Important Editorial News of the week for Saturday Subscribers.

MONDAY.

HOW SOME GRIEVANCES MIGHT BE REMOVED.

There are a lot of long-standing grievances which recur from year to year which every citizen of Prince Edward Island would gladly have removed. It is not necessary to go into details. There is the want of a reasonable through freight rate, the Ottawa management of the winter teamers, the rivalry between the winter steamers and the Steam Navigation Company's boats at the closing and opening of navigation and so on. Can a plan be devised by which the people would get a better service without increased cost to the country?

We think it entirely possible and that it might easily be brought about if the parties concerned were to set about it seriously. The Government has been operating the winter service at heavy loss for many years. Probably no branch of the public service arouses so many complaints in and out of Parliament as the winter steamers in the Straits of Northumberland. On the other hand the summer service given by the Steam Navigation Company moves with almost the regularity and precision of clockwork.

The Government is under precisely the same obligations to provide steam communication between the Island and the Mainland in summer as in winter. It does this by subsidising the steamers in summer while it owns and operates the winter boats. It seems reasonably clear that the service, which is practically a ferry, ought to be under the same control the year through. Now why should not the Government sufficiently increase the subsidy of the Navigation Company and entrust its steamers to their care for the four or five winter months?

This may seem a bold proposition but is it not worth considering? The Government might as well pay in subsidies as in annual loss in operating. There ought to be in such an arrangement some saving in the wages of captains and crews. At present the staff of the Navigation boats are laid up in winter. There would be local management the year through right here in Prince Edward Island. There would no longer be a question when the summer boats should quit or begin.

We are assuming that the Government would continue to take the risks of loss or damage to the winter boats which they must now carry and that the winter commanders would be subject to Government approval. The winter subsidies might be made so much per trip, as a stimulus to enterprise, or for a maximum number of trips within the dates from 15th December to 15th April, or in such other form as might be agreed upon. A reasonable through freight rate to be a part of the contract.

The Government would be expected to pay a good round subsidy to the company, but not to exceed the average yearly loss in operating the winter steamers in past years. We believe that on this basis the Government could save something, the Company make more money than it now makes and the Province get a better service throughout the year than it has had hitherto. With the new winter steamer Earl Grey, and its enlarged accommodation for passengers and freight, and some such change in management as is above outlined, we could the better tide over the time until the Tunnel shall be constructed and put in operation.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY COMMISSION REPORT.

New Brunswick has another sensation comparable to that of the Mayes affidavit at election times. It is the report of the Commission appointed by the Hazen Government to enquire into the affairs of the Central Railway. The Commissioners who make the report are Mr. Justice Landry of the Supreme Court, Mr. McDougall, Manager of the Branch of the Royal Bank at Moncton, and A. I. Teed, ex-Mayor of St. Stephen.

The Central Railway is a railway some 35 miles long extending northward from Norton, on the I. C. R. to Chipman. It was built by a company, several times transferred and eventually acquired by the Provincial Government before its defeat two years ago. In all the road had secured provincial subsidies, guarantees and advances to the amount of $917,844 and Dominion subsidies $190,000.

The report of the Commission alleges that $134,000 was misappropriated or unaccounted for and presents a number of public men, including the late A. G. Blair, Hon. William Pugsley, George McAvity, C. N. Skinner and others in a very unfavorable light The Liberal St. John Globe remarks that the report of Mr. Justice Cassels on the Marine Department is "prosy reading" compared with the report of the Central Railway Commission. And this seems true.

The result of the deadlock in New foundland is a dissolution of the Legislature, which was only elected in November last. It was recently called together and adjourned for a week and again met without being able to elect a Speaker, the two parties being of equal strength. The coming election is fixed for Saturday, May 8. The interval will be a most exciting one in Newfoundland. It seems altogether probable, however, that the coming election will give either the Morris or the Bond party a majority. It can hardly be possible that for a second time an exactly equal division of strength will occur.

SLUMS IN THE OLD WORLD AND IN THE NEW.

The people of Canada have been accustomed to read of the slums of London and other British and European cities as the vilest places in the civilized world. But recently the people of Montreal have been surprised by being told by Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, fresh from Dublin that the slums of Montreal are worse than those of the Irish metropolis. And only the other day Rev. Dr. Benjamin Gregory of Manchester, England, lecturing in Toronto, startled his hearers by declaring that the slums of Toronto are worse than those of the big English cities. These are not pleasing incidents. On the contrary they are calculated to disturb our self-complacency. If the statements of the clergymen above repeated are true, they ought not to be true.

And yet vice, poverty and crime are found in all cities in all parts of the world. Old world cities are as a rule more thoroughly policed than are the cities of the United States or Canada, and the laws are more strictly enforced. For that reason both life and property are safer in London, Edinburgh or Dublin than in New York, Chicago, Montreal or Toronto, especially since the large influx of foreign immigrants to Canada. The criminal statistics which we printed the other day show an alarming increase both in prevalence of the graver crimes and in vice and drunkenness. These are conditions that call for serious thought and earnest effort on the part of all who have the future welfare of the country at heart.

TUESDAY.

PORT RICO WANTS SELFGOVERNMENT.

Porto Rico, one of the United States conquests from Spain is in a very unrestful mood just now. The Porto Ricans enjoy absolute free trade with the big Republic, a privilege denied to the Filipinos, but this does not satisfy them. The Brooklyn Eagle tells that they heartily dislike the form of Government provided for them. The governing and legislative power is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council of eleven members and an assembly elected by universal suffrage.

The Executive Council is appointed by the President of the United States, and contains a majority of Federal office holders. Both the Council and the Assembly have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the budget, and it is just there that the hitch has occurred. The Assembly objects to the control of the Federal office holders over the revenue, even though the money must be expended in Porto Rico, for these officials are in no way responsible to the people. The situation is not altogether unlike that of one of the Canadian Provinces in the days of family compacts.

The Porto Rican Assembly refuses to vote supply, as we would say up here in Canada if like conditions prevailed here. That body has been twice convened in special session by the Governor for the purpose of voting the supplies asked for by the Executive Council and has twice refused. Consequently there is no money for the maintenance of the schools, the Federal Departments, or the courts. The schools are closed, the court has suspended hearings and a number of the Federal office holders are without the means necessary to pay their daily expenses.

Of course the crisis will be got over, but this must probably be in one of two ways—either by the United States authority overriding the action of the Porto Rican Assembly, or by conceding the right of self-government such as British colonies enjoy. The difficulty in the way of the latter proposition is that the majority of the people of Porto Rico are hardly fitted to govern themselves. They must have paternal and more or less arbitrary rule for some time to come. And the money to carry on the public services must be had in some way whether the Assembly shall vote it or not. But the situation is an interesting one.

Throat Swelled

Voice Dissapeared
Terrible Cough
Agonizing Headache

The Trying Experience of a Woodstock Man who nearly Died with Grippe.

People that allow "grippy" colds to run unheeded often find thmselves in the perilous predicament that nearly cost Marx M. Melanson his life.

"It was a long drive through the rain that started my cold. I didn't pay much attention to it, thinking it would pass away. I soon experienced a stabbing tightness in my chest and throat. This grew quite intense and my throat swelled below the ears and it hurt to turn my head. A terrible dry, racking cough kept me sleepless and miserably sick, and my head felt like bursting. A neighbor bought me Nerviline and rubbed it in copiously over my throat and chest, and advised me to use it as a gargle and take it in hot water every four hours. I did this and got relief—the soreness left my chest and I put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster. Although nearly in despair when I started Nerviline, it was no time before I was well and on my feet again. Such remarkable power for breaking a cold I never thought of being found in one remedy. Nerviline saved my life and I consider it should be in every home.

Not only will Nerviline break up colds and prevent pneumonia, but it will also cure Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and Sciatica. Wherever there is pain or inflamation Nerviline will cure it quickly.

Beware of substitutes—get Nerviline only, large twenty-five cent bottles at all dealers.

The election petitions against John McLean, M. L. A. and Hon. Laughlin McDonald respectively are set down for hearing at Souris, beginning on Tuesday of next week.

The esteemed Patriot has discovered that the winter steamers are "only about three months in the service of the Province!" And it "has not learned of any complaints of any member of Parliament regarding the running of the steamers." True, oh Ring! But are we to infer from this that the running of the steamers, which ran too irregularly to be permitted to carry the mails during the month of February last, was satisfactory to The Patriot and our members of Parliament? The Patriot has in the past more than once registered a vigorous kick against the management of the winter service. It has also advocated the Tunnel.

WEDNESDAY.

WAR PREPARATIONS ENDANGER CIVILIZATION

The war strength of Europe—the standing armies of over six million men and reserves of five millions—is eleven millions of armed men. That means that one strong man in his prime, out of every thirty-five men, women and children, is a soldier. On an average seven families must arm, equip and maintain one soldier. That is, however, but a small portion of the total cost. Enormous fortifications along every frontier, great guns, some millions of horses and costly ammunition and supplies swell the total. To these must be added the great navies, in which the tonnage of Europe's warships is over four million tons.

Speaking along these lines in the British Parliament, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary said: "You may call it national insurance, that is perfectly true; but it is equally true that one half of the national revenue of the great countries in Europe is being spent on what are, after all preparations to kill each other. surely the extent to which this expenditure has grown really becomes a satire and a reflection upon civilization. Not in our generation, perhaps but if it goes on at the rate at which it has recently increased, sooner of later I believe it will submerge that civilization."

With the arrival of the good ship Stanley yesterday this port is opened for the second time this spring, we trust to remain open for seven or eight months to come. This means a revival of travel and business, as well as of hope and confidence.

THURSDAY.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY PRINTING IT."

This was the subject of a talk before the Canada Club in Montreal recently by Morton Frewen, the noted English writer on economic subjects. He thinks apparently that there is some peril to Canada in the growing abundance and cheapness of silver, while it is still in use as a coin. The time was when an ounce of pure silver was worth a dollar. To-day in Cobalt silver is being produced at cost of seven to ten cents per ounce.

We all know what happened in the United States but a few years ago when silver was coined in hundreds of millions of dollars beyond what could be put into circulation, and paper money called silver certificates was issued in its stead. Canada has a weakness for following the United States in many things, and now that we are raising silver Kings of our own, who knows but that some day we may have in Canada a repetition of the Sixteen to One craze which figured in Bryan's first campaign?

The fallacies of fiat money were long ago exploded, just as Cobden and the free traders thought they had exploded the fallacy of protection half a century ago, but since that date all the world has gone after protection, Canada included. There is growing wealth and power behind the silver mining industry in Canada, and it will not be suprising if in the years to come an effort shall be made to give and maintain a fictitious value to silver in this country after the manner of the silver certificates across the border.

Mr. Frewen pointed out that if the various gold standard countries were to issue silver certificates it would result in an appreciable rise in the price of silver for a generation. The Governments would buy and sequester the silver and issue certificates against it. Certain temporary gain would accrue perhaps in trading with the Asiatic millions among whom the silver standard prevails, but in the end would come the deluge. Mr. Frewen sees this quite clearly. Still there may yet be danger of a silver craze in Canada. There are lots of people in Canada to whom money is money, whether in greenbacks, fiat money or silver certificates, and their credulity may yet be exploited.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY AND THE CENTRAL RAILWAY INQUIRY.

A strange fate has followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's choice of Ministers from New Brunswick. Under all previous administrations the Province had been represented by two men. In the new Liberal Cabinet of 1896 it was allowed but one. The late Hon. A. G. Blair was the first choice—an exceedingly able man. He held office for seven years and then resigned to oppose the Transcontinental Railway scheme. Hon. H. R. Emmerson was called to succeed Mr. Blair, and was a fairly successful Minister till he went down and out under a social scandal.

Hon William Pugsley was called in August 1907 to succeed Mr. Emmerson in the Cabinet. At the last election he was vigorously assailed in connection with the Mayes McAvity charges. There are differences of opinion as to the sufficiency of his vindication in that matter, and now a Royal Commission has reported him along with Lieutenant Governor Tweedie and others as open to grave censure in connection with the Central Railway affair.

Mr. Pugsley has been gravely asked in Ottawa whether he intends to resign. His reply is that he does not see why he should resign, and he has made his defence in Parliament against the indictment of the Commission. Still the case is grave, and his best friends must wish that neither the Mayes incident nor the Central Railway charges had arisen. The St. John Globe, an old and ably conducted Liberal journal, though never very warmly attached to Mr. Pugsley, treats the Commission's report as one of the utmost gravity.

The Globe declares that the Commissioners are "men of character." It adds, that "when the people are told, practically, that one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of their money was 'switched' from its legitimate course it is time for them to give rein to their desires for honesty." Mr. Pugsley's newspaper organs in St. John, print his defence, but they do not print the Commission's report—a very notable omission in newspapers which give the news on all other topics with great fulness and accuracy. It is quite obvious that the end has not been reached in this very regrettable affair Mr. Pugsley's great ability and captivating personality are admitted on all hands, but among the highest qualifications for public office is that the incumbent shall be trustworthy.

We have our own troubles with the ice in winter, but in this we are not alone. The St. John River, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Lakes and the Canals, in fact the entire system of inland navigation in Canada, is in like manner tied up during the winter. Besides, St. John has its fogs, Montreal its ice-floods, Ontario and the West have cyclones and destructive hail storms in summer, from which our Province is exempt. There are many worse places in which to live and enjoy life than Prince Edward Island. If we only had the Tunnel everybody who had a normal capacity for enjoyment might be happy.

The death of Charles Algernon Swinburne, the poet, is announced. He had reached the age of 72 years. The last of the greater poets of the Victorian age, he ranked below Tennyson and Browning in the popular estimation, but when Tennyson died it was claimed that Swinburne was his only legitimate successor as Laureate. The position was not offered him, and he would not have accepted it, any way. Swinburne was in his time the greatest master of metrical forms and none ventured into so many fields of literary expression. But he wrote over the heads of the masses and for the cultivated classes exclusively. He was an ardent lover of Shelley and followed the latter as an exponent of classic, and especially Greek, models in thought and diction.

FRIDAY.

NIAGARA ACTING STRANGELY THIS YEAR.

Niagara River and Falls have been acting strangely during the present year. Late in February, and now again, for the first time since the advent of the white man, the mighty voice of the great cataract and the whirl pools below has been mute, but from different causes. In the first case a strong northwesterly wind drove back the waters of Lake Erie, and the great falls went dry. In the latter case an unprecedented gale from the southwest, sweeping the whole length of Lake Erie broke up its vast fields of ice and sent them down the Niagara River.

The ice came thundering down over the falls and filled the 12-mile gorge below. Just then the wind shifted and blew a gale from the north, packing the ice in Lake Ontario against the mouth of Niagara River and preventing the escape of the ice in the gorge. The result has been to raise the water below the falls forty feet above their normal level, destroying locks, flooding the great electric power houses, destroying the George Railway and inflicting enormous property damages. The Toronto World says a conservative estimate places the loss at a million dollars.

The town of Niagara Falls was left in darkness, while the large cities of Rochester and Syracuse, with 165,000 and 100,000 people respectively, and any points between, being supplied with light and power from Niagara, were cut off in like manner. The Toronto Globe tells that street cars ceased to run, factories ceased to operate and electric lighting was suspended at points over a hundred miles from the ice that caused the trouble. Fortunately they were able to obtain a partial supply from other sources. And the ice will speedily melt at this season of the year and so end the trouble.

RHEUMATIC LIVER OVER STRAINED KIDNEYS

Caused sickness that puzzled able physicians. Was cured by Ferrozone.

A Real Miracle.

"My doctor told me I had gouty or rheumatic liver and kidneys," writes G. O. Forde, from Halifax. "I guess he was right for I was a mighty sick man and felt the game was pretty nearly up. So many remedies failed that the doctor was completely puzzled. As for symptoms—I had bushels of them in the morning a sort of nausea. Sometimes the bowels were constipated, at other times quite relaxed. I felt dull, and a sense of weight in the back and over the liver was very distressing."

LOST 15 POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

'My color resembled a yellowish pallor, and gradually I lost weight to the alarming extent of fifteen pounds. I looked jaundiced and felt sure I would die.

"Then I read of the wonders worked by Ferrozone and in desperation I bought six boxes. At once I began to mend. Ferrozone must have put a peg or two into the nervous system for things at the end of the month began to look up. In three months I felt like new, but kept on taking Ferrozone. In six months I was cured."

FERROZONE SAVED HIS LIFE.

"Were it not for Ferrozone I wouldn't be alive to-day. I am sure it will cure any weakness, rheumatism, gout, debility, poor blood or nervousness. My condition embraced all these, and Ferrozone cured me." Reader, get Ferrozone today, 50c. per box of six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.

THE TORONTO GLOBE AND HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

The Globe concludes a rather guarded defence of Hon. William Pugsley with a rather mysterious statement. After pointing out that the Hazen Government "must" accept the recommendation of the Commission and take legal action against Lieutenant Governor Tweedie and Mr. Pugsley, the Globe proceeds:

"Mr. Pugsley's enemies will thus succeed in depriving the Province of the services in The Dominion Cabinet of one of the ablest men who ever represented it there. What will that profit them? They probably flatter themselves that they have wounded a political foe. Mr. Pugsley enjoyed the most lucrative practice in the Maritime Provinces. He can undoubtedly return to it. So the only sufferers will be his own Province. . . ."

This can only mean that in the event of legal action being taken, Mr. Pugsley will be expected to retire from the Cabinet, at least until the courts have determined the matter in his favor.

IF FORESIGHT WERE AS GOOD AS HINDSIGHT.

If the public men who negotiated the union between Prince Edward Island and Canada would have foreseen how difficult it would become to get our reasonable requests heard, attended to or granted at Ottawa, they would have cut off their right hands before they gave consent to the Union terms. And the report made by our Queens County representatives to the Board of Trade on Wednesday evening shows that matters are not improving, but rather the reverse.

We have been petitioning, memorialising protesting to Ottawa under varying conditions for thirty-five years, sometimes with Conservative representatives supporting a Conservative Government, at other times with Liberal members supporting a Liberal Government and sometimes with Liberal or Conservative members opposing the Government of the day, and with what results?

It took fifteen years to get the first winter steamer, ten more to get the second, thirty-six years to get the Earl Grey. It required the labors of over thirty years to get a night telegraph service and reasonable rates, down to which date our people were paying double the rates the people of other Provinces paid. All these years Liberal and Conservative members alternately have been working to get a fair through freight rate, relief from the express monopoly, a survey and estimate for the promised Tunnel, but all in vain.

We believe that Messrs Warburton and Prowse would like to do something to remedy existing conditions and are trying to do what they can. But their report shows that they have been either talking to deaf official ears, or that they have been met in almost every case with denial or evasion. Sir Wilfrid has indeed promised to have an interview with his Minister of Marine as to the desirability of having a survey made of the Brule route.

Hon. George E. Hughes expressed the situation pretty clearly when he "noted with regret that everything the Board of Trade had asked for had been tied down." This is no new thing. It is only a repetition of what occurred in the seventies, eighties and nineties of last century. A sop or two is flung out or a promise made at election times and the protesters and memorialists shout for the government of the day be it Liberal or Conservative. The election past, and they begin to memorialise, petition and protest again, only to find that almost everything they want is "tied down."

It's a sorry farce. Prince Edward Island counts for very little at Ottawa. Still we are in the union; having tied our own hands we must submit to what befalls us, "hoping against hope" that matters may improve. But surely the experience of Prince Edward Island must demonstrate to the people of Newfoundland that in staying out of Confederation, their foresight was much better than our hindsight.

At the close of the Legislative session in Toronto Premier Sir James Whitney paid this tribute to Mr. McKay, the Opposition leader: "I do not think it would be proper to let the session close without saying that in my twenty-one years' experience I have never known a leader of the Opposition who has paid more careful, dignified and industrious attention to the public questions that come up for discussion than my honorable friend opposite."

The University of Saskatchewan is to be established at Saskatoon. Regina, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert were competitors for the site, but the prize goes to Saskatoon. The site will occupy 1,200 acres of land, this to enable the Agricultural College to do its work close by the University proper. The building program will be an extensive one, each partment being assigned a separate building. Eventually the custom of colleges and other buildings will number fifty. The new Provinces have big ideas and big subsidies enable them to be carried out.

Stop an Earache

—or any other kind of ache or pain. Use a remedy that you can depend upon. You don't take any chances with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*—it has a 97 years' record of successful cures to prove its reliability. If you have an earache, headache, or stiff neck, just apply

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

and see how quickly it will relieve. It's just as effective in healing cuts, burns, scalds, bruises and contusions—just as sure in curing lame back, muscular rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, stiff joints, strained tendons and all the other outside aches the body is heir to. Don't delay—apply at once—the sooner you do it the quicker you are well. Get a bottle *now*—have it ready.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE—30 CENTS WILL BUY THREE TIMES AS MUCH ANYWHERE.

I.S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BORN

WRIGHT—At Lower Bedeque, on Saturday, April 10, 1909, to Horace and Mrs. Wright, a daughter.
HOWATT—At Tryon on April 11, 1909, to R. A. and Mrs. Howatt, a son. Congratulations.
HOGG—At Tryon, April 11th to Russel and Mrs. Hogg, a son.
BOWNESS—At Kensington, on April 8th, to H. B. and Mrs. Bowness a son.
MOORE—At Union Road, Kings County, Saturday April 10th to Cyrus and Mrs. Moore a daughter.
McVITTIE—At Westmoreland, April 13th, 1909, to Heath and Mrs. McVittie, a daughter. Congratulations.
MUTCH—On April 11th, 1909 at 185 Euston St., Charlottetown, to R. E. and Mrs. Mutch, a daughter.

MARRIED

GAY—McLEOD—At Halifax on April 7, 1909, by Rev. Jas Sutherland, Nathaniel Gay of Pownal to Miss Jessie McLeod of Ulgg, P. E. I.
McFARLAND — MILLER — At his home, Charlottetwon, March 17th, by Rev. J. F. Floyd, John F. McFarland, to Miss Roberta B. Miller, both of Marshfield.

DIED.

HIGGINS—In this City, April 14th, Simon Higgins, aged 88 years.
McEACHERN—At Eldon on the 8th, inst., Laughlan McEachern, aged 75 years.
HENRY.—At Baltic, Lot 18 on April 9, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs Alexander Henry, aged 62 years. She leaves a sorrowing husband and four brothers to mourn.
LIVINGSTON — At Charlottetown, April 12th, 1909, Sophia Ladner, wife of the late Archibald Livingston 79 years.
YOUNKER—At Winsloe, April 12th, 1909, Harriet Steadman, beloved wife of the late David Younker, in the 81st year of her age.
NANTES—At Maplewood, Lot 29, on Monday April fifth John H. Nantes in the sixty seventh year of his age.
WELDON—In this city last evening, John J. G. Weldon.
McEWEN—At Mount Stewart, April 8th, 1909, James R. McEwen, in the 86th year of his age.
ROPER—At St. Peter's Road, on April 8th, Daniel Roper, aged 76 years.
CAMERON—At Springton, Lot 67, on Tuesday April 6th, Levinia, little daughter of Neil M. and Ethel Cameron, aged five months and nine days.
COX—At Morell, on April 3, 1909, Lottie Helen, aged 15 months, daughter of H. H. and Florence Cox.
MAHONEY—In Roxbury, Mass., on April 2nd, John, beloved son of John J. and Mary Mahoney, (nee McDonald), of 105 Cabot St., 3 years, 4 months, 20 days.

That Old Winter Cough

The Cough Syrup You've Taken Has Sickened But Not Cured You.

You'll Never Be Well Till You Heal the Lungs with "Catarrhozone."

Nothing pulls down strength, makes you wretched, miserable and despondent like a chronic cough. The old-fashioned liquid mixtures slip down the throat, enter the stomach and do little else but ruin the digestion.

Catarrhozone is the only breathable cold, catarrh and cough medicine. Instead of taking drowsy drugs, chloral morphine and opium mixtures, you simply inhale the richest pine balsalms, breathe into your lungs the healing, soothing vapor of a scientific remedy that commands the admiration of all good physicians.

The extraordinary efficacy of Catarrhozone is without a parallel. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes a harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. In case of asthma and bronchitis the relief and certain cure that comes from the healing balsamic extracts in Catarrhozone is simply wonderful.

"For more than twelve years I suffered with a cough, bronchitis, asthma and nasal catarrh," writes J.E. Fenwick, Staunton, P.O. Every attack I had seemed to grow worse and I could hardly breathe on account of accumulation of phlegm in the nose and throat. One day I tried Catarrhozone and in ten minutes was wonderfully relieved. I could breathe freely and naturally through the nose, and blood spitting was stopped—the phlegm was cleared away and my regular breathing restored. No remedy can do more than 'Catarrhozone.'

There is no remedy so certain and safe as Catarrhozone, but being a good remedy it is being imitated. Beware of the substitutor. Large Catarrhozone lasts two months, price one dollar. Smaller sizes twenty-five and fifty cents. All reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Geo. E. Hughes desires to announce to the readers of Guardian that he has secured the agency for Parisian Sage, the marvelous dandruff cure and delightful hair dressing.

Geo. E. Hughes is glad to state that Parisian Sage is a rigidly guaranteed hair restorer.

It cures dandruff in two weeks by killing the dandruff microbes; it stops falling hair; it cures all scalp diseases, or money back.

It is a most pleasant hair dressing especially for ladies, as it makes the hair soft and lustrous. The price is only 50 cents a large bottle at Geo. E. Hughes or by mail, all charges prepaid, from Giroux Mfg. Co., Port Erie, Ont.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Station Building, Section and Tool Houses, between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Stations, etc.," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 23rd day of April, 1909, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners of station buildings, section and tool houses, etc., as follows viz:

Section No 1—From Lake Superior Junction to Mile 1629 (near Wabigoon River)
4 No. 2 Station Buildings.
2 No. 3 " "
5 Section Houses.

Section No 2—From Mile 1629 to Mile 1729 (N.E. of Rennie.)
1 No. 1 Station Building.
2 No. 2 " "
3 No. 3 " "
6 Section Houses.

Section No. 3—From Mile 1729 to St. Boniface.
2 No. 1 Station buildings
2 No. 2 " "
4 No. 3 " "
3 Section Houses.

Tool houses will be required at all section houses, and at such other points as may be designated by the Engineer.

Each tender must be for all the buildings on any one section and separate tenders must be made for each section.

The work on each section must be completed on or before October 1st, 1909.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, at the office of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, District Engineer, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, or the District Engineer at Winnipeg.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for a sum equal to ten per cent (10 0-0) of the amount of the tender.

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN
Secretary

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, 2nd April, 1909.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 4-d10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22.

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.