Calendar for June, 1909.

Moon's PHASES.

Fall Moon 3d. 95. 25m a. m. Last Quarter 10d. 105. 43m. p. m. New Moon 17d. 7h 28m. s. m. First Quarter 25 1. 2b. 43 m. p. m.

D of	Day of Week	Sun Rises		100		Moon Sets		Wat'r		High Wat'r	
M											
							m.				
1	Tue	4	39		52		27		45		45
2	Wec	4	38		52	-	53		21		
3	Too	4	38	17	53	4		6 72	Lancing L	-	13
4	Fri	4	37		54		998		22	11	59
5	Sat	4	37	1.	55		53				
6	The same of the same of	4	36	1		10	48	1 4	43		
7	Mon	4	36		57	11	32				12
8		4	36			1000	m.		15		
9	Wed		36				11	3	05		49
10	Thu	4	35				44		58		52
11	Fri	4	35		59		12		52	4	09
12	Sat	4	35		59		37		43		42
13	Sun	4	35	8	00		02		34		03
14	Mon	4	35	8	00	2	28	7	23	8	20
15	Tue	4	35	8	01		58	8	11	9	27
16	Wed	4	35	8	01	3	30	8	55	10	24
17	Tou	4	35	8	01	8		9	35	11	16
18		4	35	8	02	9	07	10	16		
19	Sat	4	35	8	02	9	58	0	05	10	55
20	Sun	4	35	8		10	40	0	54	11	34
21	Moi	4	35	8	03	11	14	1	39	12	14
22	Tue	4	36	8	03	11	42		21		56
23	Wed	4	36	8	03	8	. n	3	02	1	44
24	Tto	4	36	8	03	0	07	3	42	2	37
25	\$100 CO. CO.	4	37	8	03	0	27	4	22	3	43
26	\$100 CONTRACTOR 100 C	4	37	8	03	0	48	5	02	5	00
27	100 CO 100 100 CO	4	37	8	03	1	09		42		14
28	WYAN Shares in	4	38	8	03	1	30	6	25	7	24
29		4	38		03		53	7	09	8	23
30		4	39	8	03	2	21	7	49	9	17

Taxatlon on Land Values

Canadians in general will be interested to learn of the system of taxation in the province of Alberta. From a lecture delivered at the last International Tax conference at Toronto by Mr John Perrie, provincial tax commissioner. Edmonton, reasonable assessment. In this con- and personal property. nection it would be well to remember that the land values idea was adopted in Alberta in preference to the system by which land improvements are taxed and that its trial bas proved eminently successful and satisfactory to the people at large.

The taxable property in province of Alberta may be divided into three classes. First, real property; second, village property; third, town or city property.

Land is the only property assessed under the first class and the rate of taxation is levied at so much per acre without regard to the value of the land. There are two assessments levied on these lands, one for raising money for assisting in the building of roads and bridges, and the other for raising money to be applied to the support of educational institutions. The first mentioned The ratepayer who invests money assessment is levied partly by the provincial government and partly by local organizations known as local improvement districts. These districts are organized in the more thickly populated portions of the province and the taxes are levied, collected and expended by a council elected by the ratepayers of the district. The rate of taxation within these districts varies from a minimum rate of one and one-quarter cents per acre to a maximum rate of five cents per acre. Taxes on the as the work of the government or on lying portions of the country municipality. which are not included within these districts are levied, collected and expended by the provincial government, the rate of taxation being fixed by the government. At present this rate is one and one-quarter cents per acre on all lands beld under homestead or purchase, and on government lands held by leave the rate is three quarters of a cent per apre.

The taxes for educational purposes are levied by the provincial government on all cutlying lands and by. the boards of the school districts where such districts have been organized. The rate of taxation on lands within school districts is limited by law to a maximum rate of ten cents per sore. The rate levied by the provincial government on lands on side of school districts is fixed by the government, the present sate being one and one-quarter cents on patented lands and one-half per cent on government lands, held under lease. Homestead lands are not assessed by the government for educational purposes notil four years after the date of making homestead

described by number of lot or section, and while the name of the owner is entered the land is in no way described by such name.

All taxes levied and collected by the provincial government are simply trust funds bandled for the benefit of the people paying such taxes, the revenue of the province being derived from sabsidies from the federal government supplement, ed by taxation of companies, corpor stions, etc.

Village property is liable to two aseessments, one to furnish revenue for street improvement and other work of the village, and the other for school purposes; the former being levied by the council of the willage and the latter by the school board of the village, Both these assessments are based upon the value of the real and personal property Get the Most

Out of Your Food You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belch-

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every ramedy I heard of, but never got anything that is ve me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot braise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. NUGENT, Belleville, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

within the village, but in the case of the improvement taxes there is a provision whereby the council of any village may obtain permission from the government to base their wastesment on the value of the land exclusive of the improvements thereon by presenting a petition signed by two-thirds of the rate-pavers of the village. The latter system of assessment is in use in many of the villages throughout the province. It is found to work out in a very satisfactory manner and the number of villages using this system is continually increasing,

In the towns and cities of the province there is only one assessment. It is made by the officials of the town or city and covers the taxes required for the support of the schools within the municipality and also for all work carried on by the municipality. The system in most of our towns and cities is assessment according to the actual value of the land exclusive of the improvement thereon. There is no assessment of Alberta, it will be seen that the personal property. This system Western province has gone far ahead commends itself to the people of the in the march of progress. The province as a fair method of tax-Alberta tax system as applied to ation and all cities which have towns and cities, particularly, will lately received charters of incorporaappeal to fair minded students of tion are using it in preference to the economic problems as an honest and system of assessment on both real

> This taxation of land is supplemented by a business tax and to a small degree by income tax.

Probably the most distinguishing feature of the assessment system is the fact that the assessment of personal property or improvements is taxes being levied on land without regard to the improvements thereon. The use of this system of assessment is rapidly increasing and when it is taken into account that unimproved property is greatly enhanced in value not only by the improvements carried on by the municipality or government, but also by the development due to the investments of

owners of improved property, it would seem only right that the assessment be so adjusted as to provide for the payment of a fair proportion of the taxes by the holders of such unimproved property. in improving his property is a much more valuable asset to any country than the man, usually a non resident, who simply holds his property as a speculation. And it is only just that this should be recognized and the assessment so levied that as much as possible of the burden of taxation will be borne by the man who is holding his property so as to profit by the development brought about by the investments of the owner of improved property as well

It may be contended that our assessment of rural property at a certain rate per acre is unfair, but the rate of assessment is as yet so uniformly low that the system is working out quite satisfactorily and we are saved the expense of valuing the land. If it should become necessary to levy a heavier rate of taxation it will of course be necessary to adjust the assessment accord.

ir g to value.

ENDORSED BY CLERGY, An enormous mass meeting of clergyman recently assembled in Hyde Park, London, to demand the taxation of landed estates above \$25,000 in value, for the relief of the starving unemployed. According to this report more than \$2,000 ministers attended the meeting and Rev John H Clifford, a Presbyterian, was the main speaker. He told the clergymen that the unemployed si ustion was so serious that immediste relief was demanded, and that while the great landed proprietors were practically without burden, the rate payers of the cities were being bu dened beyond measure to support the intolerable situation, "When hundreds of thousands of human beings are in a state of absolute starvation," said Dr. Olifford." it is ime to look around a little. The great landowners of England are not beering their share of the burdens which have fellen upon society for

IF YOU ONLY KILW HOW

SCOTT'S EMULSION would build you up increase your weak throat and lungs and put you in would begin taking it now.

Take it in a little cold milk or water lext Winter, 50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists

AN OBJECT LESSON.

southern counties of England lives a their clothes, even the material being Russel asked what Lord Clanricarde, free. The elementary branches of with his big rent-roll, contributed t education also are taught. There is the schools and churches and charities do not the other landlords put up an armed guard, "the like of which their rents because of all these good was not to be seen this side of Texas things?" "Yes, that they do sir; that be just the worst of it."

The Reason Why.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

esance is that if Canada refused to al. some abatements to his starving ten-

would brave international public opin goes on till, this last action of the ion by abrogating the treaty agree- Land Commissioners bids fair to end ment. As has been well said the it forever. preservation of these great inland seas

ed force on the lakes. But onr own asy for the United States to secomplish this same object without disturbing its pose as a peace-loving nation' and even without the knowledge of he great majority of its own citizens. The negotiations which lead to the ermission for these warships to enter the lakes were carried on in secret, nothing ever appeared in the press of either nations on the subject; nothing ppeares in the press of the United States when these warships are despatched, and if the fact was not noted when they arrived at our canals, armed with government permission to pass up very few of the people of Canada

ptly phrased,

ould know anything about it. The

whole transaction is decidedly peculi-

ra not the least being the official denial

issued at Ottawa last week, which' if

it had been deliberately issued to

of uneasiness that might arise in

ountry could not have been m -e

various reasons. The nobles, the tributed-of course, at a pricebarons and the landed gentry cannot among his tenants says the Manchester realize the facts as they exist in Lon- Chroncle. This is the drastic step don today. Perhaps they will realize which the Irish Land Commissioners them if they are brought home to acting under their recently-acquired them in a concrete form, in the shape powers, propose to do with the Galway of a tax. You will never cure the estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde. unemployed situation until you make "What Lord Clanricade will do, and the pocketbooks of the gentry open what ought to be done with Lord up. That is the only way the landed Clantiacde, are questians of urgent gentry will understand." Dr Clif- and grave public importance at the ford's remarks were cheered to the present time." said T W Russellecho by the other ministers. Most then a Unionist Minister-in 1989. of those present agreed to preach a Now at last, it seems as if that probsermon on the unemployed situation lem were about to be solved. For and the proposed land tax for relief fifty years the name of this peer has measures before leaving the meeting. been the formost in all the long agony of Irish land agitation, with its annals

In a little hamlet in one of the evolved improvement and solu ion, He is not only an absentee landrich bachelor who draws a large in- lord drawing rents from vast estates come which he does little or nothing without returning it in any expendito create. He is not indifferent, ture thereon, but absolutely deaf to all however, to the social obligations it appeals from the impoverished disputs him under, and he has chosen to tricts which yielded him golden trilive on an income no greater than that bute. To every cry for help, for re of a superannuated postman and to lief, for local charaties, or any other give the rest of his wealth and all his benevolent purpose he does not even time to the working out of plans for vouchsafe the courtesy of a reply the common good, and especially to When Mr Russel visited the estate in save young men from resorting to the 1889, he found that the Marquis' ealoud for the satisfaction of their father had built a house to replace quite legitimate social cravings. He the ancestral mansion destroyed by has erected in two portions of that fire. There it stood, "roofed and district extensive buildings, and pays glazed, with the carpentsr work inside teachers in carpentry and tailoring, unfinished and the outer doors unwho teach all applicants in their turn binged-never touched since the to make their household furniture and fathers death in 1874." When Mr.

of crime and misery, and its slowly-

a reading room open every night and of the district, he found annual benerefreshments are supplied, free also. factions amounting to fifty dollars It is the wish of this generous man The resident Magistrate comthat his gifts should enrich the life of plained that his house was unfit that neighborhood. How it comes for habitation, and that he could not about that his efforts are partly de- get Lord Clanricarde to put it in refeated, and who the culprit is, the foll pair; while the authoroities declared lowing dialogue will explain: "Does they could not even get the police Mr Hodge own all the cottages around barrack repaired, and the agents o here?" "No, he do not, sir." "Then the estate went about surrounded by Some of the incidents of the Mar-

quis' career as a landlord would not be believed were they not simple mat ters of cold history. Even his own agents have pleaded with him in vain The despatch of the latest and larg. all. Simple refusal. Men who took est American warship through the the agency for the estates, after Canadian canals into the upper lakes, while resigned; one of them sued the has aroused a good deal of comment Marquis, the widow of another gave in the press, and there is a general damning evidence against him before expression of surprise that the Cana. the Parnell Commisson Lord St. Ald dian government should continue to wyn, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who afford facilities for stocking the lakes was Secretary for Ireland, wrote a letrith American gunboats. The only ter calling on Lord Clanricarde to be. eason given for this policy of acqui- have as other landlords, and to make

ow these "training ships" to go antry. Failing in this, Sir Michael through the canals, the United States threatened to leave him without police would abrogate the agreement under assistance in the collection of his be Hush-Bagot treaty and proceed rents. All in vain; deaf to appeals openly to build warships on the lakes, and entreaties, deaf to the voice of There does not seem to be much starvation and misery, he was deaf alsense in this reason. There is no so to threats, whether they came from wonderful display of guile in allowing his enemies or from the heads of the the United States to carry out its in- Government. Unbending, unbeedention, while screening that inten- ing, he went on the fearful tenor of ion from the disapproval of peace- his way, and gave as little heed to the oving nations, and it is safe to say of threats of Dublin Castle and the dirthe large majority of American cit- ection of the Government as he did to zens. If Canada had back bone en- the spectacle of starving families ough to refuse to connvie at turning camped in winter weather outside the these peaceful inland waters into a holdings from which the troops had hiving place for gunboats it is extreme evicted them. So the long record of y doubtful that the United States suffering and death went on, and still

Who is this Marquis of Clanricarde? ree from any armed naval force has He is kwown of few men. In Irehitherto been an object lesson to the land he is absolutely unknown, for in world. The United Sates is a nearly fifty years he had only once highly intelligent and peace-loving visited the country, and that was when country and its government and re- he went to the funeral of his father presentative citizens are ever in the thirty-four years ago. In England be fore-front of any movement looking is almost as mysterious and elusive a oward the establishments in the fu- figure. The public do not know him ure of universal peace. Even if the and when he made a sudden and majority of the people of the United dramatic visit to the House of Lords States would countenance such an act nearly two years ago, and actually we doubt if any government of that took part in a debate, members of both country would have the nerve in the Houses scrambled into the Peers' face of its national pose as a non-mil. Chamber with as much curiosity as if tary naiion, to openly denounce the it had been the Sultan of Turkey or Rush-Bagot treaty and place an arm the Kaiser who was "up." Yet the man who addressed "My Lords" is overnment makes it conveniently the most execrated man in all Ireland and throughout the United Kingdom those of his own order regard him as

its greatest enemy. Whatever else may be said about this strange figure, that act and speech were the gigns of a high and daunt less courage or of an astounding insen. sibility to the opinion of his own class his active enemies, and the world in general. Perfectly to appreciate the type of landford here represented you have to go back to the rule of the seigneures in the days before the Re volution in France, when the great landlords had the first right to the wives of their tenants, and could leg ally warm their feet in the blood of ever been charged against the man who has been the despair of English mislead and thereby allay any feelings Pathament and Irish land reformers. but he fits into no other niche in his

H s private life is a mystery. He Is l'homme incompris. Some stories 80.000 Acres and not Happy there are of an early love disappoint THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD | be taken away from its owner and dis man Conquest, and even beyond it. way Pine Syrup."

HEADACHE. Burdock LOOD

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters. If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK. Miss Murial Wright, Muniac, N.B., writes:
"I was sick and run down, would have Headaches, a bitter taste in my mouth, floating specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure.

His father, who was a prominent dipomatist and minister in British governments, married a daughter of Canning and looked likely to go to the highest position in the land, when a errible scandle cut short his public life. His elder brother, Lord Dungellin, lived life at a great pace, and died a broken man at forty. This paved the way for the succession to he marquisate of the present peer. out before he came thus unexpectedly nto his great estates he had succeeded to a buge fortuue as the son o

Canning's daughter. Since his accession to the peerage ford Clanricarde has mainly lived. despite his vast wealth in the dingy tmosphere of a few rooms in the Albany. He never entertains or goes nto any kind of society other than his club. He is the fifteenth Earl and the second Marquis of the third creaton of 1825. As for the Marquisate, will become extinct with his death, for he has no children. The Earldom passes by special remainder to the sons f female members of the family, in order of priority. In these cases, as he possible successors are holders of Earldoms, still more ancient, the hated and sinister name of Clanricarde-the Marquis always spells it with a "k"-will be "merged" as to make some abatement of his rents the terms of the peerage has it. In in Ireland during times of acute fam- other words the name of all others ine and distress. There was always which has been the curse of Ireland one reply-when there was a reply at for the last balf century will be no more known among men.

> My love my love will never die, Nor vield its store for pelf; My love endures forevermore-Oh how I love-myself.

Minard's Liniment used by

Dude-Yeth, Miss Fanny I've got a family crest; but what would you suggest for a motto? Miss Fanny-The best motto for you I think would be: "There's room at the top."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont. says:-It affords me much pleasure o say that I experienced great relief rom Muscular Rheumatism by using wo boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c.

This town did not spend a score of years and a mint of money chiselling croll work on the city hall to have it overed by climbing vines.

Earl Gray's visits to Hamilton on Sunday are possibly not without design. You see he would otherwise be forced to suffer in Toronto the Good

Hon Abdul Hamid, formerly sultan Constantinople, is now ex Ald. A Hamid, Saloniki, P. O.

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

BRONCHITIS Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold

caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflam matory affection of the bronchial tubes. The Symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in reathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of Wood's SYRUP-

Mirs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., Aris. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Taronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice ment, and its result in a heart grown cold and cynical past helief of human wind wind. Yet some things are neses that time in the modern his wind. Yet some things are neses the first time in the modern his wind. Yet some things are neses the first time in the modern his wind. For the first time in the modern his tory of the United Kingdom, an enormous estate of eighty thousand acres that of the De Burghs—

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Yellow Wrapper."



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