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MARRIGES

JARDINE-MASTERS. — At Charlottetown on March 17, 1914, by Rev. J. Heaney, Anoretta Jardine of Orwell to Wm. Henry Masters of Vernon River Bridge.

MACDONALD. — At New Argyle on March 26th, Flora, beloved wife of Malcolm MacDonald, aged 63 years. Funeral Saturday at 1 o'clock to Argyle Shore Cemetery.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W.S. Louson

"STOP, LOOK, LISTEN"

"Safety first" is a good rule for travelling through life as well as on the rails, unless indeed God himself calls us into danger; and then the place of danger is the only safe place to be. But when we find ourselves faced by the peril of temptation to do some conscious wrong-doing, so that known sin is attractive to us and is tugging us in its direction, then the well-known railroad warning and counsel is what we need: "Stop, Look, Listen." Stopping instantly, we are to look unto Jesus; and we are to listen to his words, given to us from his own lips or through his inspired followers: "Lo, I am with you always." My grace is sufficient for thee; "Sin shall not have dominion over you, for ye are under grace." No temptation to conscious wrong-doing can withstand the power of Jesus Christ when conveyed in these words to a surrendered soul who is looking unto Christ in complete faith in Him. Our Lord completed our deliverance from the power of recognized sin, nineteen centuries ago; are we willing to look and to listen to him that he may make this deliverance our own now?

SUMMER-SIDE MARKETS

Beef	18
Turnips	10
Potatoes	20
Pork	18 to 17
Beef	8 to 7
Dressed Beef	8 to 10
Chickens	17
Turkeys	18 to 22
Geese	15 to 15
Fowl	12
Ducks	14
Oats (white)	40
Oats (black)	48 to 44
Potatoes (bus.)	25c.
Mackerel (each)	5 to 6
Codfish (fresh)	61 to 65

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH POWDER. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blower. Heals the urethra, cleans the air passages, stops drops, plugs in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson, Eaton & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Older Boy's Conference, Hertz Memorial Hall, 6.30.
Legislature, 11 a. m.
Punch and Judy show, Market Hall, 3 p. m.
People's Theatre 7.30 and 9 p. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7 and 9 p. m.

MR. HUGHES' INNOCENCE

In another column, the Hon. W. S. Stewart exposes the innocent incompetence of Mr. J. J. Hughes as a representative of the Island. He shows conclusively that Mr. Hughes has failed to grasp the elementary principles on which the Island's case for the restoration of six members is based. No one but an innocent would rush into print as Mr. Hughes has done, and display to an amazed electorate his utter inability to grasp the salient points of our plea. The innocence of Mr. Hughes is equalled only by the innocence of the newspaper which, by publishing his letter of defence, holds up the hon. member to the contumely of intelligent men.

Mr. Hughes unearthed a resolution which he submitted to the House of Commons praying that a petition be presented to Imperial parliament asking an amendment of the British North America Act to provide that the three maritime Provinces "shall not at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than the number that was assigned to each when it entered the Confederation"—striking directly at the root of the principle of Confederation.

He says (and quotes in proof thereof) that Sir Wilfrid patted him on the back for his innocence, and urged that the question was "PROBABLY MORE ONE OF SENTIMENT THAN OF JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE"! Oh, innocence, that such jokes should be perpetrated at your expense.

As Mr. Stewart conclusively proves, our case is not one of sentiment, but of justice. Sir Wilfrid, with all his soothing and soft-soaping of the innocent Mr. Hughes, never lifted a little finger to save the Island's original representation. His attitude has always been that which he adopted when refusing to accept Mr. Hughes' resolution, viz., from a sentimental point of view he would like to oblige Prince Edward Island, but from a political point of view he would consider the restoration of our representation as an act of injustice.

How could the province expect justice done by it, when our case was in the hands of two such parliamentarians? The innocence of Mr. Hughes is no match for the astuteness of Sir Wilfrid.

As the Premier pointed out in the Legislature, and as Mr. Stewart emphasizes in his letter, the Island's case requires very different handling from that, and it has received it at the hands of the local government, Mr. McLean, Mr. Nicholson, Senators Murphy, Prowse and Yeo.

The only disservice on the present occasion has been rendered by Mr. Hughes, ably backed by Sir Wilfrid.

CO-OPERATION

We have at different times and in divers manners discussed in these columns the general subject of co-operation, using as illustrations the achievements of the people of Denmark, Ireland and other places, including such achievements on the part of our own people as we considered worthy of mention.

The other day, in conversation with a gentleman from the Western part of the province we were given an idea of what co-operation has done for the parish of Palmer Road.

Eleven years ago a Farmers' Institute was organized in the parish. Previous to that time farming was at a low ebb. Oats and potatoes were grown in unprofitable quantities, in quantities also that did not pay the owners for their time and labor. The land, through constant cropping, want of fertilizer, with no regard for rotation, was becoming poorer.

Gradually, although slowly, improvements became noticeable, particularly in the quality of the dairy cattle. This improvement continued and, three years ago, a creamery was built. The first year's output of butter was 29,000 pounds; the second year's 52,000 and the third year's 77,500.

It will be seen from these figures that progress and improvement are still in evidence. It will be seen also that if the rest of the province had

shown as much improvement in its milk output there would have been no ground for the complaint so commonly heard about the decline of dairying in Prince Edward Island.

But the Farmers' Institute of Palmer Road did not confine its attention solely to dairying. It had started out on the co-operation principle and this principle it was determined to apply to all the interests of the community wherever possible.

The selling of lambs was taken hold of with the result that the members of the Institute sold their lambs at a higher price than was received by farmers elsewhere, some lambs bringing as high as \$8.50. Some of the flocks averaged 100 pounds to a lamb and some of the lambs weighed as high as 116 pounds. As 1/10 of the fact that these results were attained by careful and intelligent breeding, it may be said here that in the past five years the average weight of lambs in the territory covered by the Institute rose from 79 to 90 pounds each.

The President of the Palmer Road Institute, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, wrote cheques last year for \$27,000 for lambs and cream alone (the butter factory handles cream only). This is a large return for these two products; it is exceedingly large when compared with the value of the products of the district eleven years ago, and it is a direct result of the comprehensive system of co-operation followed by the members and under the inspiration of the Farmers' Institute.

A district actually poor several years ago is now fairly well off. An idea of the standing of the farmers there may be had from the fact that one of the patrons of the creamery received last year for milk furnished, between June 30th and November 10th, the handsome sum of \$925.

Looking over this record one will not be far astray in calling it progress; nor would he be astray in claiming that the same progress is possible in any other section of the same size in the province.

Nor would it be out of place to mention the fact that this progress is very largely due to the leadership of Rev. Dr. Gauthier, who has been president of the Institute since it was organized. Dr. Gauthier not only preached but he practised; he preached advanced and scientific methods of farming and he made his own farm a model one and his herd of dairy cattle equal to the best in the province. We have it on good authority that he has not a milk cow in his herd that he would sell for \$100 while several of them are valued at a much higher figure. He preached co-operation and he worked with his parishioners in engineering the sale of lambs with the result above referred to. This refers only to his week day services in the Institute and among the farmers. He preaches on Sundays also and has one of the finest churches in the province, built and furnished, if we mistake not, since he took charge of the parish.

This is co-operation and leadership and it has proved a signal success. If the rest of the province were similarly organized and led it would multiply the present revenue from the farms by at least two.

CORRECTION

Sir:—The North Milton Black Fox Co regret the error in connection with Rev. Mr. Keagh's name as a director which should have read L. M. Howard Esq., Fox Rancher, Cornwall.

I am, Sir, Etc.
JNO. WHEATLEY, Secy.

EXPLANATION BY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

Sir:—Since last Saturday the President and several other members of the Executive of the Temperance Alliance have had numerous inquiries regarding their attitude towards a Garfield Ellis of Montague who has now returned to the Island.

Speaking for the whole organization, the Advisory Board wish it to be known that their position is still the same—and that it is their intention to press the whole of the prohibition cases against him as far as they can and that they stand ready to do their part in all the prosecutions still pending.

We have also inquiries regarding the case against Mr. Ellis for which the Bench Warrant was issued.

It is only fair to those persons desiring the information to acquaint them with the facts of the case.

We wish to state that the person named in the Warrant was arrested in Charlottetown on Monday March 23rd, and that he afterwards gave bonds for his appearance, to stand trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

We are, Sir, etc.,

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE COMMITTEE
Charlottetown, March 25th, 1914.

"For sore throat, hoarseness, cough and afflictions of the bronchial passages you will find Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Juice a preparation of unusual merit in bringing about rapid and satisfactory relief. We are showing two sizes now, 50c. and 25c. guaranteed good or money will be refunded. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Metf.

Furniture Merchants Value Your "Good Will"—And Try to Earn It!

Just as the editors of this newspaper, day by day, endeavor to furnish you with the stories of EVENTS in which you will find personal interest—with stories from daily life that have "human interest" so the merchants of this city, who sell furniture, aim to tell you, every day, the "human interest news" of their stores.

They realize that they may appeal, unflinchingly, to your "human interest" by affording you UNUSUAL buying opportunities.

To thus cater to your personal interest may mean, in some instances, that these merchants forgo all profits on special offerings—on the theory that such concessions on their parts will MAKE STORE FRIENDS FOR THEM.

And they are right in this. For there is nothing of so great value to a store as "an earned friendship."

When a store has "earned" your good will, it has made of you a VALUABLE ADVERTISER. You do not CONSCIOUSLY advertise such a store. But, when the subject of buying furniture comes up, in any conversation with friends, you naturally recall to mind the "bargain" which some particular store has placed at your disposal and you SAY A GOOD WORD FOR THAT STORE.

In many instances, a good word from a friend DECIDES a woman as to WHAT STORE TO PATRONIZE. Thus, having EARNED and RECEIVED your COMMENDATION, at the small cost of having really served you well, the merchant finds himself well repaid for his sacrifice of immediate profits on the sales made to you.

It's "business" with him; it's "business" with YOU.

THE DISERVICE OF MR. HUGHES M. P.

HON. MR. STEWART'S EXPOSURE. Sir.—It is well nigh pitiable to witness the almost Herculean efforts that Mr. James J. Hughes, M. P. and the Patriot are making to extricate the former from the false position he finds himself in with regard to the case of our representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hughes, abandoning in despair his attempt to defend and explain away his unfortunate position, when, in 1903, he spoke against the Island's claims for increased representation, comes to the surface again in a letter to the Patriot, of yesterday, heralded with all kinds of big headlines, and takes up a new position in defence of his conduct, which is, perhaps, for him more unfortunate and unjustifiable than his attitude in 1903.

In this letter, he asserts that in the session of 1906 he moved for a resolution for an address to the King to have the British North America Act amended so that no province should have at any time fewer representatives in Parliament than it was given when it entered the confederation, and, falling in this, the following session, he moved another resolution to the effect that the constitutional act should be so amended that the Maritime Provinces should not at any time have fewer representatives in the House of Commons than what was assigned each of them when they entered the Union.

IF MR. HUGHES WERE SOME ENEMY OF OUR PROVINCE AND DESIRED TO KILL OUR CASE COMPLETELY, HE COULD NOT HAVE MADE A MORE EFFECTUAL MOVE FOR ACCOMPLISHING HIS PURPOSE.

Every one knows that there never was, and never will be, the slightest chance of such a resolution passing through Parliament, and, if Mr. Hughes had any proper comprehension of our case and possessed that foresight which is expected of all representatives, he never would have thought of submitting such an absurd proposal.

The four original provinces consisting of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered the confederation solemnly agreeing to and bound by the principle of representation in the House of Commons by population. The Ontario representatives were the stoutest and boldest champions of this principle, which was eventually agreed to by the four provinces. This Island never recognized it.

At the time of the union, Ontario, according to this principle, was entitled to and was given 82 members, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, and New Brunswick 15. Quebec was always to have 65—never more, never less. The representation of the other three provinces was, after each decennial census, to be increased or diminished according to their respective populations increased or diminished relatively to that of Quebec.

As the result of the three first censuses taken in Canada, Ontario's representation was increased to 92, Nova Scotia's to 21 and New Brunswick's to 16, but the last two censuses have caused the pendulum to swing the other way and Ontario is now only entitled to 82, Nova Scotia to 16 and New Brunswick to 11.

Be it observed that Quebec had no complaint to make, when as a result of the earlier census she was losing her representation relatively to that of the other provinces, and surely no one can expect that she would now agree to change the principle of representation by population when as the result of the later census she is gaining in representation relatively to the other provinces.

Quebec is the pivotal province. Her population after each census is divided into 65, and the unit is obtained and divided into the populations of each of the other provinces, and, thereby, their respective representation in the House of Commons is obtained.

Supposing as the result of the growth of population, Quebec's population should equal Ontario's, she should be satisfied with 65, while Ontario should have 82. And take another example—Supposing it might possibly happen that Ontario's population should eventually only equal half of the population of Quebec, surely no one in Canada could be found who would maintain the jus-

tice of still giving Ontario 82 members, while Quebec should only have 65. And yet that is the principle which Mr. Hughes' resolution called for to have embodied in the Union Act. No doubt, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke gentle words such as Mr. Hughes quotes in The Patriot, of bland sympathy, but surely he must have smiled inwardly to scorn the ridiculous idea, which Mr. Hughes asked Parliament to vote for.

The position which the Local Government takes is, as every one knows, wholly different. We are simply contenting for the correction of a mistake and the carrying out of an agreement that was made between the Dominion and the Prince Edward Island Governments in the year 1873.

Our contention is, and has been, that, according to that agreement, this Province should have for all time to come a representation of at least six members and surely it must be plain to the dullest understanding that nothing could be more fatal or a greater hindrance to the success of our efforts or more powerful for the confounding of our position than the idea which Mr. Hughes strove in the sessions of 1906 and 1907 to accomplish by his abortive resolutions.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. S. STEWART.

March 26th, 1914

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1)

some drain on the revenue of the town, and it would be just as well for them to have an election every other year.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT While the same clause was under consideration the Speaker said that as the town would be required to go to the expense of holding an election for three councillors each year, it would be a better system of representation if the mayor be elected each year with those three councillors. In that way control of the town would have control of the Council. Otherwise, if they allowed the mayor and three councillors to remain in, they could still mismanage the business of the town if they wished, notwithstanding the election of three new councillors, because they would still have the majority.

He thought in the interests of good government and the promotion of the town would have control of the should retire and be elected annually and he suggested that the clause be amended to read that the mayor retire and be elected each year among the other councillors. There would be no additional expense to the town in consequence; it would merely mean the adding of another name to the ballot sheet.

Mr. J. Kennedy moved the amendment to the clause to read that the mayor should retire with the three councillors and be elected each year. The amendment was agreed to and the clause as amended carried.

The bill was still in committee, when at 1 p. m. the Speaker adjourned the House to meet at 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the House resumed at three o'clock, and the Speaker after commending the Chief Whip on the energy he had displayed in getting the members so promptly together, called on Mr. Dobie to take the chair for the continued consideration in committee of the bill for the incorporation of Kensington.

At 4.55 o'clock the chairman reported progress in the consideration of this bill.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed:—
An Act to incorporate the Bonanza Fox Co., Ltd.; an Act to incorporate the Orchard Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.; an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Dominion Fox Co., of Murray Harbour, Ltd.; an Act to incorporate the Star Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.; an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the George E. Brown Fur Farming Co., Ltd.; an Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association.
The Bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Trout River Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd., was read a sec-

The House of Quality.



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ond time and was considered by the House in committee; (Chairman, Mr. T. W. McDonald); and was agreed to without amendment and engrossed.

On the motion of the Premier the House reverted to the first order of the day—a petition from Messrs. Frank R. Hertz, James Paton, Walter Matheson, John P. Gordon, of Charlottetown; Albert C. Saunders and John B. Hinton, of Alberton; and Benjamin I. Rayner, of Souris, asking for incorporation under the name of the Prince Edward Island Trust Company or such other name as may be selected by the House in amendment of or substitution for such name; the said company to have a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each, and to have its head office in the city of Charlottetown and such branch office as may be decided upon; the company generally to conduct a general trust loan investment, broker guarantee and general agency business and, without limiting the aforesaid general powers, to be enabled to receive money on deposit and all trusts for investment or for any other trust agency or company whatsoever, to act as executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, agent, guardian, bondsman or any other like office, to promote other companies to deal in and register the issue of the stock or debenture of any incorporated company, to issue guarantees, to buy, sell, deal in, hypothecate and generally to trade in debentures, stocks, bonds, options, contracts.

(Continued on page 3)

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