

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1912

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VICTORIA ROW.

## Conditions in Japan.

No people of modern times has attracted so much attention as the Japanese. Practically unknown fifty years ago, today they stand in the very forefront of the nations of the world. Respected, admired, but feared and carefully watched lest any untoward act of theirs might precipitate trouble, the little island kingdom has become a factor in the making of future history in the Orient. Its progress, especially during the reign of the late Mikado, has been little short of the marvelous, and its quick and thorough adoption of western ideals and customs has placed it in the rank of the "civilized" nations. Japan today, however, is paying the penalty of its new-found greatness and is facing problems that are vexing highly civilized countries. For a time it ruled with overbearing confidence thought that these problems could be solved according to the high moral code that influenced their people for centuries, but they are quickly realizing that new conditions bring new responsibilities.

With contagious enthusiasm, some of our Catholic journals have been pointing out the fact that Japan will soon be the centre of a great movement towards the Church. A revival of the days of St. Francis Xavier is to take place and Catholicism will be the ruling religious principle there. It is indeed a fair dream, but rather unlikely to come true. Japan is at the critical period in her national history, but it is premature to assert that she is wavering between Catholicity and Protestantism as forms of Christianity. According to figures that are approximately correct there are 70,000 Catholics against 40,000 Protestants, but what are these among a pagan population of forty million? The aristocracy seems to take to Protestantism, while the common people make up the adherents of the Catholic Church. It is the old question of the poor being with us always.

Beyond these very slight indications of the religious feelings of the people towards Christianity, there is nothing definite. In fact it is said that it will take Christianity many a long day before it makes any great appreciable impression. The Japanese by nature seems to be an unbeliever, with few religious ideals or aspirations, and with a decided bend toward materialism, making him a difficult person to deal with from the missionary's viewpoint. At any rate conditions are not promising today for the conversion of the people to Christianity. The Empire is in a disturbed and unsettled state concerning religion, and something new and attractive is needed that will appeal to the majority.

The State religion seems to be Shintoism. Though it has been officially proclaimed "no religion," it has an influence with the masses. Its shrines are registered and guarded by the Government, and their upkeep and the salaries of the priests are guaranteed. In each school there is a shrine for the picture of the Mikado, and the reverence and deep awe manifested during the reading of the Imperial Rescript or at any of the other State functions makes it hard to understand why Shintoism is declared to be no religion. Buddhism with its various forms still overshadows all other religions, though it is hard to understand why this should be because of the ignorance of its followers as to its tenets. A Dr. Telenjro, a native free thinker, has written about Buddhism: "It is a vast assemblage of inconsistencies and contradictions gathered in one big cloth wrapper, and out of the bundle any one of them may be drawn to meet the particular need of the special occasion, but the attempt to logically classify and understand them all is simply hopeless."

Neither Shintoism nor Buddhism, however, is the strongest force against Christianity. The general indifference and contempt towards all deeply religious thought, gross superstition, business competition, hatred of foreigners, love of pleasure and an indescribable self-confidence form a barrier to any popular movement towards the teachings of the Christian Church. A Japanese educated here in one of our universities declared in a public speech: "The West has nothing to teach us in the way of religion. Anything else that is worth having, and we have not, we will get in due time." He is a type of the educated native who travels in Western lands here only served to confirm his distrust and often hatred of Christianity.

Recently the Government called together representatives of Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity, in the hope that they would evolve some general form of religious belief that would stay the progress of Socialism which is spreading at an alarming rate and threatening the foundations of the State. Seeing that without religion the State was in danger, it

resolved to introduce religious teachings among the people. Father Stelchen, who has been in Japan for the past twenty-six years, wrote of the proposed move: "This astonishing change is all the more remarkable since the Japanese were boasting of their indifference in religious matters, proclaiming that every form of religious belief was rank superstition. The reason for the change lies in the fact that the working classes and the student body have been drifting into Socialism and worse. The short-sighted Government now sees the mistake it has made, and is taking pains to correct the fault if it be not too late. No working plan was devised, and the Government is still confronted with a condition that is discomfiting."

What is the status of the Catholic Church in Japan today? In hierarchy, with Sees at Tokio, Nagasaki, Osaka, Hakodate and the new Prefecture Apostolic of Niigata, which was recently conferred to the Fathers of the Divine Word, is making a brave stand against the spirit of irreligion. The 115 European missionaries, aided by 33 native Priests and 545 religious men and women, are laboring in an arid field, which once blossomed as the rose and yielded a harvest unsurpassed by any other part of the missionary world. What the future will give to the work of these apostolic men and women must be merely speculative. The effort, however, being made through the schools holds out fair promise. The Holy See, on the occasion of the visit of its representative to the Mikado, received from the Government assurance of its good will and religious toleration. A parcel of ground was bought for the site of the new Catholic University, and the Jesuit Fathers were directed to take charge of the project, which has now been undertaken. Meanwhile the Bishops will enlarge and perfect the elementary school system, in which the hope of the future lies.

At present there are only forty one schools, with an attendance of less than 7,000 pupils, an insignificant number compared to the 10,000,000 children of school age who are living amid their old pagan influence. Figures show that less than two-fifths of one per cent of the population of Japan are Christians. The task before the missionaries is therefore a stupendous one, but the issues involved must not permit of discouragement. Japan is the leader in the Orient, and other countries will surely follow the pace set by this progressive people. If a religion be adopted of its own making, and it is not unlikely that the Government will make a fresh attempt to devise some form of popular worship, then the interests of the Catholic Church in Japan will receive a setback from which it may not recover for centuries. Hence the need of a strong, constant and generous support of the missionary propaganda being carried on today in the Island Kingdom.—John J. Dunn, in America.

## Bossuet and His Heir.

At Dijon, in France, this wonderful intellectual light of the seventeenth century was born on the 17th September, 1627. As a theologian, orator and religious controversialist he probably had no peer in all Europe during the generation in which he lived. He was educated in the Dijon Jesuit College, and upon his graduation with brilliant honors a most prosperous future in civil life seemed assured to him.

He became engaged to a fair and gifted young lady, Mile. de Vieux, but, subsequently, feeling that his true vocation was as a priest before God's altar, the young couple agreed to dissolve their engagement, he to enter the Church, and she to go to a country seat, which he provided for her, near Paris, where she lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was ordained at the age of twenty-five years, and subsequently became director of the college of Navarre, often preaching in Paris.

His sermons created a profound impression, and his orations are recognized as among the finest masterpieces in the French tongue. In 1661 he was made Bishop of Meaux. His famous controversy with the gentle Archbishop Fenelon brought out in strong relief the stern and unbending firmness of the great "seigneur de Meaux," and the amiable and sympathetic temperament of Fenelon.

His controversial writings were voluminous, and exerted a great influence in leading a great many eminent non-Catholics into the Church. Up to the last few years of his life he labored continuously with extraordinary industry. He attended in person to the affairs of his diocese and his duties at court. He was almost continuously writing controversial works. He preached regularly, and was engaged in numerous charitable and pious movements. The last two years of his life he spent

in retirement and in suffering from a painful disease, of which he finally died on the 2nd April, 1704, at the age of seventy-seven years.

We noted above the great prelate of the Church in France, whose genius shed lustre upon the history of this country in the seventeenth century. In the following century the fame of Bossuet as an orator and philosopher fell upon the name of Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont. He was born at Hyeres, in Provence, June 24, 1663, and received a thorough education.

Entering the priesthood the fame of his eloquence and culture spread rapidly over Europe, and he was regarded before he reached his prime as the peer of the famous Bourdaloue, whom he succeeded in the mission to Montpellier. In 1699 he preached the Lenten sermons in the Church of the Oratory in Paris where Bourdaloue, who was now nearly seventy years old, was one of his listeners, and at one of his sermons, where the King, Louis XIV, was in attendance, he so affected the proud monarch and dictator of Europe that the King said to him after the sermon: "I have heard many great orators and been satisfied with them; but when you spoke I was very dissatisfied with myself."

It is recorded that once, when preaching in the Church of St. Eustache, the whole congregation became so carried away by his peroration as to all rise together, "as if looking for the Archangel to sound."

He was made Bishop of Clermont at the age of fifty-four, and afterwards rarely left his diocese, and he became as noted for his zeal and charity and liberality as he had been for his eloquence and brilliant intellectual gifts. In September, 1742, he was called to his eternal reward at the venerable age of seventy-nine years.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

## Hope For France.

M. Rene Bazin, one of the most distinguished of modern Frenchmen of letters and a member of the French Academy, whose work we reviewed four years ago in the Forthrightly Review under the title: "A Representative of True Realism in French Fiction," lately came to this country as a member of the delegation which brought the greetings of the French people on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to Champlain. He also attended the "Congres of the French Language" held at Quebec toward the end of June. On the 13th of May he delivered an address at Montreal on the Religious Renaissance in France. We quote from a report of this lecture in the Revue Canadienne for July, 1912.

In all the French provinces a new life seems to have been infused into the younger generation. They listen gladly to religious instruction. What may we not expect from this awakening if furthered by many zealous apostles? Men seem to be disgusted with a morality spun from the past and returning to tradition. Are these isolated facts? No. It is a movement which is gaining ground, a state of mind which is ripening and which has elements of stability. The names of great converts (Huyssmans, Coppee, Brunetiere, etc.) are known, and their stories have almost become commonplace. People are also becoming restless about the system of education. A lawyer, M. Henri Robert, investigates the causes of increasing juvenile crime. An eminent professor, M. Maurille Verne, asks that the Bible be reintroduced into the schools. He writes: "A split is working its way through the so-called folding of science in every direction." How many witnesses could be cited of this renaissance of idealism, lately described by Ferdinand Brunetiere? Listen also to the creator of popular naturalities, Georges Duhamel: "For thirty years," he tells us, "we have built upon sand." In a recent book, M. Sabatier acknowledges the progress "de l'idee religieuse" in the higher classes. Solenne, so proud some years ago, has become more modest and sober under the pen of a Poincarre. M. Maurice Verne grants that the "orientation nouvelle" is favorable to the Catholic Church.

The lecturer then comes to the heart of his subject: religious life itself. All the good works still remain, except those supported by the Congregations. For two or

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Mr. W. Moore, 132 Linger St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"After having been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach, and severe headaches for over a year, I was induced to try Milburn's Liver Pills. One trial greatly benefited my case, and three trials completely cured me. I can heartily recommend them to any one suffering from stomach or liver trouble."

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three years students for the priesthood have been becoming more numerous. The distress of God's cause arouses generosity. The clergy is being recruited. Extinction no longer threatens it. Trial and persecution have even brought forth a new type of missionary priests, who go about the neglected quarters and gather in astonishing harvests. Often souls are brought back by their zeal that had become completely estranged from the faith. They again find God and with him a living hope. And M. Bazin tells us, as only he can, of the death of a poor woman converted to the Catholic faith, who wished to write some verses, poor in form but rich in sentiment and magnificent in conception, upon the joy of her return to the faith of her childhood.

"I wish to leave you," concluded M. Bazin, "with a word of hope. Optimism has a power for illusion, but the optimism which I entertain is well founded. All that I have told you concerns 'la France croyante,' which people believed dead and is being born again. Pray that the hour may come in which will be real and the words of Pius X: 'God looks upon France with eyes of love.'—The Forthrightly Review.

## A Sensible Merchant.

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The Lady—You here again? Did I not give you some biscuits yesterday?  
The Tramp—Yes, mum, but it don't take so long to eat your biscuits as it does some other people's.

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Waiter—Well, sir, how did you find the beef?  
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There is nothing harsh about Lax, Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 50 cts.

Bacon—Did you say he awoke one day to find himself famous?  
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Husband—Don't you worry about that. Only a fool would have married you.

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COULD NOT KEEP ANYTHING ON HER STOMACH

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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1912.  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
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Cotton reports shows 3,015,000 bales for season's crop. And this, too, just as fashion decreases even slenderer feminine lines—The New York Herald.

"What is the next question to bring before the American people?" asked the politician. They have had questions enough," replies a voter. "What they want now is a few answers."—Puck.

There are one million five hundred more women than men in England. The Mother Country is confronted with a condition not at all new, and the girls for the only remedy Canadian West—Vancouver Province.

The promise that the Hudson Bay Railway will be hauling grain by 1914 is apparently made on the authority of the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frauk Cochrane. Mr. Cochrane is a man of his word, and few words at that—London Free Press.

"There are difficulties in having one policy for one part of the country and another policy for another part of the country," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Cornwall. He ought to know. On that matter he speaks with the authority of an expert.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The onus of proof that Canada should have woman suffrage lies upon those who propose it for Canada, and there does not appear to be available yet, or generally available, a preponderance of proof that it is desirable, sufficient to overcome the objections that come from many whenever the question is raised.—Ottawa Journal

They have the judiciary of the English-speaking world in the United States as well as in the British Empire, trying to answer the question "How rotten must a rotten egg be before it is too rotten to sell and is rotten enough to condemn and destroy?" And the world has gone for ages on the assumption that noses were given us to pass summary judgment on just such questions.

A nation wide straw vote conducted by the Chicago Record-Herald shows that the Presidential contest is between Roosevelt and Wilson, with Wilson leading. Taft seems to be out of it. Of course, it is likely that Taft will get a great part of the silent vote. Men who are in favor of Taft are not as a rule admitting the fact.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Following the decision of the Minister of Agriculture recently to protect as far as possible Canadian potatoes from the dangerous potato canker, which has done great damage to the crops in Europe, the Department of Customs at Ottawa is issuing an order to all collectors prohibiting the importation of potatoes from Europe, Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The regulation is made under the act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests or diseases, destructive to vegetation. The prohibition applies to Great Britain, whence Canada imported 164,000 bushels of potatoes in the four months ending July 31.

What an extraordinary amount of misinformation the Liberal papers manage to cram into their columns from day to day. So rife is the manufacture and circulation of false and misleading statements by these journals that very little notice is taken of the same; for the very reason that falsity is borne on their very face. Just the other day scare headlines in the opposition papers declared that "the canning interests are applying for a temporary removal of the duty on canned tomatoes and other vegetables imported from the United States, on the ground of shortage of supply this season in Canada." The public was informed that representatives of the canning interests were petitioning the Government to allow the canners to buy their supplies in the States, bring them into Canada already canned, and then place the labels of the Canadian companies on the cans for disposal to customers. Our Liberal friends gloated over this discovery and thought they had caught the Government party at a disadvantage. Their dream was soon rudely shattered, as the following information from Ottawa dated the 4th inst., will serve to show: "The story that Canadian canners find themselves unable to fill their orders in the home market and are asking the government for the free admission of canned goods to enable them to take care of the demand proves to be incorrect in two respects. The canners are not in the position described and they are not making any application to the Government. The question has not come before the Government in any form, enquiries today having elicited an official denial of the statement published. That no such situation has arisen is emphatically stated in a message to the Government today from E. D. Smith, of Winona. Mr. Smith characterizes the story as ridiculous and adds that Canadian canners can supply all the home demand readily." Will our Liberal friends as industriously circulate the contradiction? Not likely.

Hon. J. D. Hazen was the guest of Honor at a banquet in the hospital of the Grey Nuns at Sorel, Quebec last Thursday evening. Albert Gendron, President of the Workingmen's Conservative Club, presided, and on his right sat the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the guest of the evening, while on his left was Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works, with Sir Rodolph Forget and others at the guest table. It was the most notable gathering ever tendered by old Sorel to a minister of the crown.

The revenue of Canada for the six months from March 31 to Sept. 30 breaks all records; it amounted to \$81,378,650. This is an increase of \$17,309,126 over the same six months period in 1911, the figure for that half year having been \$64,069,524. Thus the increase has been at the enormous rate of 27 per cent. If the second half of the fiscal year produces an equal amount the revenue will reach \$160,000,000.

The King's County Exhibition held at Georgetown on Tuesday of last week, was eminently successful. The exhibits were numerous and excellent, and the attendance was quite large. The exhibition and cattle show served to demonstrate what the Eastern section of the Province is accomplishing in agricultural industry. The fruit exhibit, not very large, was exceedingly fine. There was ample evidence that the farmers of King's County are quite awake to the advantages and opportunities within reach and fully prepared to advance on the road to prosperity.

British Manufacturers And Protection.

A noticeable feature in the Old Country is the steadily increasing demand for a moderate policy of Protection. It is only necessary to refer to the changed attitude of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, representing the great industrial interests of the country to appreciate the movement towards reform which is taking place. At the annual meeting of the Association in 1908 a resolution favoring Tariff Reform was supported by forty Chambers, while thirty voted against it, and thirty one refrained from voting. In 1909 a similar resolution was supported by forty-six Chambers, the vote of the remainder was practically unchanged. In 1910 fifty-one Chambers voted in favor of the resolution while forty-one were neutral and only twelve chambers against. In 1911 a resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the fiscal question was carried unanimously. A further resolution praying the Government to give favorable consideration to the proposals for reciprocal trading within the Empire, which would be submitted to the forthcoming Imperial Conference by the representatives of the Overseas Dominions, was carried with only about half a dozen dissentients. The change in these four years discloses a remarkable change in public sentiment.

From the visit of the British manufacturers to Canada this summer and from their subsequent letters of friendly criticism and advice, we are able to gather that these men are keenly alive on all questions affecting their interests. They represented many of the important branches of British trade. It is men of this stamp, the leading manufacturers in the Old Country, who have been slowly but surely arriving at a decision, that as regards the old Cobdenite doctrine of "Free Trade" it is time for a change. A notable instance is the recent demand of the British manufacturers of automobiles for a tariff, as a protection against the cars dumped into the country from the United States. The movement is gathering strength. Other trades are demanding protection and a policy of Imperial Preference. In the issue of the Newcastle Daily Journal of Sept. 13th, Mr. Stephenson Haggie, chairman of Messrs R. Hood, Haggie and Sons, Limited, rope manufacturers, Wellington Quay, writes on conditions affecting as he states hundreds of manufacturers in the country. His view of the situation is worth quoting. He says:

"On the subject of Imperial Preference versus Little Englandism, and with special reference to the recent visit of Mr. Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, to this country, I would like to put before you the following convictions of a business man, and I am quite sure there are thousands of business men in the North of England who are of the same way of thinking. "We have during the last six years, had hundreds of speeches and opinions, from carpet bag politicians and village pump lawyers, but very few from the practical manufacturer who has gone through the mill, the man who has to face the music. Speaking personally, the great bulk of my company's exports go to our own Colonies, who gave the Mother Country the preference, thanks to their strong patriotism, and in spite of such stupid speeches as that about slamming, bolting and barring the door in their face, a speech which every loyal Englishman is ashamed of (not to mention Cabinet Ministers). Were we, by any misfortune to lose these markets, we should probably have to close our works down, and send our people home, and my case fits hundreds of manufacturers in this country.

"It is becoming more difficult every year for the English manufacturer to find selling markets for his goods, as nearly all the foreign markets are closed against him. For instance a few years ago my firm used to do a very large business with an important German company in Hamburg (one of the finest cities in Europe) and full of shrewd business men as sharp as needles, but now we do practically nothing, as Germany has shut us out or nearly so. To prove what I say, about two years ago we wrote this Hamburg firm, and asked if they would be our sole selling agents for Germany and sell under our brands, and they wrote back as follows: "With reference to your suggestion we beg to inform you that the German mills are going ahead so quickly that in a very short time they will not only be able to supply Germany but have a sur-

plus over to send to England. When this period arrives then the tariff will be made prohibitive.

"Now this is straight from headquarters, and shows clearly how we are being shut out, and this is in return for us allowing them to flood this country with their pianos, etc., for the last twenty years without a penny against them. The fact is, the Germans prefer to make their own goods and employ their own people, and they are quite right.

"Russia is still worse, the duty and the value of those ropes, £. 0. 6 United Kingdom, about £. 30 per ton on steel ropes being £. 60 per ton, thus the duty is 200 per cent. The result of this has been that German firms, and English, too, have built wire rope factories on the spot to get behind this tariff, and are now employing Russian work men, and making a good thing out of it. This is one way in which tariffs help your home industries; they create new factories and employ more of your own people.

"There is just another illustration in my trade I would like to give you. That is the International Harvester Company of America, a powerful company with a capital of about 35 millions sterling, which has recently put up a large spinning mill on the Rhine to get behind the German tariff, and is now running with German workmen, and thus helping German industries, and spending money in Germany instead of America.

"The only way we could now get the German market is that we would have to build a factory in Germany, and then we would not only have the huge German market, but also the free English market, whereas now, under the present fiscal system, we neither have theirs nor our own. The principle of the thing is all against English industries, and, of course, English workmen.

"What we ought to do is to adopt a wise policy and grasp the friendly hand held out to us by the Colonies, whilst it is offered, and before the foreigner gets hold of it. Let us enter into a family compact, a sort of British Empire commercial combine, and lay the foundation of a grander Empire in the future, that will feed itself, defend itself and defy all foes."

It is doubtful if the argument for Protection, from the manufacturer's standpoint, could have been better or more concisely put. The writer's graphic pen picture of the condition of the manufacturer under Free Trade and Protection is drawn from actual experience. It is no wonder that the majority of the industrial centres in England are hostile to the Free Trade policy of the Government.—St. John Standard.

The Fate Of Aviators.

Following are some of the fatalities occurring to aviators within a few days. From these may be judged how very perilous is the occupation of air navigation.

Threnton, N. J., October 4.—With fifty thousand persons watching at the inter-state fair grounds yesterday afternoon, Charles F. Walsh, while making a spiral descent in a Curtis biplane, fell to instant death about a quarter of a mile outside of the fair grounds. When physicians reached him, Walsh was dead and his machine was a complete wreck. Practically every bone was broken and his face and body were badly cut. He had fallen 2,000 feet. Walsh was the aviator who performed and was nearly killed at the Halifax Exhibition.

On Friday last August Berkmeier, of Hanover, was flying around the aerodrome in his monoplane, and while making a curve one of the wings of the machine tipped too far and caused it to crash to the ground from a height of fifty feet. Berkmeier was dead when picked up his skull having been crushed.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—David Putty, a Louisville aeronaut and Lorenzo Howland were killed in an exhibition balloon ascent at Tusculum, Ala., according to a dispatch received here. The pair fell 400 feet.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—A monoplane carrying an aviator and mechanic fell 600 feet yesterday, when the wing became warped. Both men were killed.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1911 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.



**Summer Sox**  
 25c. Pair  
 Nice assortment in cotton and listie, black and colored. Other lines.  
 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and \$1.00

**Collars**  
 All the new popular close fitting styles in the celebrated W. G. & R. and Austrian brands.  
 15c. each. 2 for 25c.  
 20c. each. 3 for 50c.

**Trappy Ties**  
 Lots to select from.  
 25c to 50c each

Suspenders, all the best makes, Fifty Cents pair. Soft Collars all sizes, all colors, two for Twenty-five cents. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, special, 75c suit

The Men's Store **McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Furnishers

**"The Loveliest Coats In Town."**  
 THAT'S WHAT A LADY SAID  
 The other day, and she had seen every line now on display.  
 We want you to come in yourself and see whether her opinion agrees with yours.  
 The new coats are mostly made of handsome, heavy soft Tweeds.  
 The designs are very smart.  
 The prices are what you will.  
 You can buy a nice coat for \$8.50. You can buy a better one for \$11.50, and if you say so, we can supply you with one for \$32.00  
 There is no house in the country who will give you value so good in coats as we will. Come in and let us show you what this means.  
 Bear in mind, we quote you an honest "one price." You are not asked to pay any share of your neighbor's coat—nothing but your own.  
**MOORE & McLEDD**  
 119-121 Queen St.

Everything Crisp and New in Summer Furnishings for Men

Let us fit you out for the Holiday from this big new stock of ours. We'll give you the very newest in swell toggery, and we'll save you money on your purchase. We sell Men's Furnishings at lower prices than any house in the City. Come in and see our goods—compare our prices with other stores, and then note the saving.

Hundreds of Pretty Shirts 75c to \$3 each

Your shirts will cost you less here. We show an immense line of "Tooke's," "W. G. & R." and "Austrian" makes, in a big assortment of colors, patterns and styles, and at prices that make selling easy. We sell the best ONE DOLLAR Shirt in Canada.

A big, well made shirt of beautiful material, that will stand the test of the washtub, made with soft front, cuffs attached or separate, coat style, in a big assortment of patterns. Most stores charge \$1.25 for this shirt. It's the best value in Canada at our price.....\$1.00

A Special in White Balbriggan Underwear \$1.50 Quality for \$1.15 a Suit

A beautiful line of White Balbriggan, in the well known "Spring Needle" make, beautifully finished with satin. All sizes, 32 to 34. Extra good value.....\$1.15 suit

Other lines in Balbriggan, natural wool and silk and wool.....75c to \$4.00 suit

Men's Combination Underwear \$1.50 Suit  
 This is the ideal underwear for comfort, and is most popular with particular men. Comes in white, elastic knit with full length sleeves and legs, or short, all sizes.

**McLELLAN BROS.** Tailors and Furnishers

**PURE HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES**  
 MANUFACTURED BY **R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.**  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.  
**TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves!**  
 Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.  
**EGGS & BUTTER**  
 We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.  
**House Cleaning Supplies!**  
 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.**

WONDERFUL VALUES IN Ladies' Fall Coats At REDDIN'S

Bargain No. 1—Is a good Serviceable Frieze Coat in all the Staple Shades and sizes at \$4.50. No. 2—Gray Blanket Cloth, Reversible Sailor Collar and Cuffs, Trimmed with Light Gray and Buttons to match. Worth regular \$8.00, bought "SPECIAL" to sell for \$5.75.

No. 3—Brown and Tan Reversible Blanket Cloth, also Gray and Blue, and Gray and Green, Special Value at \$9.00. No. 4—Red Blanket Cloth, extra long, 54 in., sizes 32, 34, 36, splendid quality, \$14.00.

L. J. REDDIN, "My Store."

Now Is a Good Time To have your Watch or Clock, repaired and put in serviceable order. We also repair Barometers musical boxes and all kinds of Jewellery in a workmanlike manner.

Goods For Sale: Eight Day Clocks Alarms and Timepieces \$1 up Girl's Watches \$3 to \$10 Ladies' Watches \$10 to \$35 Men's Watches \$4 to \$40 Boy's Watches \$1.75 Half doz. Tea Spoons, \$1.25 to \$2 up A nice Butter Knife, 75c., \$1.25 Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Bread Trays Necklets 75c. up Locketts 50c. to \$20.50 Reading Glasses 25c. up Telescopes Spectacles, 75c. and \$1 up Fobs and Chains, \$1 up Bracelets 75c. to \$8 Hat Pins 25c. up Ladies' and Gents' Rings Cuff Links, Collar Studs Field Glasses, \$3.75 to \$20 Barometers \$4 to \$8 Thermometers 25 cents up to \$5 Mail orders filled promptly. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Cheese sold at the board meeting last Friday for 12 to 16 cents a pound. It was slightly dreggy above 270 in Boston Monday last. One man was overcome by the heat and died. The cruised Vigilant brought into the harbor of Dover, Oct. 90 nets belonging to the American tug Baltimore which were set inside the International line.

Potato Prices In New Brunswick

Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 5.—Small quantities of potatoes are being delivered in Newcastle by neighboring farmers at \$1.25 per barrel. The report of 80 cents cannot be verified. None seem available now in the country districts at less than \$1. In spite of the bad effect of wet weather on low land potatoes, the whole crop is better than last year, but the last few years were not average crops. Potatoes last winter and spring went up to \$2 and \$3 and there is a tendency among farmers to hold their stock for stiff prices. One farmer up river, declares he will sell none under \$1.50. He relies on crop failure in the West to make brisk demand for our potatoes there.

DIED

BIRT—At Plaquid, Sept. 24, 1912, after a lingering illness, Miss Rachel R. Birt, aged 17, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Birt. RICHARDS—At Albany Plains, Oct. 4, 1912, Miss Emma Jane Richards, daughter of the late Charles Richards.

The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (0.00 to 0.26), Eggs (0.00 to 0.26), Potatoes (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.05), Beef (0.10 to 0.14), Pork (0.08 to 0.10), Mutton (0.08 to 0.10), Sheep (0.00 to 0.15), Oatmeal (0.12 to 0.15), Turkeys (0.20 to 0.21), Geese (1.25 to 1.75), Pressed hay (12.00 to 15.00), Straw (0.00 to 0.25), Ducks (1.00 to 1.25), Lamb (0.25 to 0.30).

PLANT LINE

Direct Route to Boston. Commencing 7th May and following Tuesdays, steamer will leave for Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston. Returning leave Boston every Saturday at noon. For further information apply to T. NICOLL, Agent, Ch'town. June 26, 1912—1f

Quite a number of our friends called during the Exhibition days, paid their subscriptions, and were made happy by the receipt of premium pictures. Their example is worthy of imitation, and we shall be glad to hear from others who would like to secure one of these beautiful pictures before they are all gone. In this, as well as in other matters, delays may bring disappointment. We shall be glad to hear from you now.

The All Canadian Route To Montreal

Via the Intercolonial Railway Ocean Limited Express, the shortest, most comfortable and convenient mode of travel between all Prince Edward Island points, and Quebec and Montreal. Connection with this fast through express is made via steamer to Point du Chene daily except Sundays, and a train from the Point meets the Westbound Ocean Limited at Moncton. Tickets and reservations may be obtained at the office of W. K. Rogers the local ticket agent. The Ocean Limited travels through a territory rich in scenic beauty and makes the fastest time of any through train from the Lower Provinces to the metropolis arriving in Montreal at 7.35 a. m. which is ample time to enable the traveller to make connections with the fast through trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western points.

TENDERS

Heating System for Provincial Building. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Sept. 18th, 1912. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1912, from any person or persons willing to contract for the supplying and installing of a Heating System in the Provincial Building, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

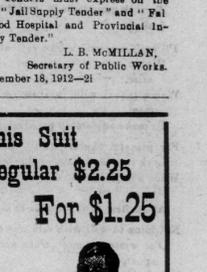
TENDERS

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's, Queen's and Prince County Prisons. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1912. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1912. From any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary for a period of fifteen months, from October 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913, with supplies as per list to be seen at this office.

Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations

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

This Suit Regular \$2.25 For \$1.25



Boys Wash Suits, finest quality through out made in a splendid assortment of plaid and fancy styles, strong, neat and good fitting. For boys aged 2 to 5, regular \$2.25, now clearing at.....\$1.25

BROWN'S

Boys' Blouses, all grades, styles and sizes, regularly sold at 65c to \$1.00. Clearing at.....39c



Price \$2.50

Amherst Boots Are the Farmer's friends. 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.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Free dom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes. C. Lyons & Co. July 26, 1911—1f

Tenders

North Lake Bridge. Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, October 7th, 1912. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Friday, October 25th, 1912, from any person or persons willing to contract for the repairing of NORTH LAKE BRIDGE, according to the specifications to be seen at the residence of J. E. Dingwell, North Lake, and at this office.

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

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 8th November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six round trips per week. Over Emerald Special Rural Mail Route, Over New London Special Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Office for Royal Bank of Canada

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910—1f

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 1st November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six round trips per week, between Kildare Cape and Tignish (Rural Mail Delivery) from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Tignish, Kildare Cape, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Charlottetown.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 1st November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six round trips per week, between HEAD OF HILLSBOROUGH and MOUNT STEWART (special rural route) from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mount Stewart, Head of Hillsborough and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Charlottetown.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 8th November, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, four times per week each way, between Mount Stewart and West St. Peter's (Rural Mail) from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mount Stewart, West St. Peter's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown.

McLeod & Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys—Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

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The Thousand Islands.

A REVERIE. The summer eyes fall soft upon The Thousand Isles with magic light. Add green and gold the river above Where many vistas led my sight.

Her Faith.

Concluded. The guard's questions and requests for information as to her identity, Theodora smiling refused to answer, lest she should become a headline in the newspapers.

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Address To Bishop Morrison

At the close of the meeting of the St. Bernard's Ecclesiastical Society, His Lordship Bishop Morrison was presented by the Clergy of the Diocese of Charlottetown with the following address which was accompanied by a very substantial purse.

of the Diocese of Charlottetown, that last health, happiness and length of days may be your portion, and we beg of you to accept the accompanying purse as a small token of our friendship, respect and esteem.

English Spoken Here.

A Chinese resident in San Francisco was recently brought before the local magistrate for an infraction of the city by-laws and fined five dollars.

Tribute To The Onion.

Kill the onion and you leave a gap in the universe. Kill anything else and there is a substitute. The potato is skin to the onion, squash and cabbage and turnips and cauliflower are of the same family.

Do You Know Anyone Like This.

Girl Aged 18—Round face, Pansy eyes. Lips full. Mouth and chin weak. Hair coarse and luxuriant. Appearance ordinary, save for bloom of youth.

How To Treat Sprains.

A sprain is a twisting or wrenching of a joint with tearing of the ligaments and surrounding soft parts.

IMPORTANT WARNING!

THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY IS "Dr. Fowler's"

This grand remedy has been on the market for sixty-five years, and is, without a doubt, the best medicine known for the cure of DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

If an unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking any other preparation when you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" refuse to take it, and insist on getting what you ask for.

There is nothing more dangerous than to attempt to walk off a sprain of the ankle—advice frequently given to the recipient of such an injury.

In recent sprains the first thing is to prevent any further effusion of blood into the joint. This may be accomplished by the use of pressure and cold applications.

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 these parasites.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HIS HEART

HAD TO GIVE UP WORK. Mr. Alfred Male, Florida, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my heart for two or three years. I thought sometimes that I would die. I went to the doctor, and he said he could not do anything for me. I had to give up work."

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on June 3rd, 1912, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, Stations, and times for various routes including Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald, Kensington, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, and Tignish.

H. McEWEN, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler

Hammock Sale! BIG DISCOUNTS TO CLEAR. We should have many weeks of Hammock Weather yet, and to clear out the balance of our splendid stock of HAMMOCKS. We will give a discount of 25 p.c. off our already low prices.

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.

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 MACRACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET. Near Corner of Queen.

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. C. Lyons & Co. May 29, 1912.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

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