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SPECIAL LOCALS THE REFRESHMENT table in St. James Bazaar will be a boon to housekeepers these busy days. 1987. *ATMOS of all sorts at very moderate prices for sale in St. James Bazaar this afternoon. 1987.

BIRTHS KEHOE.—In Charlottetown, on April 9, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kehoe, a son (John Weston).

DEATHS PURCELL.—On the 15th, Wm. Purcell, funeral from his brother Joseph Purcell's residence, Richmond St. Friday at 8.45 to the Pro-Cathedral thence to R. C. Cemetery. MCGONNELL.—In this City, Wednesday, April 15th, 1914, Mrs. Thomas McGonnell, aged 38 years. Funeral notice later.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Word reached the C. P. R. headquarters yesterday afternoon of the death of Sir Wm. Whyte for years the Vice-President and Director of the C. P. R. In his death one of the pioneers of C. P. R. has passed away and one of the best known men in Canada came. The shock was severe to his friends as messages received up to a few hours previously were to the effect that his health was

SHREWSBURG, Eng., April 15.—One of the worst fires caused by a suffragette arson squad occurred yesterday afternoon of the death by Sir Walter Smythe was burned to the ground with \$175,000 damage. It is believed incendiaries were from London.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CAVARR POWDER. In use direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, closes the air passages, stops drops, plugs in the throat and permanent by extra Catarrh and New Fever. See a box in flower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson & Co. Limited, Toronto.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS TODAY City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m. Legislature, 11 a. m. Meeting Board of Trade, Railway Offices, 2 p. m. St. James' Church Tea and Bazaar, 2 p. m. People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m. Prince Edward Theatre, Perry Poles Players' performance, 8 p. m. Convention, Empire Lodge, K. of P., 8 p. m.

OUR SAFEGUARD Through our regular weekly London letter, as well as through other sources, it is a genuine pleasure to note the prominence our little Island province is steadily attaining to in Great Britain. Until very recently, Prince Edward Island was judged largely by its appearance on the map. Unfortunately it did not always appear even on the map and, at best, when honored with its geographical place, it looked, and still looks, insignificant when compared with the vast proportions of the Dominion.

In former years Prince Edward Island was known in the Old Country as the producer of the best oats reaching the British Market, a reputation which extended only to the few merchants engaged in the oat trade. In these good old days, we are informed on good authority, Prince Edward Island oats sold on their merits, without inspection and without question. The fact that they were Prince Edward Island oats ensured them the highest price in the market. As production increased and the value of money increased with it, it was discovered that sand, weeds and other refuse mixed with the oats, increased the bulk and, therefore, the return. As a result of this discovery quite a number of farmers sold several bushels of this refuse at the market price of oats. But the British merchants did not approve of the mixture. They refused to buy Prince Edward Island oats and the British market was practically closed to this product. Selling refuse for oats was a profitable business while it lasted, but it did not last. One or two seasons closed up the business. It is now known that it never pays to mix anything with the pure product; that the pure product whether of the soil, the factory, the store, or for that matter of the brain, will always command the highest market price.

This latter principle we have applied to our dairy products and have proved its value. Prince Edward Island cheese commands the highest price in the British market, as also did Prince Edward Island butter when we were able to spare enough from our home needs to export. Now however, we are selling all our butter in our own country and are not able to supply the demand. While we continue to make better butter than New Zealand, our only competitor, we can always command the highest price in the market. Should we ever again attempt to reduce the quality of our butter New Zealand will swamp us at our own doors. But to come back to our place on the map, where the world sees us Prince Edward Island has, in the past two or three years, been more talked about and more enquired about and more generally advertised than any other country of any size in the world. It even looks bigger on the map. This is because, within these two or three years, it has developed a business which has no parallel elsewhere, a business whose profits rival those of the world's richest gold and diamond mines, a business redeemed from the wilds. We refer to the fox breeding business.

This business it is, which has given Prince Edward Island its present publicity, which has made it loom up on the map which has drawn enquiries and investments from the ends of the earth. This business is only a few years old, and it has already amazed the world. We are developing it. Representatives are now touring the money centres with a view to interesting capitalists in the business. Our own people are investing their money in it, some of them wisely, some indiscriminately. It is known that there are different kinds of foxes; that some have proved themselves valuable, that others are comparatively worthless. It is known also, that, as in the former days when some among us sold refuse for oats, there are those among us who would not hesitate to buy inferior foxes from Western Canada or elsewhere and sell them for Class A

foxes. In doing so they would find it an even more profitable business than selling refuse for oats; they would also find just as surely that the market would very soon be closed against them, and not only against themselves but against those also who were honestly dealing in real pedigreed Prince Edward Island stock. To avert such an outcome, to avert what occurred in the oats market, to avert what would prove the worst financial catastrophe in the history of the province, every appearance of the introduction of this method of doing business must be guarded against. The permanency of the fox business depends unqualifiedly on the honesty of the goods, on the sale of stock for what it is and for what it is worth. Prince Edward Island has the fox business in its hands. If it deals honestly by itself and by its customers, it can hold the business indefinitely. One or two sand-in-the-oats men can ruin it in a season. The public at home and abroad should satisfy themselves as to the bona fides of the stock they invest in and of the men who are selling the stock.

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea" Try a package

many parishes; the desolate wilds were covered with a happy and thriving population. But the crowning benefits was that it laid the foundation of the welfare of the northern province. Then emerged for the first time that well-known type of Ulster man, the self-reliant and self-confident farmer, well clothed, well fed, with corn in his harvest, store in his barn, food in his house, character in the country, and money in the bank. Thirty years had not passed before towns, fortresses and factories were rearing their heads aloft, changing the whole face of nature and of things. The progress of Belfast dates from the year 1612, when the castle, town and manor were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester. Its natural advantages, including the magnificent woods in the district, were at last developed. The rich pasture lands of Londonderry, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Cavan, Armagh and Donegal were now broken up over vast breadths by the plough of the husbandman, watermills were in full operation; the forests resounded with the ceaseless axe; orchards were planted and nursed with great care, and new townships and streets grew up under the magic power of industry.

This structure of peaceful prosperity arose so quickly because of the security of tenure which the settlement supplied. For the landlords were in every case to allot 'fixed' estates to their tenants, else their own estates were in danger of forfeiture and sequestration at royal discretion. The Crown did not assign the lands in simple feudal ownership, but strictly enjoined the granting of fixed tenures; and out of these strange that custom of tenant right which has written its history so deeply and so visibly upon the broad acres of Ulster. The custom in question, or, as it is sometimes called, 'the right of the country,' exists in Down and Antrim, which were not included in the great Plantation; but these prosperous counties, or, at least, the eastern districts of them, were settled at the same time and under the same general conditions. The essential part of this Ulster custom is that one tenant may sell his farm to another, to hold of the same landlord, at the same rent. At an early period the landlords encroached upon this tenant's right; but, in order to evade the scrutiny of the Government and to protect their lives and property against the 'wood-punks,' they were glad to recognize it in sanctioning the sale by the outgoing tenantry of its rights and improvements. In time this custom became prescriptively established. Since a large number of the small holders were Protestants, they were more in touch with the resident landlords than was the case elsewhere in Ireland. While in the other three provinces, near the end of the 17th century, the tenants were struggling hard for the 'three F's,' or fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale, the best two of them at the beginning of the 17th century. History seldom records such a sudden change in the fate of a province. In less than a generation it passed from the stage of nomadic life to one of comparatively high civilization. The north, indeed, is the only part of the country where landlords and tenant, manufacturers and artisans agree in politics and religion.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ULSTER RM. N. (By R. H. Murray in the Quarterly) II. In spite of their efforts the variation came, and with it came the Ulster problem of the present moment. It is not too much to say that during the first decade of the reign of James I the whole future of Ireland was at stake. In the north, from 1603 to 1608, conflicting ideals of race and of organization emerged. The old order suddenly passed away when the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel embarked at Rathmullen. These Earls felt that their local ideas were being played by central and imperial ones. Under the new regime there was no room for them, and accordingly they disappeared in 1607. Doubtless two decisions of far-reaching importance hastened their disappearance. In 1605 the judges declared the custom of Gavelkind void in law, and abolished Tynistry. By the former custom the lands of the tribe were divided equally among its members, and by the latter they elected their Tanist or successor to the chief. Thus was virtually swept away a code which, though disturbed by the Danish and Anglo-Norman invasions, had lasted from primitive times to the beginning of the 17th century.

The reasons assigned for this revolution in the land system are obvious. The frequent partition of property and the removal of tribesmen from one portion of the soil to another gave rise to uncertainty of possession. Consequently no fixed habitations were erected, and no improvements made in the cultivation of the land. Ulster, in the words of Sir John Davies, 'seemed to be all one wilderness before the new plantation made by the English undertakers there.' This revolution, however, disregarding the fact that the chiefs held the soil on behalf of their tribes, made them their absolute owners, and entirely deprived their unfortunate tribesmen of their rights if inheritance. The injury inflicted upon the peasantry lay not in the introduction of English tenure, but in the refusal to recognize any rights save those of the chief. In 1603 the full effects of this momentous change were startlingly clear. 'Till that year, when the head of the tribe committed treason, the lands of his men could not be affected. He might lose his position of honour and power; that was all. In 1608, however, the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel were in virtue of the judicial decisions owners, not trustees, of land. Their flight was regarded as betraying treasonable intention, and the Crown confiscated their property.

The scheme of the Ulster Plantation provided for the settlement upon over half a million acres of large numbers of small tenants. A colony of English and Scots Protestants, mainly labourers, weavers, mechanics, farmers and merchants, was established upon the forfeited territories. As a result of this great plantation houses and castles were built; school houses and churches were erected in

ject of the meeting, and called on the hon. Mr. Dalton to give an account of his stewardship. Mr. Dalton after thanking the electors for returning himself and his colleague with a handsome majority to the provincial house, first referred to the financial difficulties that the government found when they were returned to power. He said he was happy to tell the electors that the delegation sent to Ottawa was successful in getting an additional \$100,000.00 subsidy which gave them every encouragement to carry on the affairs of the government, and to make the improvements which were absolutely necessary. He also referred to the grant of \$26,000.00 for the purpose of promoting agriculture, likewise assured from the Dominion government. The same gentleman next referred to the proposed purchase of the market hall in Summerside for food fair purposes, and went on to state the great amount of road this purchase would be to the whole Island, especially Prince County, as the seed fair then would be a permanent institution. He also referred to the \$40,000.00 that the Dominion Government was willing to vote for the public roads of the province, but unfortunately this was voted down by the Liberal majority in the senate, and stated that if they had been successful in getting this grant the government would have permanent roads from one end of the Island to the other, but this we were deprived of for the time being. The speaker made reference to the fact of the increase of supplements to the teachers, and stated that the first consideration when they got the \$100,000 subsidy from the government, \$40,000.00 of it was at once taken to increase the teacher's salaries, showing that their first consideration was for the cause of education. Mr. Dalton went on to state that he always found the government, of which he is a member, always willing to meet any just claim, and invited the electors to let him and his colleague know if there were anything that they required, and if it was within reason, he and his colleague would promise that their asking would not be in vain.

Mr. S. T. Gallant, M. P. P. next addressed the meeting. He first thanked the electors for the handsome majority given himself and his colleague, the Hon. Chas. Dalton at the last provincial election, and then went on to compare the work done on the roads and bridges in this district under the Conservative and Liberal governments. The Conservative government, though only two years in power, had already accomplished a great deal more in this direction than their predecessors. The present government has already built three steel bridges in this district, and three more will be built this year, besides wooden bridges and culverts. The Liberals during all the long years they were in power built only one steel bridge. He next took up the subject of the teacher's salaries and went on to show that the present government had already raised the teacher's salaries to an average of \$75.00 each per year, and a still further increase is contemplated in the near future, thus showing the importance that the present government attaches to the education of the future generations by encouraging the teachers to do their utmost, and also to keep the best teachers on our fair Island home. He went on to state that the dog tax on which the Liberals tried to make capital out of was put down at the request of numerous signed petitions by the farmers who had lost sheep by vicious dogs, and no doubt the most of those vicious worthless brutes had been destroyed by the owners rather than pay tax on them.

A number of questions being asked Mr. Gallant, he gave the information asked for to the satisfaction of the audience, and in conclusion stated that he and his hon. colleagues would do everything in their power to have any just claim carried out or any wrong that might be done righted by the government, and expressed his audience with his earnest desire to work for the best interests, not only for this, but all the other parts of the district he represented.

Mr. James McGrath next addressed the meeting. Mr. McGrath in an eloquent and forcible speech complimented the Conservative party, and particularly their two representatives on what they had accomplished during the space of two years that they were in power. He went on to show that the work done on the roads and other departments of public service were as much, if not more, in the space of two years than what was done by the Liberals in twenty long years that the Liberal government was in power. Mr. McGrath made a suggestion that the government might well take into consideration about the betterment of our school system. His suggestion was briefly to have a group of schools say ten to a group, under the management of a competent first class teacher who would occupy about the same position as the principal in our city schools, and would visit those schools

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Representatives Ho'd Enthusiastic Meeting A large crowd assembled in St. Louis hall to meet the local representatives, Messrs. Dalton and Gallant, on Saturday 28 ult. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and a pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence thereof of a large number of leading stalwarts of the Liberal party. The chair was ably occupied by the second vice-president of St. Louis hall, Mr. Peter J. Bernard, who in a few happy words explained the ob-

ject of the meeting, and called on the hon. Mr. Dalton to give an account of his stewardship. Mr. Dalton after thanking the electors for returning himself and his colleague with a handsome majority to the provincial house, first referred to the financial difficulties that the government found when they were returned to power. He said he was happy to tell the electors that the delegation sent to Ottawa was successful in getting an additional \$100,000.00 subsidy which gave them every encouragement to carry on the affairs of the government, and to make the improvements which were absolutely necessary. He also referred to the grant of \$26,000.00 for the purpose of promoting agriculture, likewise assured from the Dominion government. The same gentleman next referred to the proposed purchase of the market hall in Summerside for food fair purposes, and went on to state the great amount of road this purchase would be to the whole Island, especially Prince County, as the seed fair then would be a permanent institution. He also referred to the \$40,000.00 that the Dominion Government was willing to vote for the public roads of the province, but unfortunately this was voted down by the Liberal majority in the senate, and stated that if they had been successful in getting this grant the government would have permanent roads from one end of the Island to the other, but this we were deprived of for the time being. The speaker made reference to the fact of the increase of supplements to the teachers, and stated that the first consideration when they got the \$100,000 subsidy from the government, \$40,000.00 of it was at once taken to increase the teacher's salaries, showing that their first consideration was for the cause of education. Mr. Dalton went on to state that he always found the government, of which he is a member, always willing to meet any just claim, and invited the electors to let him and his colleague know if there were anything that they required, and if it was within reason, he and his colleague would promise that their asking would not be in vain.

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