

John Mayer's Cure.

John Mayer was a wood carver who had served his apprenticeship under an expert journeyman in his own small town of T... Moved with the desire of bettering himself, he determined to start for other parts where the opportunities were greater and the wages much more generous.

He had found employment at his trade shortly after his arrival in M—His new master was German who, like thousands of his race, knew how to be a devotee and practical Catholic as well as a shrewd man of business.

Things went on in the same old fashion till one day John Mayer made a serious mistake in a design of paneling that had been entrusted to him.

On one condition only, retorted Herr Bauer, speaking with a sternness which concealed regret and even affection for the skillful young man thus brought so low.

The young man consented. But the kindhearted employer contrived matters so as to save his self respect. He was still permitted to retain his own work table, and many a delicate piece of carving came his way to feel the cunning of his hand.

John Mayer's battle with the drink for the next few months was terrible. But he fought a winning fight in which his will power was greatly aided by the pinch of poverty.

And yet John Mayer thought that that was not right. Business is business, it is true, but had not that stern contract that he had entered into a year before meant, if it meant anything, that Herr Bauer was making money out of a workman's distress?

This point of view appealed to John Mayer, who had begun to grow dependent over his poor prospects. But while determined not to touch a drop of strong liquor or to enter a saloon, he saw no reason why he could not now and then, enjoy the music and glitter of the 'Blue Lion' down the avenue.

John was strictly sober, and the conditions still held him fast, but he had broken his promise. It was here that the tide turned on him. One evening he was coming out of

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the appetite, small and bearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

the 'Blue Lion' when he walked almost literally into the arms of Herr Bauer.

'Goodnight, sir,' said John.

'Goodnight,' said his employer.

'I want to see you in the office first thing tomorrow morning, John.'

John went to bed with heavy misgivings, which were fully justified in the morning.

By drawing isobars for each difference in pressure of one tenth of an inch, the high and low pressure areas are soon enclosed in their proper circles.

For instance, if the barometer read 29.5 at Chicago and 30.5 at Bismark, North Dakota, the pressure would cause the air to move from Bismark toward Chicago so rapidly that a 'nor' wester' would be experienced at Chicago, the velocity of the wind being at least fifty miles an hour.

It is a curious fact about storms, that wherever they originate a tendency is ultimately to reach New England. If we studied the weather history of New England we would find that there was a preponderance, or greater number of small storms than in other sections of the country.

Weather Bureau's Activities a Marvel of System—How the Weather Forecaster Works—Reading a Weather Chart—Practical Value of Forecasts to Mariners and Farmers.

We live at the bottom of a serial ocean. Its variations of heat and cold, sunshine, clouds, and tempest, affect not only the health and happiness of man, but his commercial and industrial welfare.

Weather forecasts are of value. Weather forecasting has become a science, and nowhere in the world is the excellence of the work of the American forecasting equalled.

Weather forecasts are a composite of the work of practically the entire service. They are influenced by too many conditions to enumerate in detail, so we will study the main fabric, and pass over the less important facts.

Every morning at eight o'clock, Washington time, and earlier as one goes west, the observers in the various Weather Offices note the pressure of the air, the temperature, the humidity, the rainfall and snowfall, and the cloudiness.

Such messages have the right way over all others, and in consequence are speedily in the hands of the Chief Forecaster and his assistants.

As fast as the dispatches are received at the Bureau in Washington, they are sent to the Forecast Division.

A reader receives them, the reader being a man to whom the cipher is like English. He reads the cipher telegrams aloud, and here is where we secure an idea of just how carefully the forecasting the public hears about is accomplished.

As the figures are read, different clerks copy them, but the copying is an extremely interesting feature of the whole plan, because it is in this fashion that the different varieties of forecasts are practically made at the same time.

The forecaster's work is not confined to learning whether it is cold or hot, wet or dry. He warns the farmers of the coming of frost, which he discovers by noting the presence of unseasonable cold air, which is so clear that it allows a free escape of heat from the earth by radiation at night.

The weather Service has established a gauging station in the Rocky Mountains in order to determine the amount of snowfall, the ratio of spring melting, and their relations to floods.

In keeping watch for storms the forecaster bears in mind that between July and October, inclusive, there are sundaily about ten tropical storms that touch some portion of the Atlantic or Gulf Coast.

Timely warnings are usually issued, and in consequence little loss of life and property occurs. These storms always originate in the tropics. The late Father Vines, S. J., who gave much study to tropical storms, said it must be admitted that cyclones do not form at any place within the tropical zones, but that they single out for their formation definite regions within these zones.

Not all the weather predicting is at Washington. The forecasters in larger towns and cities are in communication with the forecasters in other places of the regions in which they are located, and in this way are enabled to forecast local conditions.

When the charts indicate the formation of a large volume of dense, cold air in the Northwest, as shown by the barometer readings, the forecaster at Washington is active at once. He calls for special observation every few hours from the stations within and directly in advance of the cold area. As soon as he becomes convinced that the cold wave will sweep across the country, with its attendant damage to property, destruction to animal life, and discomfort to humanity, the wellarranged system of sending out warnings is brought into play.

By means of telephones, the telegraph, flags, balloons, whistles, maps and other agencies the people everywhere are notified of the advancing cold from twelve to thirty six hours before its arrival.

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separate the regions of rising and falling barometers. Narrow lines indicate the areas where the barometric change has been greater than one tenth, and so on.

This chart is of great use to the forecaster, because it indicates, in connection with the general weather chart, the increase or decrease of intensity at storm centres, a fact that enables the insurance of storm warnings.

There are two other charts of especial interest, one showing the humidity of the air, and the other cloud stress.

Now comes the general weather chart. This shows for each station the air temperature and pressure, the velocity and direction of the wind, the rain or snow (fall since the last report, and the amount of cloudiness.

The readings of the barometer on this general weather chart are reduced to sea level so that variations in pressure due to local altitudes may not mask and obscure those due to storm formation.

Thin lines, called isobars, are drawn through places having the same pressure.

By drawing isobars for each difference in pressure of one tenth of an inch, the high and low pressure areas are soon enclosed in their proper circles.

The word 'high' is written at the center of the region of greatest air pressure, and the word 'low' at the center of the area of least pressure.

Under the influence of gravity, the air presses downward and outward in all directions, thus causing it to flow from a region of great pressure towards one of less.

For instance, if the barometer read 29.5 at Chicago and 30.5 at Bismark, North Dakota, the pressure would cause the air to move from Bismark toward Chicago so rapidly that a 'nor' wester' would be experienced at Chicago, the velocity of the wind being at least fifty miles an hour.

Remember just what the high and low are for in reading about the weather at various times you will note the terms are constantly used.

It is a curious fact about storms, that wherever they originate a tendency is ultimately to reach New England. If we studied the weather history of New England we would find that there was a preponderance, or greater number of small storms than in other sections of the country.

While the really fierce storms are experienced along the coast, this is one fact that has had so much to do with making New England coasts a danger point for the mariner far in excess of the danger probabilities of the Pacific. The forecaster learns all this as he studies the problem of weather prophesying, and he further learns that if it were not for the Rocky Mountains, we would not have nearly as much cold weather in the Middle West as in the case under present conditions.

The reason for this latter fact is, that the mountains prevent the warm Pacific air currents penetrating farther inland. Were they able to pass this barrier, much of the severe weather now experienced in the regions named would never be known.

The interior of North America and of Siberia have geographic conditions that cause the most severe cold waves of any part of the world.

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Whooping Cough

LEFT A NASTY, DRY COUGH.

Doctors Could Do No Good.

Mrs. A. Mainwright, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little boy.

He had whooping cough, which left him with a nasty, dry hard cough. I took him to several doctors, but they did him no good, and I could see my little lad falling day by day.

I was advised to take him to another doctor, which I did, and he told me he was going into a decline. I was telling a neighbour about it, and she told me to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and give it to him regularly.

She then got to tell me how much good it did her children, so I got a bottle, and gave it to my little boy, and he was so pleased with the result that I bought another one, and by the time he had finished it he had no cough. He is now fat and strong, and I could not be without a bottle in the house on any account.

Whooping cough generally begins as a common cold, accompanied with coughing and a slight discharge from the nose. It is a rule, more of a child's trouble than of an adult's.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a sure preventative if taken in time, and is a positive cure for any of the after effects.

'Dr. Wood's' is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25 and 50 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The wonderful sweep of the West Indian cyclone is shown by the fact that storms of August and September may form southeast of the Windward Islands, cross the Caribbean Sea, reappear in the Gulf of Mexico or near the South Atlantic Coast, and pass northward over the Atlantic Ocean and be lost in the interior of Europe or Asia.—Benziger's Magazine.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one to keep for sale. All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON. Pleasant Bry, C. B.

'Casey,' said Pat, 'how do you tell the age of a tu-u-reeky?' 'Oh, an always tell by the teeth,' said Casey.

'By thave,' th' exclaimed Pat. 'But a tu-u-reeky has no teeth.' 'No,' admitted Casey, 'but OI o teo.'

W. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c.

Grocer—'What was that woman complaining about?' Clerk—'The long wait, sir.' Grocer—'And only yesterday she was kicking about the short weight. You can't please some people.'

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Sillious—'What is the age of discretion?' Cynious—'There isn't any. I know a man over seventy who married his fourth wife the other day.'

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia. Teacher—'How many zines has the sixth Johnny?' Johnny—'Fire.'

Teacher—'Correct. Name them.' Johnny—'Temperate, Intemperate, Osnal, horrid, and ozone.'

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Belle—'But do you think you and Jack are suited to each other?' Nell—'Oh, perfectly. Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me.'

Had a Weak Heart. Doctor For Three Years Without Any Benefit.

Through one cause or another a large majority of people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Little attention is paid to the slight weakness, but when it starts to beat irregularly, and every once in a while, pain seems to shoot through it, then it causes great anxiety and alarm.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief to all these troubles, and free you from any weakness of the heart or nerves.

Mrs. M. Shea, 138 Holland Ave., Ottawa, Ont., writes:—I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. After doctoring for the last three years with all kinds of medicines and pills for weak heart, I heard of your Heart and Nerve Pills, so thinking I had never used anything that did me so much good, I kept on using them, and I had only used four boxes, when I was perfectly cured. Price, 50 cents per box, 8 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys] Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. June 18, 1910-11

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

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You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

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We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

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We Have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call.

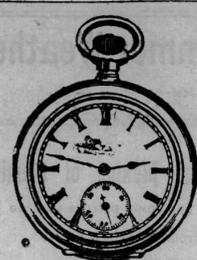
EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

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Are Splendid Timekeepers

Being accurately timed from actual observation of the stars with transit instrument and chronometer. You make no mistake in buying one of these watches

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Each eye is tested separately and fitted with the special lense that is required and mountings wished for.

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Is supplied with many rings, brooches, lockets, chains, studs, spoons, trays, baskets, tea pots, novelties, etc., etc.

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Gilding and expert repairing done on the premises.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand

122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

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