The Cream You Have Hoped For

You have often wished for a disappearing cream which doesn't dry the skin—and now we have it. The name is Penslar Vanishing Face Cream.

It is delightful, soothing and refreshing. At the same time, it is free from ingredients that deprive the skin of its natural oil; therefore, it doesn't have the drying effect occasionally noticed after the use of disappearing cream.

Penslar Vanishing Face Cream is sold only at our Penslar Store and we have it in two sizes, at 25 and 50 cents. Look for the Penslar sign.

E. A. Foster
Central Drugstore
Sunnyside

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Hughes' Drug Store.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT

The following letter has been received by Frank McArthur, Cornwall, from his friend, Neil D. Walker, who is now at the front with the First Canadian Contingent. The letter in part reads as follows:

France, June 27th, 1915

Dear Frank,—Just received your most welcome letter, and believe me I was glad to hear from you. A letter is always appreciated greatly out here, for we sometimes feel lonesome, so far away from home. I suppose Charlie has not left for the front yet. Well, we shall need his help—and more too before this war is brought to a successful issue; for the Germans are still fighting with confidence of a glorious victory, and will stop at nothing that will add to the success of their arms.

It is awful when you think of all the battles that have been fought out here, and the thousands of our best manhood who have perished; but the cause is a righteous one and nobody should shirk from doing their duty. at this terrible cirsis. There is a battle almost every day as bloody as Waterloo, so you can see or try to imagine what it is like out here.

Well Frank you asked me if I participated in any of them. Yes, I have been all through the following ones, Ypres, Neuve Chapelle and Hill 60. The latter is almost razed to the ground, for as you know it was subjected to a terriffic bombardment by both sides, for it was captured and recaptured a number of times.

My position as despatch rider is a very dangerous one as the enemy's snipers are continually on the look out for us. But thank God I have come through so far without a scratch, although I had several narrow escapes from death. We are now at La Bassie where there is a terriffic artillery duel going on at present..

It seems cruel to see men killing each other all arouund you, but you have to be hard-hearted when you are dealing with these German devils, who would run you through without waiting to enquire what you wanted. There is a peculiar feeling comes over you when you are first subjected to the enemies fire, but you soon get over that and your only thought is to go through with it. I think that we shall have another winter out here at the best, so you will not see me for a long time. Write me a long letter at first opportunity and give my love to all the rest. From your old school mate, Neil D. Walker.

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

POLITICAL MEETING AT KING'S COUNTY

(Continued from page one)

THE DISCORDANT NOTE.

There was one man whose voice we heard afterwards. He represented King's County in th House of Commons,—Mr. J. J. Hughes. I don't couple his name with these others as having rendered support, because he gave no support. His interference so far as it had any effect, was injurious and mischievous. That is the same man who came down here afterwards and claimed he had done the whole thing, this daw in borrowed feathers. (Laughter.)

I remember well when our preparations being completed, we were walking down from the House of Commons to the Privy Council room, the three of us together, we all felt that we were carrying upon our shoulders as great a responsibility as we could bear, and it was a heavy burden, for we had to establish our claim in the face of a "final and unalterable settlement" of a few years before. Fortunately for this province, we made good our case, and the result is, financial prosperity instead of bankruptcy.

At the time we discussed this question of our financial claims when last we met in this hall, if I had promised you, before the last election, that in the event of our coming into power we would within a few months add to the revenue of the province for all time to come the sum of $100,000 a year, how many would have believed it? We would have made no such promise, because I tell you we could hardly have hoped for it in the face of the closed doors of 1907. I remember well saying to the Minister of Finance while I waited after Mr. McLean and Mr. Arsenault had left for home, that there was no use in my going home until we had the matter finally settled, "because," I said, "we have simply come to this pass, that we cannot run the Government of Prince Edward Island without an increase in the Dominion grants sufficient for that purpose. While I am ready to give all that is in me in the service of the province, yet I would feel it a hopeless task to undertake. You are doing great things for us, giving us a Car Ferry which will open to us the doors of prosperity wider than we had ever dreamed of. You are doing that at an enormous cost. But what is the good of that," I said, "if through declining revenue and growing debt our people are not able to rise to meet these opportunities? Put us on a sound financial footing and then we will be able to take advantage of this great boon. I am going home either to be in a position to conduct the affairs of the province so that a deficit shall be a thing of the past, and so that our starving and dying services may be re-established and advanced—either that, or I am going home to resign; for I cannot carry on the Government of this province as it should be carried on unless we have increased aid." And we got it! We have it, and our children will have it, and as long as Canada lasts we will have a record of that mission to Ottawa in the increase of $100,000 a year.

EDUCATION.

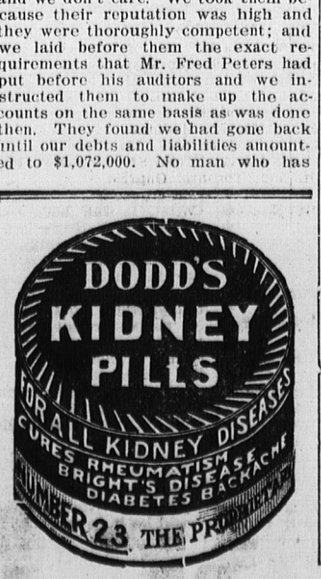
But we needed something more than financial solvency—and I speak as one brought up on a farm and educated in t he public schools of this province, having taught in the public schools and having had to make my way to the last cent—I thought I had some knowledge of what the educational requirements of this province were. One thing was clear, that a great deal of the education given in the public schools was taking away from us the brightest and best of our people. They were educated away from the farms, and if we were to save our population and induce our young men and women to stay with us, we must give their education a new direction; and to do that we would require more money. It became the policy of the Borden Government to grant a sum of money, for the purpose of agricultural education. The proposal was to allow to each province their share in proportion to population. We said, "No; that is not fair. That will only give us $9,000 a year and all our people are agricultural or depending upon agriculture. Our little cities and towns are themselves only agricultural centres. If you take the province of British Columbia the greater part of the population is in the cities, and you are giving them a share of the agricultural grant. That will not do. After many conferences an arrangement was made with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada whereby each and every province should get out of the money $20,000 a year without regard to size—British Columbia twenty thousand, Ontario twenty thousand, Quebec twenty thousand, Prince Edward Island twenty thousand, and the balance divided according to population, with the result that, instead of getting $9,000 a year, we got $26,000, and that is all spent, every dollar of it, among our people in this province. There is no other province in Canada that, in proportion to its population, receives anything like this amount. And that twenty-six thousand will presently be increased to thirty-one thousand. It has enabled us to do a great number of things, and we are only commencing to do much greater things. We have our teachers, three hundred and fifty odd, gathered from all parts of the province, now in Charlottetown taking a course to improve their educational value in the schools,—a course from the best instructors in natural science and other practical subjects that we could secure on this continent. Those teachers are receiving an education that will more than double their value in the public schools and our children will receive the benefit of that directly and continuously and in growing volume as the years go by. The inspection of our public schools had become a farce. To expect that teachers could examine and keep a record of over a hundred schools during the year, some open at one season and some another, so that the inspector going around was always working on a ragged edge, was altogether unsatisfactory. It was largely a farce, and we worked out a system with the Dominion Government by virtue of which we increased the staff of inspectors; so that instead of having two sets of inspectors, one inspecting agricultural work and the other common school work, we qualified the whole staff for agricultural work; and doubled its number so that we have now ten inspectors at the same cost to our Provincial exchequer as the five. When you read the "Patriot"—and some of you do—and see the charge against our Government of extravagance because of these inspectors, remember this that we have the services of the ten for the same as we formerly paid for five, twice the value for the same cost. Now there is no department of our public school service that is not steadily growing in efficiency and value by virtue of that grant. We have only touched the outer fringe of its usefulness. I say it without any sense of boastfulness, but in a spirit of thankfulness, which will be shared in by every loyal man and woman in this province without regard to party, that in less than four years of power, we have been able to increase our subsidies from Canada more than in all other years combined since Confederation. (Cheers.) It has enabled us to do these things, for example, where our predecessors were only able to spend an average of $10,000 a year on permanent public works, including everything that was done by them, under that description, in our three years we have been able to expend on permanent public works for the benefit of this province $51,000 a year—$40,000 a year more in permanent works than our predecessors were able to do. Mr. McDonald has enumerated to you some of the public works which we have built in such a manner as to be properly called permanent.

We have been attacked—by the "Patriot" and that horde that frequents the "Patriot" stairway, because we employed an engineer to oversee the work. I will tell you why we took Mr. Shaw. We took him because we knew him to be an engineer of first-class ability. We knew he was competent, loyal and true and we engaged his services, and the result of his labours is that the public works are built in such a way as to endure as long as steel and concrete will last. I will say it, without and desire to throw discredis upon the Government gone before, that they lost more for want of such an engineer on one single steel bridge they undertook to build, than would have paid our engineer his salary for two years, and then they only got patched-up structures that would last only for a few years at best. We would not have dared to undertake the construction of our great public works unless we had such a man as Mr. Shaw. Is there one of you who will say we did wrong in getting the best man we could find and in searching Canada for him? These are the public works. What else did we do with the money? Every year our best teachers were going abroad, and the very cream was being skimmed from our population, because the average salaries of teachers in this province had been declining for twenty years until they were below a living standard. Under our increases that exodus has stopped, the schools are being filled up, the quality of education improved, and everything done to keep our young people at home. In order to settle the indebtedness of this province beyond all question we called in two independent bankers. We don't know what party in politics they belong to and we don't care. We took them because their reputation was high and they were thoroughly competent; and we laid before them the exact requirements that Mr. Fred Peters had put before his auditors and we instructed them to make up the accounts on the same basis as was done then. They found we had gone back until our debts and liabilities amounted to $1,072,000. No man who has any truth in him will deny the justice of that statement. Year after year we have had an audit made by an independent banker to show not only what the balance of accounts was, how much had been paid out and how much had been received, but how much remained unpaid at the end of each year, how much we were liable to pay; and the result of these audits shows that we reduced the indebtedness year after year during our time, until, from a million and seventy-two thousand it is now down to $983,000; that is, we have reduced the indebtedness of this province, in our time, by $89,000. No man can deny the truth of this if he values his word or his reputation. We have our own auditor sworn to make correct statement of account; but that is not all; we have our outside auditor, under no influence by the Government, and he has no relation or alliance with it. The highest verification of fact we could obtain has been obtained, and that is the result. The "Patriot" denies it because it will deny anything that is true. (Laughter and cheers.) Would you have believed me, when last speaking to you, if I told you, Give us power and in three years we will stop the deficit and reduce the indebtedness by $89,000, besides building up every public service—would you have believed it? And yet, is there one of you now who does not know that the thing has been done? If there is one with any doubt in his mind I have here the records containing these bankers' reports. I would like to see the candidate who would dare stand on the platform and deny that the statements are true. Perhaps we will get him. I did not believe three years ago myself that we could have done so much. But it has been done and more than that has been done.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In the last year we have paid some $15,000 into the Patriotic Fund for the support of widows, orphans and dependants of our soldiers who have gone to the front. We have paid, on other war-like expenses, sums amounting to $21,000 in all. Now, remember there is not one cent of that counted in the $89,000. We paid that out of the ordinary revenue. Would you have thought three years ago that such a thing would have been possible? And yet, it is an accomplished fact. An ancient claim of Walter Lowe's, a man who had been ruined because of the blunders of an architect and the unfairness of other officers, we settled. That claim was 14 or 15 years old, and the former Government would never give the man a fair trial. That is a debt we have paid, because it was just and it will help out the few remaining years of that old man's life. That amount was $7,000. Between paying off this ancient indebtedness and war expenditures which we had never contemplatd, the amounts run to $28,000; and yet we were able to reduce the indebtedness last year by $19,000;—and I have the bankers' certificate to prove it. Here is what some of our opponents who are fair don't do, and some, who are false and unscrupulous, do: They say that we ran up a deficit in our first year of $109,000. You have probably seen that. I would like you all to read it, just to see how a newspaper should not be conducted. I will tell you how that came about. In the years long past, through the history of the province, the year ended on the 31st day of December, the natural ending of our financial year. Some years ago our opponents,—to make a better showing of accounts before an election—changed the end of the year to the 30th September, a most unworkable system, because on the 30th September the public works were all just in the middle of being done and you could not get a proper comparison from one year to another. We came into power on the 2nd December. The old year had closed on the 30th September, and they were therefore in power October and November; and during those two months and two days they created a deficit of $83,000! That is, they took in $22,000 and paid out $105,000—a deficit of eighty-three thousand, which

(Continued on page eight.)



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Tailors--- And Tailors

WE are Tailors by temperment--- rather than Manufacturers by temperment. Our tailoring is done with the ultimate wearer in mind. We prefer to make Made-to-Order Clothes for certain men to making huge quantities of commonplace "hand-me-downs" for anybody that comes along.

We are not "calamity howlers" and do not think that the Public must start wearing the bargain clothes, so riotously advertised, at $7.97 to $12.97. We do not believe that the Country is going to the "demnition bow-wows." The only "unusual conditions" we know anything about is an increased volume of business—the past season being the biggest Company ever enjoyed.

Suit or Overcoat Made to Measure

Unrestricted selection of any Material

They Mean Well--- We refuse to believe that other merchants are less honest in their intentions than we are. They simply have different standards of value from ours. The custom of calling certain grades of suits "Twenty-five Dollar Suits" and then selling them as "bargains" at $7.97, $8.99, $12.50, etc., is so thoroughly established that merchants really think, no doubt, that they are selling at less than real values. But they are not. These are not twenty-five dollar suits according to our standards of value. From a "Mill-to-Man" point of view they are really worth perhaps from $5 to $10— they are not good clothes at any price according to our notion of good clothes.

English and Scotch Woollen Co.

FRED'K GAREAU
Supt. of Branches, Maritime Provinces.

Mail Orders--- *If you are out of reach of our stores you can rely on our good service by mail. Send for FREE assorted samples, styles book, self-measuring chart and instructions for $15. Suit made especially for you. Address, Mail Order Dept., 415 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.*

"Mill-to-Man Tailoring Service"

261 St-Catherine West, near Bleury. 904 Mt-Royal Ave. East, near Papineau. 740 Notre-Dame West, near St-Henri Depot. 415 St-Catherine East near St-Hubert.