

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 37

Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

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 on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

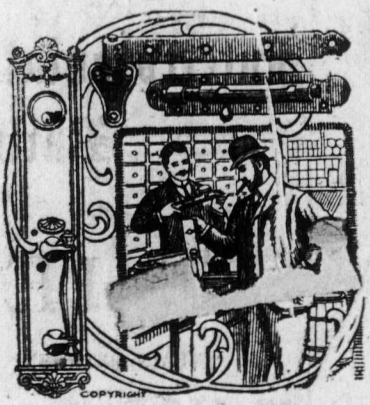
Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,
82 and 84 Queen Street.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders, and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Lockets, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B. a loading pier Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisbourg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries

Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island.

J. Fraser, M.P. | A. P. McQuaid, B.A.

No. 7, 10, 1909—2m.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald

and Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newman's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. O. Building, Georgetown.

Florence Nightingale.

Fifty-six years ago the ill-starred Crimean War was beginning. On September 14 the allied English and French landed in the Crimea, the battle of the Alma was fought six days later. Balaklava followed on October 25, and November 5 saw Inkermann. The war had been forced upon England by Palmerston to further the schemes of continental revolution in which, with Napoleon III, he was involved so deeply, and its result was the admission of Sardinia into the Anglo-French alliance and of its representative to the Congress of Paris, in which the way was paved to the greater war in Italy. Men used to believe in Palmerston's patriotism. They used to call him the staunch upholder of England's honor. They know him better now.

The conduct of the war reflected little credit on the allied nations. No general worthy of the name appeared in either army. That the Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann were not disasters was due to the personal courage of regimental officers and their men and to an incapacity in the Russian commanders scarcely less than that of their opponents. St. Arnaud, Canrobert, Pelissier are not immortal in the military honors of France. Still they stand head and shoulders above Raglan, Simpson and Codrington. From the navy in which Nelson's laurels were yet fresh, the English people expected some achievement. It had to be content with Napier's vaporous, arrogant but barren, and the discretion which was the better part of the valor of Dundas. It looked for the Russian fleet and Cronstadt; it received only a few captured merchantmen and the bombardments of Sebastopol and Bomarsund.

Some blame all this on the inefficiency, not of the military and naval chiefs, but of the instruments put into their hands. Certainly, as the parliamentary investigation showed, both army and fleet left the shores of England in 1854 singularly ill-equipped; and though they were in a better condition the following year, the Russians too were better prepared to meet them.

When the allies reached the East, the invasion of the Crimea was little more than a possibility. They established their base at Varna on the Black Sea, and everything seemed to point to a campaign along the Danube. The failure of a French reconnaissance into the Dobruza, in which the troops were literally overwhelmed by cholera and the breaking out of the same disease at Varna settled the matter. The army was embarked and landed at Eupatoria, a few miles to the west of Sebastopol.

The chief hospitals, nevertheless remained at Skutari on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. Further came from the front a never intermitted stream of sick and wounded. The cholera was with the army, it was in all the country round; and many a soldier was carried into a bare ward to die without ever having heard the sound of battle. The French had the Sisters of Charity to nurse their sick and to do all that skill and devotion could, to restore those to health. With the English were found only hospital orderlies, inexperienced, insufficient in number and showing their fears of contagion in drink. The medical staff, too, was unequal to its task. Its members were few and had little practical knowledge of field work. The sick and wounded were laid in a double row round the immense barracks which was used as a hospital. The mortality, frightful as it was, was insufficient to provide for the accommodation of sufferers daily arriving, who were thankful to be thrust into beds from which the corpses of the last occupants had just been carried. Having compared the sorrowful state of the English with the happier lot of the French, and having seen that this was due almost entirely to the Sisters of Charity, Wm. H. Russell, the Times war correspondent, sent out an appeal that thrilled the nation: "Are there, then, no women in England to minister to England's soldiers in the hospital of Skutari?"

There were such women in England and in Ireland, too, nuns, equals of the French sisters in skill and devotion, who would gladly give themselves to the work. But a Protestant Government could let its soldiers perish; it could not turn to the charity of the Catholic Church to save them. Many an English woman not of the faith heard the cry from the Bosphorus and yearned to offer herself. But without knowledge and skill and experience what could she do? Could she but find a leader how gladly would she follow! Fortunately for the suffering army one such leader was found in all Protestant England.

Florence Nightingale.

Florence Nightingale, of an honorable and wealthy family, had from girlhood been deeply interested in the amelioration of hospital nursing, and had sought instruction in it not only from the Lutheran desecration of Germany, but also from the Catholic sisters of France. Could she have her way, she would have studied medicine, in order to have the physician's authority in putting her knowledge to practical use. This the times would not allow. Nevertheless she continued her studies, and when the war broke out she was a woman of thirty-four fully capable of the service required. In her high social station she was a friend of Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, and to her he turned for help. She had been beforehand with him, and had written voluntarily her services, while he was making up his mind to apply for them. She therefore set out immediately at the head of a daring staff of forty persons which included ten Catholic nuns from England, and landed at Skutari early in November. A few weeks later she was followed by Miss Stanley, sister of the future Dean of Westminster, with another party of volunteers, amongst whom were fifteen Irish Sisters of Mercy.

Florence Nightingale was an organizer. In an incredibly short time she wrought a complete change in the hospital. As for the red tape of the administrative branch of the army, she simply cut through it, her official position as head of the nursing staff and her great power with the government forbidding any remonstrance. Patients were well cared for and properly nursed, and the mortality dropped to figures so low that they would be noteworthy even in these days of systematic sterilization. From Skutari she went to the front and reformed the hospitals in Balaklava; but wherever she went the Sisters followed her, giving her with self-effacement those services without which she could have done but little, which she was always ready to praise.

No wonder Florence Nightingale became the idol of the army, of her countrymen, of both English speaking nations. She was the inspiration of the Sanitary Commission of our own civil war, and of the Red Cross Society which had done so much to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. The British people in their gratitude gave her fifty thousand pounds; she devoted the sum to the foundation of a school for nurses, which has been the seed of many similar institutions. But man is prone to forget. It is not strange, then, that the name with which the English-speaking world was ringing in the middle of the nineteenth century, should, as the century hastened on its course, have fallen into partial oblivion. But the bearer of that name still lived, and the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth saw that it was not altogether forgotten. Florence Nightingale was one of the twenty-four chosen by the late king to bear the insignia of his order of merit; and only two years ago she received a kinder distinction, the highest London can bestow, the freedom of the city.

Of those who shared in Florence Nightingale's Crimean work, the two most closely associated with her, Miss Stanley, her lieutenant, and Lady Herbert of Lea, wife of the War Minister, came with others of less note into the Catholic Church. We would gladly have seen Florence Nightingale so ending her career; but this was denied her. She passed away on the nineteenth of this month at the ripe age of ninety into the hands of Him who said: "Inasmuch as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it unto me!" May He have mercy on her soul!—W. H. in America.

Pulpit, Press and Platform.

America.

Father Bernard Vaughan, London's famous pulpit orator, sees in England's future a danger that cannot be warded off by military and naval expenditure. He says: "More words are powerless to express the thrill of horror which I feel, as a patriotic British subject, when I reflect upon the consequences to England of the ideas now in vogue among fast married people concerning married life. 'The very existence of love between husband and wife has become 'bad form,' while the 'great sacrament,' instituted by God Himself, has become a mere question of convenience and personal expediency, and young persons about to enter upon the holy state of matrimony actually determine the number of children they will permit themselves to have in much the same business-like fashion as they settle how many servants they propose to keep."

Severe Pains In The Liver.

Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY A FEW VIALS OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is, now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25¢ per vial of 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Did you ever see a girl who met her ideal?"
"Yes."
"What happened?"
"Oh, she lost it."
"How?"
"Married it."

"The office doesn't seek the man as it used to."
"No; it doesn't seem to."
"I wonder why?"
"It is too busy dodging him."

"Did he make his mark?"
"No; he concluded he would do something else."
"What?"
"Be one."

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

First he was meek and humble, Avoiding scraps and strife, And then he took a tumble And kicked his way through life.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give wonderful relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50cts.

"What would you do for a case of swollen head?"
"Instruct a doctor."
"You mean consult one."
"Oh, no."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont. writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

"Who is the boss at your house?"
"My father."
"Does he do much bossing?"
"Considerable, but nobody minds him."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"She has two lovers, you say?"
"Yes."
"And she chooses to marry the little, insignificant looking one?"
"Yes."
"Wonder why?"
"She says she was brought up to choose the lesser of two evils."

Sprained Arm.

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

"How fast can that horse go?"
"That depends."
"On how you feed him?"
"No; on whether you hitch him to a cart or load him in a box car."

HAD LAME BACK

Was Almost Unable To Move. Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a lame back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition. After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural. Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable and may be safely taken by young and old. Price 50¢ per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1910

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The Hague Award.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Fair common sense appears in the decision of the tribunal at The Hague on the matters submitted to it by the governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada. The questions in issue were in some ways peculiar. The United States by treaty had been given privileges as to the taking of fish along the British North American coast which it could not claim by right, and which an ordinary foreign fisherman would be denied. For a long time no local interest strong enough to be felt suffered when fishing craft from the United States went rather beyond what the text of the agreement allowed in their case. In some ways the presence on the coast of these foreign fishermen was an advantage to the Newfoundlanders. It gave them a much-needed market for their labor, as well as, to some extent, a market for their freshly caught fish. In the end, and in a natural enough way, the questions became an issue in Newfoundland politics, and with an apparently unwise view to coercing the United States into making trade concessions, the Newfoundland Legislature passed laws restricting the liberty of the people of the island to work on U. S. fishing craft that no prudent man could commend. These regulations did good chiefly in helping to bring on such a crisis that a definition of each party's rights became a necessity. The questions sent to The Hague divided themselves in a way into two classifications. One related to Great Britain's territorial and police rights over coastal waters, the other had regard to the privileges the United States could claim under the treaty provisions. The former were most important, taking the broad view of matters. They have been decided in Great Britain's favor. Question 5 raised the issue as to what constituted a bay, and involved a decision of the old "headlands" dispute. By the Treaty of 1818 the United States renounced the right to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within certain defined limits. Great Britain maintained that the three marine miles should be measured from a line drawn across the mouth of a bay from headland to headland. The United States contended that the only bays referred to in the treaty are bays not exceeding six miles in width, and that the coast line is to be taken across the entrance of those bays, so that Great Britain would get a three mile belt beyond the entrance line of those bays, but that in any bigger bay the limit of territorial water follows the sinuities of the coast of the bay. The Hague tribunal maintains Great Britain's contention, which, as understood, will shut United States fishing craft out of any bay however large it may be, if the headlands at its mouth are not more than ten miles apart. The Hague tribunal decides also that Great Britain (that is, Canada and Newfoundland) may make such municipal laws, ordinances and rules as are appropriate or necessary

for the preserving of the fisheries, or as are desirable on grounds of public order and morals or as are equitable and fair as between the local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States. These were the main issues that affected Great Britain's territorial rights and powers. The others arose out of treaties made by Great Britain and the United States. In their decision the interpretation may be liberal as regards U. S. claims.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The Laurier government must be acutely conscious of waning power when it tries to bolster up a losing cause by such projects as the building of a railway to Hudson Bay. The premier and Mr. Graham have both given their word that work on the road will be started as soon as possible, and it is more than likely that millions of borrowed money will shortly be poured into the construction of a line to the shores of that northern sea which is icebound for the greater part of the year. In order to throw a sop to the west which is suffering from the delusion that an outlet to Hudson Bay would solve the problem of speedy transportation of grain from the prairies to the markets of the old land Sir Wilfrid Laurier has bound himself in such a way to the building of the enterprise that even such a clever political acrobat as he can hardly squirm out of the tight hole. The facts in regard to the navigation of Hudson Bay are very simple. It has been navigated for 200 years by a certain class of vessels, but this is a very slim peg on which to hang an argument in favor of the expenditure of as much money as will be required to build the railway, provide the necessary terminals, deepen the shallow harbors, and buoy and light the route. At the best the route would only be available for traffic during the light traffic months of the year. It could handle little if any of the grain of the west in the year in which it was grown. The crop would have to be carried nine months before it was shipped, and in fact before the new route was able to handle it a fresh crop would be in sight. It is very doubtful if the route would mean any saving in shipping costs. So keen is the competition in shipping now that none but the best and most modern freighters are able to make money. The old boats are rapidly going to the scrap heap because it is cheaper to sell them for old iron than to operate them. Vessels for the Hudson Bay route would have to be specially built and would be available only for the purpose for which they were constructed. The remainder of the nine months of the year by reason of their peculiar construction they would represent their earning capacity. Consequently to carry grain in them would be three times as expensive as by ships plying on other routes. Then grain men like to have the stuff in which they deal available for shipment whenever the market is advantageous. Would they ship to Port Churchill on the Hudson Bay knowing that it must be held there for months? As it is to day Buffalo gets a good deal of Canadian grain because it can be held there in storage for shipment by a number of routes. The reasons which may be cited against the practical value of the Hudson Bay route are countless. It is not a natural trade route in any way except geographically and it cannot be made one by the present limitations of engineering science. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is well aware of the facts of the case, He knows quite well that the

Hudson Bay route could never be a success commercially and the building of a railway to Port Churchill through the muskies and bogs would be enormously expensive. There would not be enough traffic over the road to keep the steel from rusting. And yet, in order to catch a few paltry western votes the premier is willing to pledge the credit of Canada for the construction of the road. Other provinces which require much in the way of public works have their needs brushed aside because a band of western voters have clubbed the government into binding itself to the Hudson Bay railway. To saddle the Maritime provinces, the great province of Quebec and the banner province of Ontario with an increased burden of debt for this fanciful undertaking is a piece of crowning folly. But it was ever thus under the regime of Laurierism. The National Transcontinental was born prematurely because its parents came to the sudden conclusion that "Time cannot wait". Now, before the Transcontinental with its enormous expenditures is finished Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pledged himself to build another road up to that frozen northern sea. With the Georgian Bay canal problem to be solved, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals imperatively demanded, and the many necessary works which are clamoring for recognition, it would have been thought that the premier would have permitted business judgment to supersede the desire for votes in this Hudson Bay railway project. It is perhaps too much however to suggest that anything pertaining to business could ever occupy the mind of a man whose senses have been dulled by the insense of idolatry swung by fanatical followers. As of old Canada's interests are sacrificed on the altar of opportunism.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

A cowboy in Kyle, S. D., shot twenty-nine rattlesnakes and clubbed to death forty-six more, says a news despatch. And South Dakota a dry state, too!

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Lethbridge is refused a post-office because it votes Conservative. On the other hand, North York gets a million dollar canal that is absolutely useless, because it elects Mr. Aylesworth! Could anything be more absurd than the spoils system?

(Ottawa Citizen.)

It is now proposed that there should be a feminine order on the lines of the Boy Scouts, to be known as the Florence Nightingale Girls. The object is to train girls in ambulance nursing and self help. There is an equally wide field in this direction as in the education of the boys. It might take the shape of instructing young girls how to cook, sew on buttons, make their own dresses, and be good housekeepers.

(Vancouver World.)

The coming census in Great Britain will not take notice of the religious divisions of the people. The House of Lords, when the bill dealing with the matter was before it, inserted a clause providing for a religious count; but the House of Commons would not agree to the amendments and it fell. The ground taken by the opponents of the idea was that a man's religious views were his own affairs and neither the state nor any other authority had jurisdiction for inquiring about or recording them. The rights of the individual are still highly regarded in Britain.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

The obituary of Florence Nightingale which was printed in the London Daily News the morning after her death was written by another of the great women of the Victorian era, Harriet Martineau, who died forty years ago. It is not an unheard of thing in newspaper offices with well-stocked stores of ready-to-hand information that upon the death of a notable person an obituary is published which was in great

part written by a person who has not lived to see it in print. But this obituary of Florence Nightingale, whose writer was dead two score years before the time came for it to be used, must surely go on record as an instance without parallel.

Closing Week of Catholic Summer School.

Cliff Haven, Sept. 9.

This is the eleventh and final week of the nineteenth session of the Catholic Summer School of America. To the very end the session just closed has been a notable and significant one.

To the Rev. D. J. Hickey, acting president of the School, too much credit cannot be given for the splendid improvements and changes in all departments of the School's activities.

For many years the directors of the School have felt the need of a medium by which the various activities of the assembly could be properly put before the Catholics of the United States and Canada. This year under the leadership of the Rev. Father Hickey, "The Chaplain," the first official journal of the Catholic Summer School was successfully launched and has been favorably commented upon by the Catholic press throughout the country.

To Rev. Thomas McMillan, C. S. P., Chairman of the Board of studies, the patrons of the School are indebted for the finest lecture schedule ever presented at Cliff Haven. The scholarly lectures given by the distinguished professors of the Catholic University of America have marked a new and noteworthy step in the educational work of the School.

The most notable event of the week and one of the most important of the session has been the convention of the Catholic Young Men's Catholic Union, which met here this week. The delegates to the convention arrived on Sunday evening after a trip through the historic lake from which the assembly takes its name. Sunday was a sort of banner reception day for delegates to the convention and distinguished clergymen on the grounds. The Masses were at the usual hours of 6.30, 7, 8, 9 and 10.30, the last being a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by the Right Rev. Charles M. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo. The Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Loughlin, D. D., acted as assistant priest; Rev. Michael Dermody, Aberdeen, South Dakota, master of ceremonies; Rev. Robert A. Ross, deacon; Rev. Father Conran, New York, sub-deacon. The sermon at the Mass was a beautiful, masterly compelling discourse delivered by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, of New York.

The family gathering took the form of a reception to Right Rev. Charles M. Colton, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo, and Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Loughlin, D. D., of Philadelphia. The delegates to the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union attended the family gathering in a body. Rev. D. J. Hickey presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Charles H. Colton, Right Rev. Mgr. Loughlin, Rev. Edward F. Quirk, of Newark, N. J., Rev. Father Dermody, of Aberdeen, South Dakota. The musical portion of the programme consisted of piano selection by Miss Loretta Clarke, of Brooklyn, and vocal solo by Mr. John N. J. Quinn, of New York.

On Monday the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was formally opened by the celebration of Pontifical Mass by Bishop Colton. The sermon of welcome was delivered by Rev. D. J. Hickey, acting president. A business session of the convention proper was held on the Monday following the Mass, presided over by William C. Sullivan, of Washington, D. C. The opening speech of the session was made by Rev. F. Quirk, of Newark, N. J., spiritual director of the Union. At the afternoon session addresses were made by Bishop Colton, Rev. Thomas McMillan, C. S. P., Rev. D. J. Hickey and Mr. Charles Webber. Monday evening a banquet was given at the Champlain Club, which was a splendid occasion and thoroughly enjoyed. A euchre and bridge party was given to the delegates at the Jersey Club. Tuesday was also given over to the business of the convention, followed by a reception and dance at the Champlain Club. On Wednesday the Summer School officials entertained the delegates of the convention with a lunch party.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union, which has been doing such excellent work during the thirty-six years of its existence, is truly to be congratulated on its splendid showing here, and

plans formed for future work augur success of a tangible and certain definite character. The moment is truly one of great significance and deserves the support of the clergy and laity in every section of the country. The good that is being done is of incalculable value. Many distinguished clergymen and laymen have been on the grounds en route to Montreal for the Eucharistic Congress.

Nine Men Killed.

At least nine laborers were killed outright on the 11th, and ten others injured, one of them critically, and all of them seriously, in the collapse of an overhanging shoulder of rock from above the western mouth of the old Erie tunnel under Bergen Hill, connecting the Erie terminal in Jersey City with its westward division. The collapse was directly beneath the edge of the Hudson boulevard, which at this point runs along the inner line of Bergen Hill, and though the actual slip was out of sight of the holiday crowd, thousands lined the boulevard all afternoon, peering down at the removal.

Of the known dead, four were Americans, three were unidentified, and two were foreigners. Of the known injured, the only one in immediate danger is John James, American, 30 years old. Surgeons had to cut the flesh from his right thigh to free him from the grip of the weight above.

For several years the Erie has been working at the gigantic task of carving an open cut for its passenger trains through the solid rock of Bergen Hill which in some spots is 300 feet high.

The cut was opened for travel not long ago, but their still remains the task of hewing a common portal for the old tunnel and the new cut, out of the ledge where they will meet west of the boulevard. It was there that the fall came today.

A wall of rock from four to ten feet thick still separates the two sets of tracks and eight sets of drills were pounding at it today. The jar loosened a thick strip of rock forty feet wide and twenty feet high. It peeled off like wall paper, and toppled crashing into the spot where the gang were tearing down brick work at the mouth of the old tunnel. Instantly they were buried under a mass of debris and hidden in clouds of dust. Fifty policemen and all the city ambulances could do little to help them until the railroad with 100 men and a steam shovel, got on the job. It is known that there were more men in the gang than have yet been taken out or are accounted for, but many of them were seen running into the mouth of the tunnel, and it is supposed they escaped. A huge mass of debris must still be sifted through before the full truth is known. Work will be kept up all night.

Two Victims of Auto Crash.

Alex. E. Hanna, aged 36 years, of Lowell, and Mrs. Fannie Reed, wife of Chas. I. Reed of Colby Hill, Nahant Mass, were killed outright and Herman Stegeman of Jamaica Plain was slightly injured in an automobile accident on the Nahant road opposite the U. S. Life Saving Station early Sunday. Chas. I. Reed and his son Dana, aged 14, were also in the automobile when it crashed into an electric light pole, but both escaped with only a slight shaking up. Hanna was the chauffeur of the automobile which is owned by John D. Billing, a well known shoes manufacturer of Lowell and Boston. On the return trip while on the road between Lynn and Nahant the large seven seater touring car struck a small elevation in the road and the two tires on the rear wheels burst. Hanna lost control of the machine which was travelling at a high speed, and in trying to stop he applied the brakes very quickly. The automobile skidded and swerving to one side, crashed with great impact into the pole on the roadside. Mrs. Reed who was in the back seat, Hanna and Stegeman, who were on the front seat, were thrown over the hood of the machine. Mrs. Reed's head struck the pole and her skull was fractured, killing her almost instantly. Hanna was pinned beneath the wheels of the car and his life crushed out.

King's County Industrial Exhibition at Georgetown.

Wednesday & Thursday September 28th & 29th

EXHIBITION HORSE RACES.

There will be two classes held in connection with the King's County Exhibition on Wednesday, September 28th, 1910. The classes are as follows:

Free-for-All Trot and Pace, Purse \$125.

2.40 Class Trot and Pace, (Open to King's County Horses only) Purse \$100.

Communications in connection with the Races must be addressed to Wm. Jenkins, Georgetown, Secretary of the Races.

Admission 25 Cents.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued to Georgetown at One Way First Class Fare by afternoon trains on September 27th, by all trains on Sept. 28th, and forenoon trains on Sept. 29th, good to return up to and on Sept. 30th. Special train from Charlottetown Sept. 28th and from Souris on Sept. 29th with special low fares, the rate from Charlottetown and Souris being 90 cents, and intermediate stations in proportion.

JOHN ANNEAR, President.

J. LESLIE POOLE, Secretary.

Lower Montague, Sept. 14, 1910-31

MARRIED.

WHITE-CLARK—On Wednesday Sept. 7th, Mrs. J. E. Clarke, daughter of A. A. Tanton, St. Eleonors to L. S. White, of Boston.

MACCANNELL-BIRT—At the Morell House on Wednesday the 7th inst., Mr. D. H. MacCannell, of Piquet East, and Miss Mabel M. Birt, daughter of David Birt, Fanningbrook.

MCQUAID-MULLALLY—At St. Alai's Church, Rollo Bay, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. John A. McDonald, Annie daughter of Valentine Mullally of Gowans Brae, to John McQuaid formerly of Winnipeg.

MOSHER-ARNOLD—At the Osborne House, Charlottetown, on September 8th, 1910, by Rev. Jas. McDougall, Stewart Frederick Mosher, of Bristol, to Jessie Arnold of the same place.

HIGGINS-WHITLOCK—At 28 Elm Avenue, Sept. 7th by the Rev. Daniel MacLean, Lucinda May Whitlock, daughter of Caleb J. Whitlock, to Wallace Leitch Higgins both of this city.

KEENAN-SIGSWORTH—At All Saints Church, Carleton Place on August 30th, Michael Keenan to Miss Minnie Sigsworth.

DIED.

MOYNAH—At Ten Mile House, Sept. 1st, 1910, Mrs. John Moynagh, at the early age of 55 years, after a short illness which she bore with Christian patience. The deceased leaves to mourn a husband, two sons and five daughters. R. I. P.

BAMBRICK—At Byrne's Road on the 1st September, Annie Louise, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bambrick at the early age of four years.

O'HEENLY—At Tewsbury Hospital, Mass., Aug. 19, 1910, after a long and painful illness, Vincent O'Heenly, son of John and Mary O'Hanley, aged 31 years.

LEIGH—In this city September 8th. Fannie, widow of the late Charles Leigh, R. N., and daughter of the late James Peake, in her sixty-fifth year.

GALLANT—The death occurred at Plurville, on Sept. 1st., of Mrs. J. Gallant in the 68 year of her age. She left to mourn a husband and two sons. R. I. P.

GODFREY—At North Wiltshire Sept. 7th Thomas Godfrey, aged 72.

SIMPSON—At Dromore on August 11th, John Simpson aged 82 years. May his soul rest in peace.

GALLANT—At New Acadia Lot 43, on August 29th, Alvin A. oldest son of Beloney Gallant, aged 27 years. May his soul rest in peace.

HAPPENNY—In this city on Sept. 11th, of Bright's disease, Peter D. Happenny, aged 40 years. May her soul rest in peace.

SKERRY—At Alberton on the 28th, nit. Matina, widow of the late William J. Skerry, aged 29 years. May her soul rest in peace.

LIDSTONE-GAY—At the Methodist Parsonage, Springfield, September 7th, 1910, by Rev. Henry A. Brown, P. Hanson Lidstone and Miss Bessie Gay, both of O'Leary.



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles. 28 inches long \$2.85 32 inches long 2.60 Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75 32 inches 3.00 Plain Waterproof Canvas. Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25 32 inches 3.75 34 inches 4.15

Stanley Bros.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION Being the tenth open to the Maritime Provinces, and the second open to all Canada. At Charlottetown Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1910.

This will be the greatest ever held on the Island. \$14,000.00 in Exhibition Prizes. Three Days Horse Racing 9 Classes—3 Classes each day. \$2,400.00 in Race Purses. Grand attractions in front of Grand Stand. Low rates by railway and steamboat lines. For prize list and all information write C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y Treasurer, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 24, 1910-41

KING EDWARD HOTEL Mrs. Larter, Proprietress Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907.

FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906. MARITIME EXPRESS -VIA- Intercolonial Railway THE TRAIN BETWEEN Halifax -AND- Montreal. Meal Table d'hote Breakfast 75c Luncheon 75c Dinner \$1.00 Direct connection at Bonaventure Union Depot with Grand Trunk trains for the West.

School Books AND School Supplies.

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE Authorized School and College Text Books for the School Term of 1910-1911.

ALSO A BIG SUPPLY OF Scribblers, Writing Pads, Exercise Books, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Erasers, Rulers, Note Paper, Envelopes, Microscopes, &c., &c.

Our prices will be found the lowest.

ALL SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Queen Square, Charlottetown.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of **TEMPERANCE DRINKS!** FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909-3m

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

King's County Exhibition takes place at Georgetown on the 28th and 29th of this month. Advertisement appears in this paper.

Lee McGraw, 17 years old was drowned at St. Andrew's, from the steamer Ribbston. No one was able to fall overboard. The body was recovered.

The epidemic of Infantile Paralysis, which was reported in Hamilton, Ont., a few weeks ago, is spreading. The city has over one hundred cases and the percentage of death is very light.

The Dominion Government fisheries protection cruiser Vigilant brought into Port Dover, Ont., 47 nets belonging to United States poachers seized in the vicinity of Long Point, Lake Erie.

Eight persons were drowned near Gustave, Texas as the result of a flood in the South Leon river, last Wednesday night, following a downpour of rain estimated at ten inches.

Mrs. Lewis Tanner, a young married woman of Lunenburg was accidentally drowned in a well Thursday. She went for water and when leaning over the curb fell head foremost into the water.

At least nine laborers were killed outright, and 10 others injured, all of them seriously, in the collapse of an overhanging shoulder of rock from above the western mouth of the old Erie Tunnel, N. Y.

Harry Campbell, a deaf mute, twenty six years of age, was drowned at Digby N. S., while bathing. He is survived by his parents, two brothers and five sisters. He was educated in Halifax and was a clerk in the Digby Post Office. He was a general favorite.

The barge Bristol, laden with 5000 tons of pig iron is lying at the bottom of the ocean off Harnage, N. Y., as the result of a collision with the steamer Diamante. Two of the barge's crew were drowned.

Attempting to change seats in a canoe with his young lady friend companion, Harry Gill, of Belmont, upset the craft in the Concord, Mass River and was drowned. His friend was saved by people in another canoe. Gill was about twenty-two years old.

In the wake of heavy rains, a dense fog rolled in over Boston harbor and city lying up most of the local shipping and causing a collision on the harbor between the steamer Governor Cobb, from St. John and the steamer City of Gloucester, bound for Gloucester.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada arrived here yesterday. Steamer Earl Grey. He visited the Consolidated School in the afternoon in company with the Lieutenant Governor and others. Today he and party visit Summerside. They return this afternoon and his Excellency leaves for Pictou to-night.

Over land and sea on the 8th Graham E. White of England, sailed out to Boston Light and returned in his Blarney Dragon to the hands of 40,000 people, the first competitor for the Globe's \$10,000 Prize Course, which was one of 33 miles. The Englishman made the mark of 40 minutes and one and three fifths seconds.

J. J. Toole, detective, and A. Brandt, typewriter agent, were drowned from a launch five miles East of Brookville, Ont. With their wives and J. D. Glendinning in charge of the boat, the party left in a launch for Ogdensburg but the launch capsized. Glendinning managed to save the women and himself.

Another of those tragedies which go to show that a sailor offers his life for his country in time of peace as well as in war, was enacted on the Dreadnought North Dakota, when about 12 miles from Old Point in Lower Chesapeake Bay. An explosion of fuel oil and ensuing fire cost the lives of three men and more or less serious injury to nine others.

The Eucharistic Congress held in the city of Montreal last week, was a splendid success. The crowning glory of the celebration took place on Sunday last, when it was closed by a grand procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Fifty thousand marched in the procession, and four hundred thousand witnessed it. The Monstrance, with the Blessed Sacrament, was carried by his Eminence Cardinal Veutelli. The distance was about three miles and the aged Cardinal walked all the way, without apparent fatigue.

Twenty-seven bars of silver, valued altogether at \$17,500, were stolen from the vault at the Nova Scotia mines Cobalt, Ont. Burglars bored through a concrete wall a foot thick and made a hole large enough to admit a small-sized man. The vault door was locked at ten o'clock at night, when the last bar had been poured in the mould, and the theft was discovered next morning at seven o'clock when Superintendent Morgan went to the vault to take the bullion out for shipment to London, England. Two men were working in the mill all night, but heard nothing.

In one of the closest races ever witnessed in Canada, Abbie Wood, the Montreal crack, defeated Tom Longboat the Indian famous for running and other feats, by less than thirty feet in a fifteen mile professional race at the ball park Montreal Wednesday afternoon. The race was neck and neck throughout, not more than twenty yards separating the two at any time, and Wood only won by being able to produce a swifter sprint at the home stretch. Wood's time for the fifteen miles was 1 hour 28 minutes and 5 seconds, while the Indian's time was about 4 seconds slower.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

It is officially announced in London that the investiture of the Prince Edward as Prince of Wales will take place at Carnarvon, Wales, in July, 1911.

Welded only a few hours, a Jewish couple, Mr. and Mrs. Tafer, returned home to Montreal only to find the firemen working on their burning home. The couple had spent all their savings on their new home. Very little of the house was left and all the furniture was destroyed.

Yesterday morning citizens of Amherst were aroused by terrific explosion which was followed immediately by the fire alarm. The fire workmen in the rolling mills of the Canadian Foundry there threw water on hot slag which caused the explosion. Russell Jones and a young man named Carter were seriously if not fatally injured, the latter striking them in the face. Carter will at least lose his eye sight while both are considerably cut.

Thirty lives were lost when the Pere Marquette car ferry, bound from Ludington, Michigan, to Milwaukee went to the bottom of Lake Michigan, half way across the Lake. The dead included Captain Peter Kelly, of Ludington, S. E. Scarpante, Miller and the wireless operator, whose signals of distress brought assistance to the sinking steamer and two members of the crew of another ferry who lost their lives in an effort to rescue. The victims include Samuel Bonchie of River Bourgeois, Nova Scotia.

Engineer Miller, of the steamer Quince Queen, a native of Pictou, was drowned in an effort to rescue his young son, just outside Allisouville, Ont., as the steamer was about to land. A rough sea was running and young Miller was washed overboard through one of the windows. The father jumped overboard to save his son, but the heavy waters prevented him from reaching the lad. After struggling in the water for a minute or two the father threw up his hands and sank. In the meantime a passenger by name of Robbins, jumped overboard and rescued the boy after great difficulty.

Mr. Ronald J. McDonald, formerly of Mount Stewart, now of Philadelphia, is now on a visit to his native home accompanied by his wife. It is twenty three years since Mr McDonald was last on the Island. All these years he has been in Philadelphia, where he settled down and married. He has a family of three sons, who are engaged in profitable situations in their native city. He had many changes in this Province since leaving here; but the greatest of all the changes is among the people, so many of the older generation having passed away. Mr. McDonald is a brother of Dr. R. J. McDonald, St. Peter's, and Capt. A. A. McDonald, Mount Stewart.

The Union Commercial College is now open in Georgetown, and intending students should enter as soon as possible. The school offers a special opportunity for the young people of King's County to secure an up-to-date business training. Many of those living near Georgetown can board at home, thus saving a large amount. The courses taught are exactly the same as in the Charlottetown School. Special attention will be given to those who are backward in any subject. As the instruction is individual, students make good progress. A business education has become almost a necessity in those days, and the people of King's County will never have a better opportunity of securing it than at the present time.

Chinamen Detected in Entering U. S.

A lean yellow hand struck out a freight car door in the yards of the Boston and Maine railroad at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday and a faint voice pleading in broken English for a drink of water led to the discovery of four Chinamen curled up on some baled hay and their prompt arrest on the charge of attempting to evade the immigration laws. The bay in the car was consigned from Burke up near the Canadian line, in New York state on the Railroad road, to M. E. Monahan, of New Haven, Conn.

All four Celestials were in a pitiful condition from lack of water, an empty jar, some bread and some ham showing that they had entered the car prepared for a journey of several days. A railroad clerk checking up the numbers of the freight cars made the discovery. He was passing the hay car when he heard voices and then a hand was thrust out and a request made for water. The clerk first brought the water and then a policeman who at once took the four aliens to the police station.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.20 to 0.22
Butter (sub).....	0.00 to 0.00
Calf skins.....	0.11 to 0.12
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.20 to 0.00
Fowls.....	0.80 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....	0.80 to 0.80
Floor (per cwt.).....	0.00 to 0.00
Hides (per lb.).....	0.8 to 0.84
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.30 to 0.37
Mutton, per lb (carcas).....	0.7 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes (cwt).....	0.37 to 0.40
Pork.....	0.10 to 0.11
Sheep pelts.....	0.37 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb.).....	0.10 to 0.12
Geese.....	0.18 to 0.00
Goose.....	1.00 to 1.25
Bilkas.....	0.37 to 0.00
Pressed hay.....	10.50 to 11.00
Straw.....	0.25 to 0.00

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. 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.

Milnard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

New Store MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. Building

To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost

Let Us Make Your Suit!



Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, won't you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Venucias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order.

You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

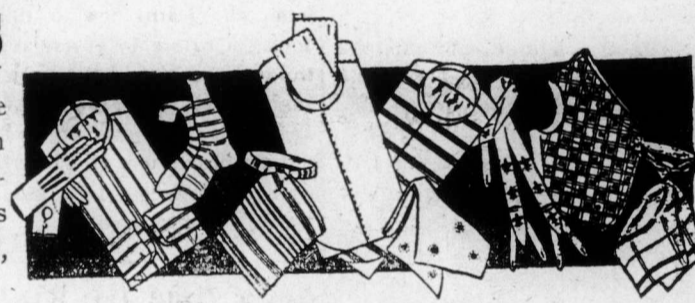
Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us?

The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here---Moderately Priced.

In our new store, we have opened up a first class Gent's Furnishings Department, where you will find the newest ideas in up-to-date goods for men. This department being a side line with us we can afford to handle the finest lines at a moderate profit. You can save money by buying your toggery from us, and we guarantee to show you the very latest things in men's Stylish Furnishings. We will be pleased to have you come in and see the best selected stock of men's goods in the city.

NEW SWELL SHIRTS

A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.23, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them.

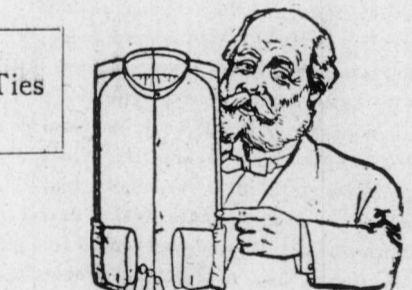
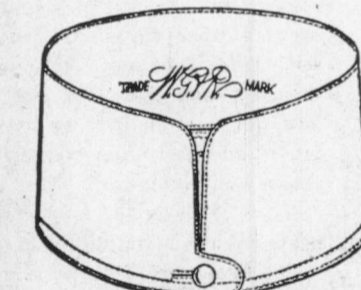


COLLARS
We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. We can give all the latest shapes. These collars combine style and quality. Price 15c each or 2 for 25c., 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

PRETTY NECKWEAR

We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each.

We also show a nice line of **NEW UNDERWEAR NEW SUSPENDERS NEW HOSE**



MACLELLAN BROS.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.
A. J. FRASER, D. D.
Aug. 15 1906-3m

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

G. Lyons & Co.
Feb. 10th, 1909-2t

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday the Sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1905, and made between George Sedgewick Blue of Stanhope's Lot or Township Number Thirty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer of the one part, and Barbara O'Halloran, of Charlottetown, in said County and Island, widow, of the other part.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Solicitors for R-yal Bank of Canada
260 Miles in 52 days.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
148 PRINCE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
June 15, 1910-1t

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Sticking to the Farm.

(By H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.)

The outlook for the boy on the farm today is far different from what it was a generation ago. To John of bygone days it was a place merely of drudgery and toil. There were no opportunities for anything but work. He saw nothing of the wide world and its wonders, except as the animal circus, with its speeking and glitter, gave him a fleeting glimpse of things beyond his horizon; the weekly newspaper contained the chronicle of happenings from the country seat, but registered little of the doings of the outside world. Even hard work on the part of the father and the boys failed to secure more than moderate crop returns and with wheat at fifty or sixty cents a bushel, the financial rewards of farming were not such as to attract and hold John.

Such conditions led inevitably to one conclusion. As soon as the boy was old enough to strike out for himself, he left the farm. Not merely was this true for the "lad o' pairs," who was anxious for an education that would lift him into what he hoped would be a wider and higher sphere, but the desire for change, for improvement, led the young of all classes to desert the old farm. The result of this movement has been to crowd the shop and factory, as well as the so-called learned professions.

In many cases the old home, especially the old home in the East, has been abandoned, but it has well served its purpose in raising its "crop" of boys and girls. As a farming enterprise it could not hold out against the fertile and cheap lands of the West.

Until within a few years the educational influences have led every aspiring young man away from the farm. Colleges and schools have continued to grind out their gradates and have filled the commonly recognized professions to overflowing.

The inevitable result has naturally been the same as in the commercial world. Competition became keener and keener, and the maintenance of the price scale, cannot avert the ill effects of overproduction.

A census recently made of the incomes of Illinois physicians, including those of Chicago, showed that the average gross income was approximately eight hundred dollars a year.

While this condition has been developing in the professional, and also to a considerable extent in the business world, a new era has been opened for the country boy. He is today surrounded with a different environment and is given a different opportunity from that which his father and grandfather had a half-century ago. The crude machinery, hand-wielded, has been displaced with patterns of a power type, ranging from that of the three-horse team to that of the traction-engine. While the labor problem in times of great prosperity is most acute in the rural districts, yet the development of machinery has completely transformed conditions on the farm. The one-crop farm, be it wheat, corn or cotton, has now given way to a diversification of crops, which, with improved methods of culture, has resulted in lessened losses from insect and fungus pests. The farmer has learned that it does not pay to have all his eggs in one basket, even though he may be in the position of David Harms' trader, where he can watch that basket.

The work of the agricultural stations has laid the foundation of rational agriculture, and has shown the farmer how to maintain the fertility of the soil by proper rotation, by judicious application of fertilizers, and by utilization of leguminous crops.

The history of farming in America indicates an utter disregard of economic as well as ethical. The original fertility of our soils has been depleted by continued cropping, until in many portions the returns barely cover the cost of production. As Butterfield says: The American farmer has mined his farm rather than cultivated it, and in doing this he has robbed posterity of its just rights.

The boy of today, however, is coming into a different heritage. Fields of wheat have given way to live stock, and in the matter of selection of the quality of its stock he is able with scientific accuracy to eliminate the unfit. The farmer no longer ships his crops as unfinished products, but converts his corn, grain and hay into beef, mutton, pork, cheese or butter. The result is that the old farm yields more than it did a generation ago, and its products are far more profitable.

Farming, although the first step for most of the vocations of men, is the last to feel the impulse of scientific methods. There are still many tillers of the soil who fall far short of the possibilities of their vocation. They still scoff at "book farming," and reject the new ideas as impractical; but the leaves of Agricultural knowledge is rapidly permeating the soil, and the mental attitude of the

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 digest is wasted.

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

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise 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. NIXON, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

progressive young farmer of today is greatly different from that of the pioneers of a generation or so ago.

The agricultural press, the farmers' institutes, the colleges and experiment stations have quite revolutionized current practices; and hundreds of our college trained young men now see the opportunity that is open to them in what has been a more or less neglected occupation.

Social conditions, too, has undergone a wonderful transformation. The greatest barrier to farm life has been its location. To many this has been harder to bear than the drudgery of work. But the modern farmer is no longer forced to live isolated from his fellows.

The telephone is rapidly annihilating space, in the local sense of the term, and practically converts, for social purposes, a township area in a village block. Improved methods of transportation have not yet eliminated distance, but the good roads movement is just ahead of us, and a decade or two will witness the emancipation of the land occupant from the heaviest tax which he is called upon to pay—neglect of roads.

The boy who sticks to the farm retains an independence not to be despised. In the rural community individualism is not yet lost; in the city the social organism is so complex that the readjustment of any part interferes seriously with the well being of all related parts.

The farmer who can live in large measure from the fruits of his field; the business man is often almost wholly dependent for his success on so factors over which he has practically no control. His enterprises may be numerous and profitable, and in the twinkling of an eye business stagnation may develop where a short time before expansion could not keep pace with increasing commercial needs.

No such condition confronts the farmer. The world must have his products. The price of automobiles and other luxuries may go to smash, but butter, eggs, and the products of the field the people must have and must pay for. The boy who has stayed by the farm for the last decade has seen the old mortgage paid off, farm buildings built, modern improvements installed in the house, and the standards of living raised to the point of comfort.

Some days ago a young man walked into my office with his wife, and laid down some photographs. They were pictures of his house and his farm, they showed a well-kept place, a cozy house nestling among young trees and shrubbery, spacious barns and outhouses, with a well appointed dairy-house and ice-house. The young man said:

"I left this school eighteen years ago with just ten dollars in my pocket. Year by year I laid by a little until I rented a small piece of land and struck out for myself."

Now he has a farm and its equipment, worth at least eight thousand dollars, and all paid for. It was evident, too, that this accumulation had not been secured by sacrificing his life-blood in the effort. His home surroundings betokened the fact that he had lived as he went along.

A few weeks ago I sat at a banquet of the alumni of one of the agricultural courses. The president of the association had left the university fifteen years before to go home to a farm encumbered with mortgages. He bought a small interest in it from his father. The mortgages began to dwindle, and in a few years was cleared off entirely. Strawberries and other small fruits did the business. During the last four years the gross earnings of that young man was thirty-nine thousand dollars. How many professional men who have spent years of preparation and have been established as a grade or more could show as good a balance sheet?

This young farmer had also been largely instrumental in organizing a cooperative fruit association in his community. He and his neighbors pooled their crop; instead of dumping their product on the Chicago market and competing with each

other, they graded and selected the fruit of the community before consigning, and then shipped it in car-load lots to different markets, where it could be most advantageously handled.

In a short time the name of this community became an established trade mark in the fruit markets of the middle West. Is it any wonder that the mortgage melted away before that young man's energy?

What place offers a better opportunity for all round development than the farm? In the complexity of modern life, in the development of the social organism, the individual is rapidly disappearing. He is lost in the mass. In the city he becomes a cog in the machine. The whole industrial mechanism tends to transform him into an automaton.

The factory operative is no longer able to make a pair of shoes or fashion an implement, he cuts out this or that particular piece, or guides a machine that makes a screw or a bolt.

Specialization has undoubtedly reduced the cost of production, but to the toiler in the ranks this degree of organization only comes with loss of vision and perspective.

Deeper and deeper a man cuts the rut of his life, until at last escape becomes well-nigh impossible. How much of life he is able to live in the country! His interests here are varied and continually changing.

No vacation requires such a breadth of training to be up to date. In earlier days anybody who failed in any other avenue of life sought refuge in farming; but the successful farmer of today needs mental equipments, and alertness of mind, that fully equal that required in any other profession.

One who makes and keeps even a garden realizes how manifold are the enemies of his fruits and vines. For every plant there is a pest, and too frequently more than one. All these he must learn to conquer or check. The plague of to-day is perchance replaced by a new invasion next year. The constant struggle develops the keenest qualities in a man.

As the farm boy succeeds, he becomes more and more important in the community. The schools, the local government, the general raising of the standards of life find in a more general and freer expression in the country than in the city.

A man owes a duty not only to himself, but to those who are to follow him. What father and mother would not choose, if opportunity permitted, to raise their children in the country rather than in the city?

The tide has long been toward the town. But the boy who sticks to the farm, who learns how to utilize the forces of nature, to govern and control these agencies, has a large opportunity today. The rewards of peace, contentment, independence, come in full measure to him who finds his life-work in developing the soil.—The Youth's Companion.

Never Mind the Weather.

What if it is hot? Summer is supposed to be hot. And to a soul properly tempered with philosophy and common sense such weather as Cleveland has been having the last couple of days is like frosting on the cake of summer.

Fear of sunshine is probably a relic of cave days. Now we know that dark caves are unhygienic and melancholious. The present generation is slowly acquiring a taste for the sun. Sun worship was probably the first of all religions, and we seem to be swinging back to it.

For be it known that all health, as well as all energy, comes from the sun. Sunshine is the mightiest force for physical comfort and happiness; if you don't take too much at once. And if you accustom yourself to it gradually you won't get too much. Properly seasoned and tanned, one can soak up unconscionable quantities of sunshine with measureless benefit to body and soul.

The morning's the time. After an hour or two in the park, on the water, along a country road or living at length on one's own lawn, there need be no fear of a climbing thermometer. The matinal basking renders one immune, and after that the hot afternoon sun is not a furnace fire beating down on throbbing heads; it is merely a genial warmth. And the hot office, after the sunny inoculation seems cool. One can work in serene poplort even though there be no electric fan.

Don't run away from the sunshine and curdle your insides with ice-water. That policy is idiotic. Get used to the sun and then you can enjoy the summer and do just as much work as any other time of the year.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

About Mothers.

All that I am my mother made me.—John Quincy Adams.
Nature's loving proxy, the watchful mother.—Bulwer.
The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.—H. W. Beecher.
All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.—Lincoln.
Let France have good mothers and she will have good sons.—Napoleon.
Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers desirable.—Richter.
The future destiny of the child

always the work of the mother.

Napoleon. I would desire for a friend the son who never resisted the ears of his mother.—Lacretelle.

If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers.—O. Simmonds.

If there be sought surpassing humed deed or word or thought, it is a mother's love.—Marchioness de Spodara.

Who can fathom the depths of a mother's love? No friendship so pure, so devoted. The wild storm of adversity and the bright sunshine of prosperity and all alike to her. Affection, a mother never ceases to love her very child. Often, when alone, as we gaze up to the stary glimpse of the angles around the great white throne, and among the brightest and fairest of them all, is our sweet mother, ever beckoning us onward and upward to her celestial home.—R. Smith.

The Salt Bath.

There are few things more invigorating to tired nerves than a salt bath either before going to bed or the first thing in the morning. If one is inclined to sleeplessness the latter time is best, as the salt is decidedly stimulating.

Sea salt can be bought in boxes and should be kept in bathroom closet, or some place where it is quickly found. As a brine is not made rapidly it is wiser, if the bath is to be taken in the morning, to soak a large double handful of the salt in two quarts of boiling water over night. Keep in a covered picher.

When ready to use add two quarts of fresh water, either tepid or cold as preferred. If one likes to bath in a tub, use more salt, keeping about the same proportions. This brine can be used on the face as well as the body and it does small hurt if it gets into the eye. The sting is temporary, and the good effects are felt in resting eyes as well as nerves.

Such a bath is strengthening to women who are unable to take cold plunges and find a daily bath in hot water enervating.

If you have no sea salt, ice cream salt, or even that for table use, will answer, but it costs more and is less beneficial.

When very tired one can add to the salt water three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. This combination is especially invigorating.

She Who Makes Friends.

The girl who makes friends wherever she goes is delightful. She comes into a room like a sea breeze—fresh, laughing, nodding right and left with happy impartiality. She is ready for anything, and never throws cold water on your plans.

She generally sees the funny side of things, and she has such a whole-hearted way of describing them your self. She does not recall gossip, though; and she does not think how to be spiteful, or sarcastic, or bitter, and she never exaggerates to produce an impression. She knows how to be clever and funny without being unkind, or untruthful, or coarse.

She likes everybody, not considering it to be her duty to suspect any one of evil until they have proven good.

She prefers to consider the world good and honest until it proves itself otherwise. She always gets along for she has friends everywhere. Her heart is big enough to contain everybody, and she never forgets her friends, or is forgotten by them.

The Long Silence.

"Yes," we are pretty comfortably fixed here," admitted a veteran employee in the reading-room of the Congressional library when a visitor envied him his soft berth and comfortable surroundings. "But there's one thing we long for—yes, thirst for with a burning thirst. That's noise—real, nerve-racking, ear-splitting, noise. The long hours of soft silence the dead stillness of everything about grows so oppressive that at times we could shriek out. We get into a sort of sick-room tiptoe and a low tone of voice that finally degenerates into a whisper even at the telephone. Give us an occasional battery of artillery or a roaring lion or a steam calliope. Even a squalling baby would help some."—Washington Star.

Sir George Sutton, formerly Premier of Natal, has been travelling in Western Canada, and said at Montreal on his return from the West, that "the very thought of Canada's possibilities makes one's head whirl." It has made some heads in Nova Scotia whirl too much, we fear; for they have already begun to imagine things that, under the most favorable conditions and continuous prosperity, cannot come to pass before the time of our great-grandchildren, and perhaps not then.—Casket.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of those parasites. Price 50c.

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung. I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"That woman would intimidate Satan himself."
"Who—Mrs Sprightly?"
"Yes."
"You don't say!"
"Yes, I do. He wouldn't dare to intimate that a single soul was his own if she were around."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.
Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.
Belleisle, Station, King's Co., N. B., Sept. 17th, 1904.

"I want to learn to make money."
"Do you?"
"Yes. Can you tell me how?"
"Certainly."
"You can? Pray, do."
"Get a job at the mint."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"How do you manage to keep a cook?"
"Keep a cook?"
"Yes."
"Oh, we just salt her down with a big salary."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

"Would you rather write for the present or the future?"
"For the future, except for one thing."
"What is that?"
"I have to live in the present."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"A man should think twice before marrying."
"Oh, I don't know!"
"Really?"
"You see, he has so many things coming afterward."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. 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."

"You don't know how to smoke a cigar."
"What is wrong with my way?"
"Everything. Give me a cigar and I will show you."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Lost Five Children With DIARRHOEA

Saved the Sixth One With DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. John Firth, Craighurst, Ont., writes:—"I have had six children and lost them all but one. When young they would get Diarrhoea and nothing would stop it. As I lived in a backward place, I did not know of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I saved my last child, who is now eight years old, but I owe it to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Had I known about it before I feel that I would have saved the others. I shall forever praise and bless it and will never be without it again!"

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for over sixty-five years, and has a "world wide" reputation for curing all Bowel Complaints.

Do not be imposed upon by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compound for "Dr. Fowler's" Wild Strawberry. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots	\$1.60 to \$2.75
Women's " "	1.25 to 1.75
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We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

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TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

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JAMES KELLY & CO.
June 28, 1909—3m

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