful. Luxury and the love of pleasure are weakening the fibre of the nation.

So say Prince Von Buelow and other censors of the German people. Possibly the indictment errs on the side of severity; but it has a basis of truth, and everybody is aware who knew Germany twenty years ago and knows it today. It is a proof, at any rate, as fiscal reformers insist, that Protection has no more impoverished Germany than it has impoverished the United States. Both countries have been passing through the stage which Britain experienced some forty years ago when our own industrial prosperity was at its height. A community which has rapidly passed from agricultural conditions to urban, in which peasants and farmers have been converted into well-paid artisans and wealthy manufacturers, tends to alter its habits, and is very likely to break out into various forms of extravagance. Nor is the evil limited to the Fatherland. It is visible everywhere, more particularly in the great capitals, where those who have made money quickly congregate, in order to spend it freely. Such luxury as there is at present, not merely in Berlin, but in New York, Chicago, London and Paris, in eating and drinking, and other amusements, has probably not been witnessed since the fall of the Roman Empire. Will civilization perish by "its own too much?" Will the expensive and luxury-loving Occidental find himself beaten in the industrial race by the still hardy and penurious Asiatic? Or will all this display and dissipation shelter the social fabric by provoking a tremendous upheaval of the "disinherited classes." These are the vital questions which all the Western nations may have to put to themselves.

When you have gotten up very early in the morning did you ever notice how long the day seems? Well that embodies the idea that is behind the Daylight Saving Bill. Nature intended that people should sleep during darkness, and be awake during daylight. Instead of that we sleep away in summer about three hours of daylight in the morning and remain up a corresponding period during the night. For instance, if people got up at four o'clock in summer time they would have sixteen hours of daylight; and taking the eight hour day as the average time of employment, eight hours would be left for recreation. Instead of that the most beautiful and healthful period of the day is spent in sleep and people sit up until late into the night. It is a well known fact that every hour of sleep before midnight is worth two after midnight. In addition to this a certain amount of saving can be effected in the cost of artificial light. While the latter may not seem important on the face of it, in the aggregate the amount saved by say 700,000 people on their electric light bills would be very large, through cutting off say three hours of light each evening.

While the change would appear to be revolutionary in its character, as a matter of fact it could be effected with the least disturbance to business. The Citizen ventures to predict that in less than one week after the change was made everything would be running as smoothly as if it had always been the case. When our troops go into military camp each year this same change in the mode of life takes place. Instead of getting up at

WAS WEAK AND THIN

ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 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.

7 or 8 o'clock and going to bed at 11 or 12 they get up at 5 or 5.30 and go to bed at 9.30 or 10. During the first day or two in camp, habit prevents them from going to sleep until near midnight, and they are very loath to turn out on reveille. But within a few days the men commence to retire early and are up even before reveille in the morning ready for the day's work. In civilian life during nearly six months of the year Canadians could get up at 5 o'clock, go to work at 6 or 7 according to the nature of their employment and have their day's work over by 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, thus leaving several hours of daylight for recreation, and retire at 10 o'clock, thus saving at least two hours in the cost of artificial light. In the case of the bill in the British House of Commons no objection can be urged because there is no argument against it, Ottawa Citizen.

Sprained Arm.

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

Hewitt—Did you ever have a woman thank you for giving her a seat in a street car?

Jewett—I am not sure but on one occasion I thought I saw the woman's lips move.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"Is that man you just bowed to your publisher?" asked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied the struggling poet; "that's my pawbroker!"

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

I don't believe that hunter has got any license.

Guess you didn't hear him tell about the game he killed, then? He's got it, all right! Well developed tool

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"I am taking this on a doctor's prescription," said the man half apologetically who was discovered putting away about three fingers of red liquor.

"Introduce me to your doctor," said the casual acquaintance who had been obliged to drop in without a single excuse.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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 Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each.

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown

Block House Point, " "

City Hospital, " "

Crossing the Capes

Str Stanley in ice

Str Minto in ice

Apple Blossoms

Travellers Rest

Beautiful Autumn

Terrace of Rocks

Catching Smelts at S'Side

Sunset at S'side Harbor

Summer St., Summerside

High School, " "

Bishop's Palace & Church

Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown

Hillsborough Bridge

View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument

Victoria Park

Pioneer Family, five general tions

Among the Birchies

A Morning Walk, Bonshaw

Trout Fishing

A Rustic Scene

North Cape

By Still Waters

The Border of the Woods

Harvesting Scene

A Shady Nook

Surt Bathing, North Cape

Looking Seaward

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

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

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each.

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown

Block House Point, " "

City Hospital, " "

Crossing the Capes

Str Stanley in ice

Str Minto in ice

Apple Blossoms

Travellers Rest

Beautiful Autumn

Terrace of Rocks

Catching Smelts at S'Side

Sunset at S'side Harbor

Summer St., Summerside

High School, " "

Bishop's Palace & Church

Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown

Hillsborough Bridge

View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument

Victoria Park

Pioneer Family, five general tions

Among the Birchies

A Morning Walk, Bonshaw

Trout Fishing

A Rustic Scene

North Cape

By Still Waters

The Border of the Woods

Harvesting Scene

A Shady Nook

Surt Bathing, North Cape

Looking Seaward

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

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

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Souvenir Post Cards

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

One color 2 cents each.

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown

Block House Point, " "

City Hospital, " "

Crossing the Capes

Str Stanley in ice

Str Minto in ice

Apple Blossoms

Travellers Rest

Beautiful Autumn

Terrace of Rocks

Catching Smelts at S'Side

Sunset at S'side Harbor

Summer St., Summerside

High School, " "

Bishop's Palace & Church

Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown

Hillsborough Bridge

View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument

Victoria Park

Pioneer Family, five general tions

Among the Birchies

A Morning Walk, Bonshaw

Trout Fishing

A Rustic Scene

North Cape

By Still Waters

The Border of the Woods

Harvesting Scene

A Shady Nook

Surt Bathing, North Cape

Looking Seaward

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

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

Office Supplies.

Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Memo. Books, Journal, Binding Cases, Letter Cases, Files, etc., Writing and Copying Inks, 500,000 Envelopes, in stock. A full stock of Office requisites, all at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

CARTER & Co., Limited

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.