

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 34

Flour Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.



Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Parlor Tables!

Our stock in this line is simply immense. If you are interested in Parlor Tables, this is your store.

Mark Wright Furnishing Co.
CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Custom Tailoring!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

SIR,—We wish to direct your attention to our stock of

NEW CLOTHS

For Spring and Summer wear. Our Cloths are imported from the very best manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and include

Worsted, Fancy Suitings,
Vicunas, Serges,
Tweeds, Trowserings,
And Fancy Vest Cloths.

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsted.

We can guarantee satisfaction in the cutting, fitting and making up of our Clothing.

We invite you to call and examine the stock, and believe we will be able to suit you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

MENS' Midsummer Underwear.

Can you think of anything more annoying than ill-fitting, poorly-made Underwear this hot midsummer weather? You'll not find any of that sort in this store. We have Underwear to fit large men and small men—men of all sizes and shapes, made of the very best materials by the best Underwear manufacturers in the country. Go through the stocks yourself, feel the softness of the fabric, note the neatness of the making, then take it home and put it on, and you'll agree with us that our Men's Underwear is exactly right every way. Balbriggans, Gauzes, Lisle Threads and Cashmeres, plain and fancy, 75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25 up to \$3.00. See what we can do for you in Summer Underwear.

D. A. BRUCE,

The Popular Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers,
Morris Block, Victoria Row.

Furniture of Quality

We Keep Pounding Away on Quality.

We don't want you to forget it. It is more important than price in the Furniture business. The long-wearing qualities of Newson's Furniture are known all over P. E. Island. Added to this important quality is the extreme lowness of price which prevails at this store. This combination of high quality and low price is what has made this store what it is—the place where people of means are sure of GOOD things—where those of slender purse are sure of full value for their money. Come here for your next furniture purchase.

JOHN NEWSON.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennell & Chandler

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

In Education.

It Is The Correct Thing.

For parents to send their children to a Catholic school whenever it is possible.

To send their sons and daughters to Catholic colleges and academies where the mind and heart will be developed.

To remember that the chief object of education should be to make good Christians, good citizens, and good members of a family.

To know that the children belong to their parents and not to the State.

For parents to know that they are bound to give their children an education suitable to their station in life.

To know that any education which excludes religion is most dangerous to the spiritual welfare of the student.

To know that there are plenty of good Catholic colleges and academies where Catholics may receive an excellent education.

To know that Catholics are bound to support parish schools.

The archbishops and bishops of the United States assembled at the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore said "that religious teaching and religious training should form part of every system of school education. Every day's experience renders it evident that to develop the intellect and store it with knowledge while the heart and its affections are left without the control of religious principles, sustained by religious practices, is to mistake the nature and object of education; as well as to prepare for both parent and child the most bitter disappointment in the future, and for society the most disastrous results." These words of timely warning should be taken to heart by all Catholics, especially those parents who are thinking of sending their sons or daughters to a non-Catholic college or academy.

—The Correct Thing for Catholics.

The New Play at Oberammergau.

(By Thomas Walsh in Ave Maris.)

As the Bavarian Highlands are to be throughout this summer the resort of many American tourists, perhaps some of these and their friends at home may be interested in the particulars of the Kreuzschule, or "The School of the Cross," which is the production in the great Passion Play Theatre at Oberammergau. There are to be altogether eighteen performances of the sacred drama, the first having taken place on June 4, the last being announced for September 17.

The Kreuzschule, or "David and Christ," was first acted in the year 1825, and once again in 1875, when it was witnessed by the German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm. This year, however, the drama will be presented in a new version, which has been published by the villagers of Oberammergau, and will shortly appear in an English translation. It is the work of the gifted poet, Canon Joseph Hecker, Presbyter of the Court of Manich, and has proved to be a production of high artistic merit. The music accompanying the drama—the choruses in Greek style, the psalms and commentaries—has been composed by Professor Wilhelm Muller of Manich, and is said to be of extreme beauty. The play itself consists of seven acts, dealing with the triumphs and sorrows of David the King. After the grand overture the leader of the chorus—one of the most impressive personages of the Oberammergau stage—delivers the prologue. Attired in white and gold, he represents a high-priest of the divine revelation during the interval between the first promise of Christ's act of redemption and its fulfilment on Mount Calvary. The prologue traces the growth and waning light of prophecy, and indicates the fashion in which David foreshadowed the life of Christ. After this the curtain of the middle stage opens upon the first tableau, which represents the birth of Christ. There are nine of these tableaux, with hymns and commentaries; and in them will be used the same costumes and scenic effects as in the last Passion Play.

The seven acts of the Kreuzschule deal with the early life of David; his anointing by the Prophet Samuel; the war with the Philistines and his combat and triumph over Goliath; the persecutions of the jealous King Saul; the defeat of the Israelites at Gilboa; the tragic deaths of Saul and Jonathan; and David's march upon Jerusalem; the rebellion of Absalom; David's flight from Jerusalem, and his triumphant return.

The nine tableaux represent respectively: the birth of Christ, His baptism, His victory over the temptation of the devil, His escape from stoning by the Jews, His entry into Jerusalem, the Last Supper, the Carrying of the Cross, and the Crucifixion.

From this scenario it will be seen that this season's visitors to Oberammergau will witness in the Kreuzschule all the principal and salient features of the Passion Play: the same tableaux, the same actors and chorists, amid the same impressive surroundings of the beautiful Bavarian mountains.

Mr Guernsey, the Boston Herald's special correspondent in Mexico, who has created so much confusion in the ranks of the maligners of Mexico by writing truthfully of that country and its Catholic people paints another charming picture of Mexican life in a recent letter. He is describing the town of Morelia in the State of Michoacan, and instead of bewailing the benighted condition of the place and its people, as some narrow-minded non-Catholic would do, he says:

"The people are primitive, good-humored, and all unconscious of the crazy ways of our civilization, so-called. There is no fashionable society, no signs of an addition to culture, no clubs and no bores. Life merely flows along; and to the people of this place the City of Mexico seems as remote as Paris or London."

"Morelia is the capital of Michoacan and the grand metropolis of all this region. There appears always to be trade here, and the little shops or tiendas are busy. People ride into town, if they are plain Indians. All business is carried on in leisurely fashion, and the shopkeepers are most obliging."

"One finds the people devout Catholics, and on Sunday the congregation overflows into the churchyard, the people kneeling under the trees their earnest eyes fixed on priest and altar within the sacred edifice. It is the faith of the Middle Ages still burning bright and the faces of the women reveal their inner quietude. Nor are men lacking in these crowded congregations."

"As in all strongly Catholic towns in Mexico, there is general courtesy. One notices this fact also in Morelia, a considerable city, where much deference is paid the clergy. A very 'archaic' of courtesy is Morelia."

"Politeness, consideration for one's fellows, results, one must think, from leisure, from a habit of reverence, and in so-called clerical towns how well bred are the people, and how kindly their ways with the stranger within their gates. We may bring here new creeds, new formulas, but we shall never be able to improve on the fine old manners inherited from generations of devout people trained to obedience and reverence."

"In all this State of Michoacan the Catholic Church is very powerful; the rich hacendados are strong churchmen, and the churches are often noble and stately edifices. The great and potent figure in these parts is the Archbishop of Michoacan, Dr. Silva, who resides in Morelia, a great-hearted prelate, with a truly apostolic love of the poor and humble. Of this good man many pleasant stories are told. He is learned, charitable and practical. His life is a shining example to all his clergy."

"The people here are given to an outdoor life. They lounge about under the arcades, they sit under the shade trees in the plazas, and stand in shop doors to take the air. The poorer people breakfast and take supper in the open. Children flourish greatly, and families are of the Roosevelt size, for race suicide is a thing unknown. One sees among the poor some pallid, anemic people; but they are from the unhealthy rice fields down in the hotter country. Coming up here they gain strength.—Sacred Heart Review."

Under the high-sounding cognomen of Prince Khilkoff, which is his title by right of heritage, and "Imperial Minister of Railways and Transportation," one would hardly recognize the whilom "John Mikale" who many years ago under this assumed name emigrated from Russia to the United States without a penny in the world and started earning his living in Philadelphia as attendant of a belt-making machine at a dollar a day. After a few years in the machine shop, where his remarkable talents soon

attracted attention, and learning much of the practical side of engineering, a knowledge which was to stand him in such good stead later on, he worked his way up by dint of indomitable energy successively from brakeman on a freight train to the position of locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania railway. Shortly afterwards a breakdown on the line gave him the opportunity of his life. His remarkable skill in averting what might have been a very serious accident attracted the attention of one of the passengers who happened to be no less a personage than the Minister of Railways of one of the South American Republics, the result being that the young engineer went off to South America as superintendent of a new railway in Venezuela, and ended eventually by becoming the manager of the line. This almost continuous run of luck would have probably turned the brain of many men, but John Mikale was not one of that sort. To return to his native land and make a position for himself amongst his own countrymen had always been his ambition, so he decided at last to throw up his position in South America and returned to Russia still under his assumed name—though by this time he was probably more American than Russian. By good fortune, as it again turned out, he managed to get an insignificant berth in a small country station, and here he might have vegetated indefinitely had not his wonderful luck again helped him. This unimportant little place on the line had always been the centre of a serious dislocation of the traffic—no one could exactly explain the cause or how it could be remedied. John Mikale, with his American experience and training, grasped the situation at once, asked for and obtained permission to try and remedy it, succeeded instantly, and from that moment became not only a marked but also a made man in Russia, where such initiative genius is rare. From this moment there was no looking back for John Mikale. Having once attracted the attention of his superiors, that of the Emperor followed as a matter of course; he was promoted to the headquarters at St. Petersburg, from thence to the staff. The general management of the line followed and was succeeded by honours and appointments sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious of men, not the least being the restoration to him by the Emperor of the title and estates which he had voluntarily renounced when as a mere youth he had emigrated to America. Julius M. Price, in Fortnightly Review.

Good Manners and Good Morals in Catholic Mexico.

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Very Rev. David Fleming, who was one of the assistants to the Father General of the Franciscans at Rome, has been elected provincial of the English province.

Ex-Bailie Keillor, who resigned his position as a councillor and magistrate of Perth, Scotland, some time ago, has been formally received into the Catholic Church by Very Rev. Dan Lavelle.

The Church in Mexico produces heroes also. The other day "El Pais," Mexico's Catholic daily chronicled the death of Right Rev. Eilemon Fierro, Bishop of Tamaulipas. His charity caused his sudden death. There have been for weeks many persons sick in his city, and he went among them as might a simple parish priest. He contracted sporadic cholera, and soon an end came to his earthly labors.

At a meeting of Catholic citizens of Hobart, Australia, it was decided to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Most Rev. Archbishop Murphy next October by clearing off the debt of £1,200 on the college he is completing in Hobart and in commemoration of Dr. Murphy having attained his ninetieth birthday. This event was celebrated on Sunday, June 18, by special services at St. Mary's. Congratulations are flowing in to Dr. Murphy from all parts of the world.

It is stated that during his recent visit to Bordeaux M. Loubet visited the establishment for deaf mute girls, which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Nereve, and gave the cross of the Legion of Honor to the superior, Sister Angeline Camaux, directress of the schools for forty-six years. "He knew," the President said, "all the good they were doing. His visit to that house, in which they devoted themselves to the disinherited of nature, would be one of the most precious memories of his trip to Bordeaux." A singular incident, if true.

It was the wedding day, and the unfortunate bridegroom was making his exit with the usual accompaniments of rich and old boots. He snatched his hat from a peg seized an umbrella from the hall stand, and was going out of the door, when the bride, father called after him:—"You've taken my umbrella, Henry. Bring it back at once. I've six daughters, but only one good umbrella."

British Tourist.—I say, what makes you Americans talk with your nose?

American.—I say, what makes you Brits talk with your don't-you-knows?

Headache Vanished.

Mrs. E. W. Le Gallais, St. Godroy, P. Q., says: I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders for Sick Headache. After taking two powders I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work.

Bald-headed Uncle.—Your hair is much too long, Tommy. You should go to the barber's.

Tommy.—Yes, uncle. I suppose you've just been!

Cough of Grippe.

In the spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, Isaac's Harbor N. S.

Small shoes will hurt her feet, but still a girl will wear them. She cares more for her beau than for her feet.

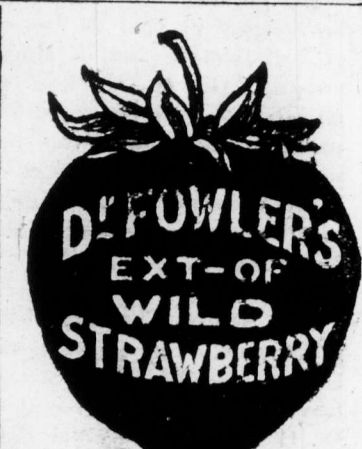
Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

The stranger who gives you his confidence unasked is either a fool or he takes you for one.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



CURES
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.
Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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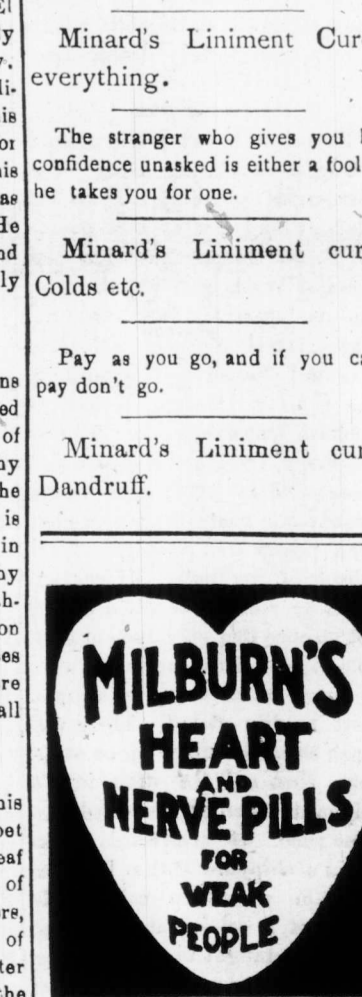
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These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Ship Sickness, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Painful Spills, Anæmia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Spasms, Pains, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood purifier, building up and restoring all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for \$1.25, at all druggists.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY 23rd. AUG., 1905.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

LORD CURZON, of Kedleston, has resigned his office as Viceroy of India, and the Earl of Minto, recently Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed his successor.

The Acadian Convention held at Caraquet, N. B., last week, was largely attended. Rev. Stanislaus Boudreau, Egmont Bay, Rev. Dr. Chaisson, Rustico, and Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Palmer Road, were among the priests in attendance from this Province, who took an active part in the proceedings.

Much uncertainty exists at the present writing as to the final outcome of the peace conference at Portsmouth between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan. The Commissioners were to have met yesterday, as agreed upon at their adjournment last week.

It was thought by those who were present to know that this meeting would be the last. Yesterday the news came that the meeting was postponed till today.

In connection with this adjournment rumor was rife that pressure was brought to bear on the respective plenipotentiaries by President Roosevelt and the representatives of King Edward with a view to compromising the matters in dispute, or arriving at some conclusion that would prevent the conference breaking up without accomplishing the business for which it was called.

In line with this view came the news last night that President Roosevelt's proposals are as follows: Russia to purchase possession of all or part of Sakhalin Island for a sum to be settled by arbitration, provided the two countries cannot themselves agree upon it.

This amount in conjunction with what Japan would obtain from the cession of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the maintenance of Russian prisoners in Japan would probably equal the sum demanded by Japan as a war indemnity.

This would afford an opportunity to Japan to recede from the Sakhalin clause of the peace terms, and to Russia to recede from her non payment of indemnity. This seems a most ingenious manner of breaking the deadlock between the plenipotentiaries of the respective belligerents, while offering to either party almost all they contended for.

til 1851 when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. Here he remained till Confederation when he was appointed to the Senate in 1867. He entered public life two years before Sir John McDonald, and twelve or thirteen years before Sir Charles Tupper, and for many years had been the last survivor of any of those who were his colleagues on entering politics.

The Peace Conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 15.—The crisis in the peace negotiations upon which the eyes of the world are fastened is approaching rapidly, and the end of this week, or the first of next at the latest, should witness the deadlock and the end of the conference is to go to pieces.

Two more of the twelve articles, numbers 4 and 6, were disposed of to-day. Article four consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and article 6 covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liao Tung peninsula, Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands.

To article four both parties gave ready assent, and the official statement of the adoption of that article took care to state that it was agreed to "unanimously." Article 5, the consideration of which was postponed until later, provides for the cession of the island of Sakhalin. Discussion appearing useless at this stage on account of the firm negative given in the Russian reply, it was decided upon the motion of the Japanese to defer its discussion, thus revealing the Japanese intention of postponing to the end the life and death struggle.

This is the usual procedure followed in diplomatic negotiations, enabling the negotiators to come to an accord upon all possible points before tackling the crucial issues, and the fact that the Russians acquiesced in the proposition shows that they too are as careful and anxious as are the Japanese that the world should not accuse them of being responsible for precipitating the break, if break there is to be and wrecking the conference.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

This in itself is a hopeful sign. Besides postponing the burning questions to the end, the psychological moment for bargain and compromise arrives. Then hurriedly the last trump plays and the game is done. And there is growing hope of compromise. To the closest observers the final solution begins to crystallize quite naturally—the Russians yielding the cession of Sakhalin; Japan foregoing "the cost of the war," but taking compensation in the money to be refunded to Japan by China on account of the transfer to her of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which Russia contends belongs to a private corporation, therefore unconfiscable by Japan.

The Russian government property in Port Arthur and Dalny and remuneration for the maintenance of the 100,000 Russian prisoners in Japan. According to the Russian view, Japan has already secured all and more than she dreamed of claiming before the war. To insist upon a foe who has still half a million men confronting her in the field footing the bill for the cost of the war as the price of peace would, the Russians say, change any character of the military struggle henceforth from one for certain principles to one for the exaction of "blood money." All questions relating to Korea and Manchuria except the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad and the main Siberian line running through Northern Manchuria from the station "Manchuria," on the Amur via Harbin to Vladivostok, are settled in the five articles already adopted. Some confusion has arisen about these articles and the following resume can be accepted as absolutely accurate: One—Recognition of Japan's

"preponderating influence" in Korea, etc.

Two—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, Russia to retrocede to China all special privileges, etc.

Three—Japanese obligation to restore the sovereignty and administration of China in Manchuria.

Four—Mutual obligations to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China and the principle of the "open door."

Six—The surrender of the Russian lease to the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands.

THE OTHER ARTICLES.

The remaining several articles are: (They are not in numerical order.) The cession of Sakhalin; reimbursement of the cost of the war, restoration to China of the Chinese Eastern R. R.; the article relating to that portion of the main line of the Siberian R. R., running through Northern Manchuria which includes provisions for policing the road by China and not by Russia, fishing rights on the Siberian coast north of Vladivostok to the Behring Sea; the article affecting Russia's naval power in the Far East and that providing for the surrender of the Russian warships interned in Far Eastern waters.

To all of these Russia has more or less objections. Besides indemnity and Sakhalin, M. Witte will strenuously oppose the surrender of the interned warships, the limitation upon Russia's naval power and the cession of the Chinese Eastern R. R. to China. The article relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway in No. 7 and comes up at the session to-morrow morning. The Russians are prepared with documentary evidence, if the article is not passed over, to show that the railway is a private corporation owned by the Russo-Chinese bank. Mr. Pokotiloff, one of the Russian delegates, was manager of the bank in St. Petersburg until a few months ago, when he was sent to Peking as minister upon the death of Mr. Lessar. Mr. Berg, the attorney of the bank, is also here, and the fight upon this article is sure to prove extremely interesting and possibly prolonged, as Russia will contest Japan's contention that the Russian government is the real owner of the railway and that it was built for purely strategic purposes.

The only jar in the sessions of the conference to-day occurred at the morning session, when a rather spirited controversy occurred over the question of the publicity of the proceedings. Each side manifested a disposition to charge the other with being responsible for the "leaks," and it was settled by renewed pledges to observe the strictest secrecy henceforth regarding the proceedings. As a result the correspondents to-night experienced additional difficulty in securing information.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 16.—

The prospects of peace are distinctly brighter to-night. The plenipotentiaries are now laboring with a seriousness and earnestness which leave not the slightest doubt that both are anxious to conclude a treaty. Though the main points remain to be tackled and the plenipotentiaries of each side outwardly speak as if unless the other gives way the conference will go to pieces, the spirit of compromise is in the air. When he returned to the hotel to-night, M. Witte, who was tired out with his hard day's work, said: "I am doing all I can for peace. Of the eight articles we have already considered I have yielded seven. No other statesman in Russia would have dared to do so much, and I have done it upon my own responsibility."

Articles 7 and 8 were disposed of to-day, the former "in principle," the latter "unanimously," according to the official bulletins. Article 7 provides for the cession to China of the branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny, and with a branch line connecting at Newchwang with the Shan Hai-Kwan-Tientsin road. Article 8 provides for the retention by Russia of the line through Northern Manchuria which forms the connecting link of the main line of the trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railway, with its terminal at Vladivostok and Harbinovik. From both sides the Associated Press is informed that the acceptance "in principle" of article 7 only means that certain points remain to be elaborated, not that a dispute still exists. But this may possibly be only a convenient method of postponing until the final struggle the acceptance of an article which could be used in the ultimate compromise.

Russia by the acceptance of these two articles in connection with articles 2, 3, 4 and 6, surrenders every vestige of her ambition in Manchuria. She closes the door to the warm water ice-free port of Dalny, upon which she lavished her millions, and retains only

as a commercial, not as a military road the link of the railroad connecting her European possessions with the maritime provinces upon the Pacific, as the right to police it with Russian troops or railroad guards is given up, and its protection will become the duty of China.

IS T SHAPED.

The stem runs from Harbin south. The top runs from the station to Manchuria on the Amur to Pegranchinsk, where it connects with the government Ussuri road to the coast. It was "cut off" which more than anything else paved the way for what is known as the "Manchurian adventure," changing the whole plan of M. Witte while minister of finance. His object had been only to make of Talien Wan or "Dalny" a commercial entrepot for foreign trade, but with the strategic railroad behind them the "war party" progressive policy began. The original intention had been to build the trans-Siberian entirely in Russian territory of the Amur River, which makes a great loop northward, forming the Manchurian boundary. When the concession for the "cut off" was obtained from China through Li Hung Chang the Chinese Eastern Railroad Company was formed by M. Witte, then minister of finance, to build it, and later another concession was obtained to connect it with Port Arthur and Dalny. The shares of the Chinese Eastern Company consist of \$5,000,000 roubles, which, in the form of a single certificate, are held in the coffers of the Russo-Chinese bank as trustee. The four per cent bonds issued from time to time for its construction were guaranteed by the Russian government, and amount to over \$400,000,000 roubles. The bonds, as far as possible, were sold to bankers and the public. They were listed on the stock exchanges in Russia, Berlin and Paris, and are now selling at between 82 and 83. The Russian minister of finance has annually paid not only the interest on the bonds but the deficits in the operating expenses of the road, which have been heavy. As about half this money went into the Port Arthur branch the Russian treasury is out of pocket about half the total outlay.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17.—

The crisis in the peace conference has been reached, and pessimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the day, and there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture to-morrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announces that it is useless to proceed further. M. Witte, at least, will not be precipitate. At to-morrow's session, after article 11 (the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east) and article 12 (fishing rights on the Russian littoral) are disposed of he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg. The pessimism to-night is based upon the fact that no progress was made to-day. The exchange of views at the morning session upon article 9 (remuneration for the "cost of the war") showed at once the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles, and it was passed over. Article 10 (the surrender of the interned Russian warships) was also passed, not in the opinion of one of the plenipotentiaries when the Associated Press correspondent saw him to-night, because it could not have been arranged, but because, with the shadow of the two main points in dispute hanging over the conference, both sides were cautious and preferred to postpone it to the end. Article 11 (limitation of sea power) is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties. So that to-night the situation is practically what it was when M. Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply with its non possumus to article 5 and 9 (indemnity and Sakhalin). The only chance now is compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin and Japan indemnity. Neither will yield both, and perhaps Japan, at the final show of hands, will yield neither. M. Witte under the imperial indications contained in the instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil. St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort, remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason he favors a postponement to-morrow over Sunday. Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before the government for its final decision.

REVIVAL OF PESSIMISM.

The sudden revival of deep pessimism to-night was induced by the report given out when the plenipotentiaries returned to the hotel that no progress had been made to-day. But to those on the inside that was not surprising. Things had gone smoothly enough, only the impasse had been reached—there had been the glint of cold steel in the conference chamber. And the few words M. Witte said to the news paper correspondents, was, as usual, not encouraging. He looked tired and said nothing had been accomplished.

"To-morrow," he said, "we will finish articles 11 and 12." "What then?" he was asked. "Then we will go to dinner," he replied, as he excused himself to go to dine at Assistant Secretary Peices'. No great hope was vouchsafed in the Japanese camp. "We are not bluffers," said Mr. Sato, and from an authoritative source the Associated

Press correspondent received a distinctly bad impression regarding the outlook. It was coupled, however, with an expression of the hope that if it developed that the conference was going to pieces President Roosevelt might again step in.

"We have heard that the president, having brought us together, has washed his hands of further responsibility. But he is resourceful. He might do something?" "What?" "That I cannot say."

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth to-night. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed, that it has ended in failure, and that all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet on Tuesday, to which they adjourned this afternoon upon completing the seriatim consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, go through the conventions and bid each other farewell. In other words, that the meeting Tuesday will be what Diplomacy calls the "Seance d'Adieu."

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—The chance of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their "irreconcilable" difference, but the result is still in suspense. The ultimate decision of the issue has defied it not to be passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals from Portsmouth to St. Petersburg, and perhaps in a lesser extent to Tokio. Although there are collateral evidences that pressure both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers, including Japan's ally, Great Britain, whose minister, Sir Claude McDonald, according to advices received here, had a long conference this afternoon with Mr. Katsura, the Japanese premier, is still being exerted at Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her terms, there is also reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interview with Baron Rosen to practically communicate to the latter's senior, M. Witte, Japan's irreducible minimum—what she would still yield, but the point beyond which she would not go. Whether an actual basis of compromise was proposed by the president cannot be stated definitely. The only thing that can be affirmed positively is that if Russia refuses to act upon the suggestion or proposition of President Roosevelt, the peace conference will end in failure. And in the Russian camp little encouragement is given. Baron De Rosen reached here after an all night ride from Oyama Bay, shortly before noon and immediately went into conference with M. Witte. They remained closeted together for almost three hours, during which the whole situation was reviewed. Baron Rosen communicated to his chief the president's message and it was transmitted to the emperor, together with M. Witte's recommendation. No clue to the nature of this recommendation has transpired. But it can be stated that M. Witte, no matter how he may personally view the proposition, is distinctly pessimistic as to the character of the response which will come from St. Petersburg.

To a confidential friend this afternoon offered little hope of a change in the situation. The Japanese, it is firmly believed, cling to the substance if not the form of this demand for remuneration for "the cost of the war."

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the "Monarch Mines," in "Goldfield." Rare opportunities are here offered for investing in mining stock. Investors may buy any number of shares, great or small, that they may desire. You can buy any number of shares you may desire at 10 cents a share. Read the advertisement.

The Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices: Butter (fresh) 0.20 to 0.22, Butter (tub) 0.00 to 0.20, Cabbage 0.02 to 0.03, Calf skins 0.08 to 0.07, Carrots (per bun.) 0.02 to 0.03, Ducks per doz. 0.09 to 0.10, Eggs 0.00 to 0.16, Fowls 0.30 to 0.35, Flour (per cwt.) 2.40 to 2.50, Hides 0. to 0.06, Hay, per 100 lbs. .70 to 0.80, Mutton, per lb. .08 to 0.08, Oatmeal (per cwt.) 25.0 to 0.00, Potatoes (buyers price) 0.00 to 0.25, Pork .50 to .50, Raddish (per bunch) .02 to 0.03, Sheep pelts .40 to 0.50, Turnips .09 to 0.12, Turkeys (per lb.) 0.14 to 0.14, Geese per lb. 0.10 to 0.10, Blk. oats, .00 to 0.50, White oats, .09 to 0.40, Pressed hay, 14.00 to 0.00, Straw, 0.00 to 10.00

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days; has yet to buy right, but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for samples.—Stanley Bros.

In Stock All Sizes Boys' Chocolate Kid Laced Boots

A boot with style and character in it, the leather is soft and beautifully coloured. The shape and quality are good. Small boys' sizes 8 to 10, \$1.50. Boys' sizes 11 to 13, \$1.85. Boys' sizes 1 to 5, \$2.10.

Alley & Co. (Agents for "Queen Quality" and "Invictus")

SMALL INVESTMENTS. LARGE RETURNS.

Do you want a Safe and Profitable Investment? MINING STOCK

Of a reliable Company, owning and working their own mines, is

Safe, Profitable and Permanent.

The Monarch Mines are in one of the best gold producing districts

IN GOLDFIELD

Our engineer on the ground reports that the high grade, gold bearing veins running through some of the

Richest Mines Ever Discovered in Goldfield.

Are bound to pass through our properties!

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

We are offering our fully paid and non-assessable

Stock, Per Value, \$1.00 Per Share for Only 10 Cents a Share,

And you can pay for it all at once when you send your order, or you can pay for it in ten equal monthly instalments. For example, 1000 shares at 10 cents a share is \$100; send \$10 with your order, and then send us \$10 each month for 9 months. 500 shares costs \$50; send us \$5 with your order, and then send us \$5 each month for 9 months. 100 shares costs \$10; send us \$1.00 with your order, and then send us \$1.00 each month for 9 months.

DO NOT DELAY. SEND YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

Remember you can buy any number of shares you want at 10 cents a share, and on easy monthly payments if you wish.

Send for prospectus, mention this paper, and a booklet of facts about Goldfield will be sent you free.

THE MONARCH MINING AND MILLING CO.

262 Washington St. - Boston, Mass.

Aug. 9, 1905-41

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE



Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, TELESCOPE VALISES, Trunk Straps -AND- Rug Straps -AT- Stanley Bros.



Here is a complete stock for you; all sizes, all grades, direct from the manufacturers, perfect in finish and workmanship, at prices that appeal to all judges of good value.

Trunks from \$2.15 to \$15.00, and every price between. Suit Cases \$1.95 to \$12.50; Club Bags, \$2.00 to \$6.50; Telescopes all prices.

STANLEY BROS

LADIES' Genuine German Jackets.

The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it.

We Bought 1,000.

We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing.

Table listing various jacket styles and prices: Black German Beaver, \$5.00 up to \$24.00; Blue German Beaver, 5.50 up to 13.50; Fawn German Beaver, 6.50 up to 16.50; Black German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00; Blue German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00; Black German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50; Blue German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50; Fancy German Mixture, 5.50 up to 8.50

CHILDREN'S

All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size.

Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25.

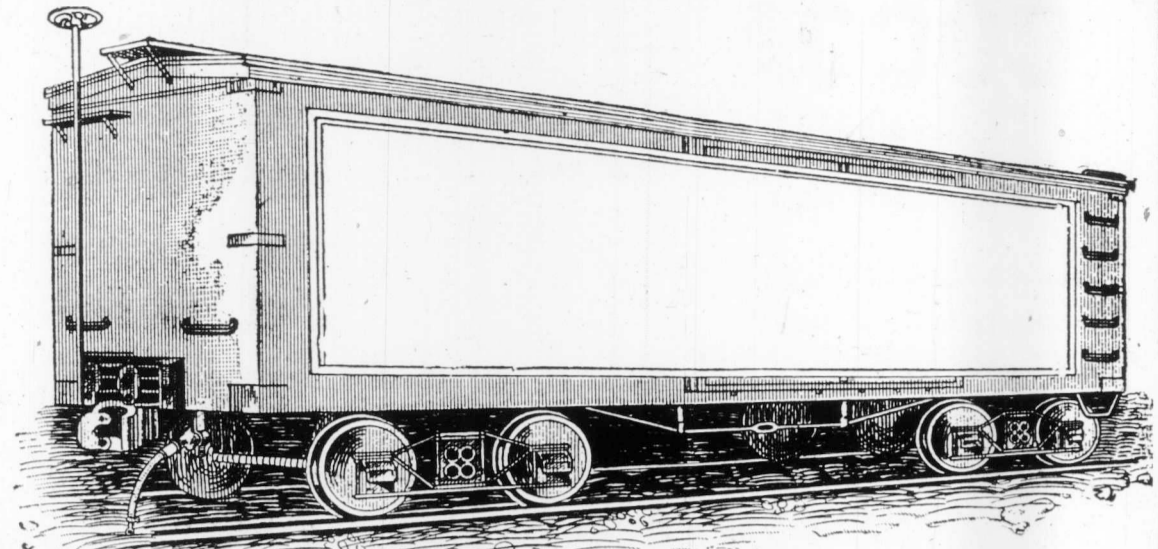
A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75.

Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money.

PROWSE BROS.

The Ladies' Outfitters.

Cut this Car Out



It is worth \$1.00 to you

On any FURNITURE purchase over \$10.00 at the Biggest Dry Goods and Furnishing Store in Charlottetown.

Jas. Paton & Co.

No. 33.

When in Need of

Suits, Pants, Coats, Vests, Overcoats, for yourself or your son, in made-to-order or ready-to-wear,

OR

If you need Tweeds, Homespun, Flannels, Blanketing, Yarns, Stockinette, Raincoats, Showerproof Coats, Horse Blanketing and Carriage Wraps

TRY

The Humphrey Clothing Store,

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

Phone 63.

P. O. Box 417.

New Shoes!

We have received a very advantageous purchase from a manufacturer of some special lines of Men's, Women's and Children's

Boots and Shoes.

This purchase was for spot cash at

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

We will sell them for cash at a small advance. It will be money in your pocket to buy your shoe wants from us.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

May 17, 1905.



Intercolonial Railway!

Commencing June 6th.
Ocean Limited

—VIA—
Intercolonial Railway,

—WILL—

Leave Halifax 8:00 a. m.

(daily except Sunday)

Arrive Montreal 7:00 a. m.

(daily except Monday)

Connecting with Grand Trunk International Limited.

Arrive Toronto 4:30 p. m.

Through Sleeping Cars Halifax, St. John and Montreal.

DINING CAR SERVICE UNEQUALLED.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD

Saving Hours in Time for OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMPTON, LONDON.

Through the Famed MATAPEDIA VALLEY In Daylight.

Passengers by S. S. Northumberland leaving Summerside after arrival of morning train from Tignish, Souris Georgetown and Charlottetown, make connection with "Ocean Limited" at Moncton, N. B.

The Prince Edward Island

Agricultural & Industrial

EXHIBITION!

AT CHARLOTTETOWN,

Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1905

Open to the Maritime Provinces.

This will be the Greatest Fair ever held on P. E. Island.

Over \$6,000 in Premiums.

Grand Display of Exhibits

Entries in Live Stock close 15th September. Entries in all other classes close 22nd September.

Illustrated lectures by experts under auspices of F. W. Hodgson, Esq., Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and the Exhibition Association, will be held at the close of the judging of each class, and also each evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Farmer's Pavilion.

Two days' Horse Racing, liberal purses.

Magnificent attractions in front of the Grand Stand on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th September.

For entry forms, prize lists, race programmes and all information write

F. L. HASZARD, President.

C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec.-Treas.

Aug. 9th, 1905-71

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

A barn belonging to Mr. Prosper Gaudet, near Tignish, containing about five tons of hay was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last.

On Monday five yachts started from Marlbhead Mass, in a race to Halifax N. S. They are the Corona, Emina, 2nd, Hope Leslie, Agatha and Black Hawk. The distance is 357 miles.

Bahama has a population of 7,074,914, being an average of more than 600 inhabitants to the square mile. It is about five times as large as P. E. Island.

Professor James W. Robertson has notified the Local Government that Sir William McDonald has donated \$20,000 for the enlargement and improvement of Prince of Wales College.

Reports from Ontario say that the peach crop in the Niagara Peninsula this year will be a more or less. Dealers say peaches will be cheaper than apples, as there are a great many more of them.

Five were killed and fourteen injured at Butte Montana in a collision between a street car filled with merry makers returning from Columbia Gardens and a train of the Butte Anaconda and Pacific railway last Sunday night.

The fishing schooner Reine De Sangle sprang a leak and foundered on the banks of Newfoundland on the 11th inst. The captain and crew of sixteen being rescued by the Norwegian brig Speed and landed at North Sydney Monday Morning.

While Mrs. Davidson and her child from Springfield, N. S. were nearing Quebec on a train for Montreal, on Monday the child died apparently from an unknown cause. The woman appeared to be in poor circumstances and the passengers made up a purse and presented it to her.

The Canadian Medical association convention opened at Halifax yesterday and will continue till the last of the week. Drs. Jenkins and Johnson of Charlottetown are in attendance. Dr. Conroy another of the Island delegates was prevented from going by important professional engagements.

A general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland as a protest against disregard of the rights of the Poles in their appeal for representation in the national assembly. The strike began at Warsaw, and the employees at the Vistula railroad, quit work and many trains were left standing at intermediate stations.

Charles Theban, of River Bourgeois C. B. fell overboard from the cable steamer Minia when off the Lizard on the 22d inst., on her way from England to Halifax, and was drowned. Boats were lowered but all search was unavailing. A lifebuoy was running at the time Theban was about thirty years of age and was to have been married on his return.

The first shipment of Canada Cattle ever made to Japan will sail from Vancouver for Tokyo via the steamer Athenian on September 18th next. They will be used for improving the cattle breeds of Japan. Messrs J. Nishimura, representing the Japanese Imperial Government, and Dr. G. Ishizaki, an expert from the Japanese Department of Commerce and Agriculture, reached Montreal lately to make arrangements for the shipment of Canada cattle. The animals many of which are bulls, are all pedigreed and consist of Short horns, Holstein, Ayrshire and Devons. They were mostly purchased from the Ness Farm, at Howick, although a number were bought at Steaford and other Ontario points. Mr. Ishizaki expressed himself as particularly pleased with the quality of the stock, both of the beef and dairy breeds. He was able to secure, and purchase, that by the practical method, the Japanese Government expected to greatly improve the growing cattle breeding industry of the Sining San.

A fatal accident happened on board the steamer Halifax as she was about leaving here on Friday last. The victim was Joseph Monteth a coal trimmer on the steamer and a native of Halifax. He was found floating in the water at 1 o'clock on Friday to start for Boston, she all at once listed to the port side. She immediately returned to her dock and it was found that one of the straps of the boiler had given way, leaving a hole in the boiler from which steam and hot water escaped at terrific rate. The emptying of the water and steam lightened the boiler and caused the ship to list. The accident was considered bad enough; but some time afterwards, it was found that poor Monteth had lost his life. He was near the boiler when the accident occurred and was unable to make his escape. He went into the coal bunker and buried his face in the coal, in the hope of saving his life; but this was impossible. He was found in this position scalded to death. The flesh was completely burned from his arms and other parts of his body. The unfortunate man was about 40 years of age and his mother was here at the time on a visit. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The repairs to the boiler took considerable time and she did not get away till near 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

Six hundred and eighty-five people left the Island on Saturday afternoon on the Harvest Excursion to the North West Special trains were run all along the P. E. Island Railway, all converging at Summerside. From that point the steamer Northumberland made a special trip to Point du Chene leaving about 9 o'clock p. m. From Point du Chene the contingent was taken to St. John by special train. They left Point du Chene at midnight and arrived at St. John at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. After one hour's delay they left St. John at 8 o'clock for the West. This was the fifth and last special train to leave St. John carrying harvesters from the Maritime Provinces. The first left early Saturday morning, and the other three left at intervals up to midnight and the Island contingent Sunday morning. All the trains left on time and everything in connection with the affair was conducted with out a hitch. The total number leaving the Maritime Provinces is three thousand two hundred, about the same number as last year. These are the first harvesters from the west from the older Provinces this year. They are earlier than last year; but are now in demand as the harvest in the West is earlier. The maritim contingent will have the choicest jobs in the great harvest fields of the west.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Berlin advises say the Japanese Government are negotiating with the Krupp for fresh orders of armor plate guns.

Washington advises say that one hundred and eleven deaths from yellow fever occurred in Honduras in forty days.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis and the southern part of the State of Illinois last Monday night.

A man named Robert Clarke, aged 40, was killed by a train near Macoon, N. S., yesterday morning. He belonged to Springfield.

At a largely attended meeting of the people of Vernon River Bridge, held on Friday evening, the 18th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed changing the name of the place, embracing the Post Office and School district, to "Port Vernon."

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has just completed its new plant at Wabana, Newfoundland. The plant provides increased haulage and shipping facilities. Large sections of so far untouched ore areas of the company will now be opened up. In anticipation of a big rush of work which the new order of things will naturally bring about, all available men to be had are being employed by the company. The number now employed in and about the mines and shipping exceeds 600. The output at Wabana for the month of July was the largest in the history of those mines, 75,000 tons of ore being mined and shipped for the month. This amount can be doubled.

DIED

In this city on the 15th inst., Annie beloved wife of James Sherry in the 56th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

Suddenly of heart failure in this city on the 17th inst., George Herbert Hazard in the 55th year of his age. Deceased was the senior member of the firm of Hazard and Moore, Book Binders and Printers and has been in business since 1872. He leaves to mourn a widow, one son and two daughters.

At Mill River Lot 5, on the 18th inst., Michael McEllan aged 73 years. Deceased was a son of the late Angus McEllan of Cable Head, King's County who settled at Mill River a great many years ago. Deceased through life was an honest sober and industrious man, charitable to the poor and unbounded in his hospitality; truthful in all his dealings, a kind husband and a fond and indulgent parent. He died strength surrounded by members of his family. His funeral to St. Anthony's, Bloomfield was largely attended. The funeral obsequies were performed by Rev. E. X. Gallant, P. P. He leaves to mourn a sorrowing widow two sons and four daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

Of brain fever at Fort Augustus on the 22nd inst. Anstin Wynne, school teacher, aged 27 years. Deceased was a son of Mr. James Wynne of New Haven May his soul rest in peace.

An Enchanted Lake-land.

The "Highlands of Ontario" considered the most beautiful summer resort district in America is annually attracting more attention as the ideal playground for the tourist and holiday seeker. During the last week in June this season, the members of the Builders Exchange of Cleveland, Ohio, to the number of two hundred, held their annual outing in the Muskoka Lakes district, one of the principal regions of this vast territory, making their headquarters at the "Royal Muskoka" hotel. The Cleveland Plain Dealer of June 30th publishes an article by their special staff correspondent, in which appears the following: "The Royal Muskoka hotel is one of the largest and best equipped summer hotels in Canada, open a week earlier than usual to entertain the builders. The two days here have been most thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the party, and the picturesque and beautiful scenery along the railroad and the lake front, in the centre of the Highlands, amazed and delighted the Clevelanders.

Take a free trip—a mental little journey through Muskoka, by asking for the handsome Muskoka publication issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. It contains a large map, sixteen views and a fund of information. Apply for copy to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

See the splendid lines of men's and women's Boots and Shoes, new stock just opened at money saving prices at J. B. McDonald and Co's.

Cut this car out and mail it to-day, asking us for Special Midsummer Prices on Beds and Bedding.—James Paton & Co.

The Best Furniture made in Canada is sold at the Largest Dry Goods House in Charlottetown. We save you 25 per cent. on every \$.—James Paton & Co.

—CAPS.—The greatest value in Caps. 500 dozens Men's and Boys' Caps detained at Pictou. To ensure quick sale will be cleared at small advance on cost. Get one.—J. B. McDonald and Co.

Cough of Grippe.
In the spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprisingly short time.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, Isaac's Harbor N. S.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. McDonald
Mathieson & MacDonald
Barristers, Solicitors,
Notaries Public, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I.
May 10, 1906—yly.

A. A. McLean, K. C.—Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Brown's Block, Charlottetown

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

E. F. RYAN, B.A.
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
March 29, 1905.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B.
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
OFFICE—London House Building,
Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

SAY!
If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN
QUEEN STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
Sun Fire offices of London.
Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000
Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
AGENT.
Mar. 22nd, 1905.

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

Tickets
Dodgers
Posters
Check Books
Receipt Books
Note Heads
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads

Silk Waists

At Startling Reductions.

We've altogether too many Silk and Lustre Waists. We've determined on a special reduction sale. Nearly all the waists mentioned below have the "full wrist" sleeve—a style which is most, may be easily and quickly remedied. In every other respect the waists are in perfect condition, the product of the best skill, material and workmanship. Waists of finest Silk, attractively made and perfect fitting offered at less than actual cost of making.

Every waist is a bargain, some greater than others. For instance, the lot reduced to \$4.50 contains waists worth from \$8.90 to \$10.50. Shrewd buyers will come quickly—first choosing is best.

Elegant Silk Waists in white, cream, fawn and black of lustrous, delicate and marvelous silk elegantly finished and elaborately trimmed. Sizes 32, 34, 36 only, regular prices \$8.90 to \$10.25, all reduced to the one price.....\$4.50

A line of very pretty Japan taffeta silk waists in black and white, sizes 34, 36 only, prettily tucked and box pleated front and back. Regular selling price \$4.75. Reduced to special price.....\$2.80

Pretty waists of fine quality navy lustre. Front shoulder straps, and cuffs effectively trimmed with silk piping—some green, some green, some red, pretty fancy enamel buttons to match, sizes 34, 36, 38 only, regular prices \$3.25, specially reduced price.....\$2.20

Beautifully embroidered white, 36 cream Japn taffeta silk waists very prettily made, tucked and trimmed with wide silk insertion sizes 34, 36 only, regular prices \$5.30 to \$7.25, all reduced to one price.....\$3.15

This lot consists of waists of luster and Jap taffeta silk, colors and white, cream, pink and brown mostly finished with stipping and tucks, some insertion trimmed sizes 34, 36, 38 only, regular price \$3.90, special reduced price \$2.50

Waists of fair quality lustre in golden brown and black. Plainly but neatly made, box pleats front and back, tucked sleeves, self collar sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42, regular price \$2.50 special reduction price.....\$1.58

WEEKS,

Wholesale and Retail.

CORN MEAL!

AND FLOUR

We have a heavy stock of best imported Cornmeal. Also a few bags of cheap Flour which we are selling low.

Up town store, W. F. Carter's old stand, corner Queen and Kent Sts.
Down town store, corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Flour Flour.

We carry a large stock of Flour, and can suit you in quality and price.

Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

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.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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Calendar for Aug. 1905.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 7d., 4h., 17m. p. m. Full Moon 14d., 9h., 31m. p. m. Last Quarter 23d., 0h., 10m. a. m. New Moon 30d., 7h., 13m. a. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands. to the town, and had not imbibed the traditional respect, which asserted itself above all notions of independence or equality, for the family of the Manor. He did not wonder at all that the young man was in no hurry to reach home; he wondered only why he consented to come there at all.

"Whatever a bright man like the Governor can be thinkin' of, to expect that his son's goin' to settle down here, is beyond me."

"Generations of his family have lived and died here," observed Miss Tabitha, with severe emphasis. "Why, so they have; and it 'pears to me that this young man might feel like goin' somewhere else and strikin' out for himself."

Miss Tabitha did not reply. "Why," continued the unabashed Jesse, "you just look at a pussy-cat—a real, live, frolicsome kitten! See the antics he's up to, while his ma dozes by the fire! Take a puppy-dog; he's off to the muddiest pool he can wallow in, while his mother slinks along the besten path. Just watch the young birds—"

But Miss Tabitha would hear no more. Her eye was very awful. She could not further support this profane discourse. To hear the descendant of the Brethertons compared to feline or canine adventures, and, more awful still, the majestic osm of the lady of the Manor likened to the slumbers of a tabby at the fire, was too much for the spinster's patience. She arose from her chair.

"I do not fancy young Mr. Bretherton will arrive to-night," she said, icily. "I guess he's got among a half dozen or more of young folks, and be ain't in any hurry to get down here to this dead-and-alive hole. If he's the Governor's son, he knows when he's well off. He's got a head on his shoulders."

Miss Tabitha made no comment. From her point of view, it was quite immaterial whether or not that desirable appendage was upon the Bretherton shoulders. It was certainly very impertinent of this officious person to inquire into the matter at all. She began to move her chair resolutely within doors, driven from her favorite post far more by her neighbor's unpalatable discourse than by the rain, which began to drizzle in preparation for that wet night which, though she knew it not, was to bring the long-looked-for arrival. She ceased a fire to be lighted upon the hearth, as well as a lamp upon the cosy table. Then she sat down to consume apricot jam and buttered toast, and to sip a very fragrant cup of tea, while young Mr. Bretherton drove hastily by in the darkness.

As she sat thus alone in that room, wherein the shadows were rather intensified than dispelled by the lighting of the lamps, she had many curious thoughts which none would have suspected; and one in particular, which filled her with a quaking dread, not unconnected in her mind with a night of misty moonlight down by the elder bushes on the brookside. It was this thought which had poisoned the anticipated happiness in the expected arrival.

Next morning she learned that the young man had come home, and she felt very much vexed that she had failed to witness his arrival, as though it had been some sort of royal progress. Nor did she see anything of the future master of the Manor until he had been at home for several days. She had daily looked forward to the moment when she should once more see him—the young idol which she had fashioned for herself when he was merely a boy in pinafores, and in whom were centered all her traditional love and reverence for the race to which he belonged, and all those deeper and more personal associations which had grown up with the passage of years.

She stirred herself each afternoon in her gown of flowered taffeta, adding a dainty and elaborate cap and lace mantilla. And so she was apparelled when one riding afternoon the young man came gliding down the street. It was almost his first appearance in the thoroughfares of Millbrook; but he seemed in no wise discomposured by the peeping faces at windows, the hurried figures scuttling away from front galleries, or the

groups of children, pointing him to one another with eager if furtive finger. Probably he did not notice these things at all, and was absorbed in other thoughts, all unconscious that he was appearing in the role of king come unto his own—the king who had been away over the water. Even the most loyal of monarchists, the most steadfast upholder of royal prerogatives, must have owned that he would have made a very presentable king, this young American—such a one as is not too often seen under the crown and ermine-bordered mantle. He rode remarkably well, with a firm, erect seat in the saddle, his figure lithe and well-knit, his features clearly cut, and his face of that classical contour which is often seen amongst Americans. His hair was of a rich golden fairness, his eyes dark, and his complexion, naturally colorless, now bronzed by the sea-voyage and by his previous devotion to athletics.

Miss Tabitha's heart swelled with an honest pride as she perceived him. It was a great thing, she thought, to be a Bretherton of Bretherton Manor; and a fine thing too, for Millbrook and for the rising generation to have such types amongst them. For, as the old lady reasoned, they were in some need of personages to whom they could look up, and in grievous danger of losing all habit of reverence. She did not realize, poor old soul, that many of her ideas were far more antiquated than her costume, and, unlike them, did not show any prospect of being resurrected.

Young Mr. Bretherton, quite unaware of these thoughts, too deep for words, which his arrival had conjured up, came riding on till he was just opposite Miss Tabitha's dwelling. The old lady had arisen, trembling and expectant, and advanced down the steps and along the path toward the gate. The horseman chancing to glance in, Miss Tabitha made him a deep curtsy. He at once took off his riding-cap and bowed in a kind of haste and confusion, as though he wondered why so old a woman should make him so deep a reverence. She, on her part, was thinking not only of him whom she had so often dandled on her knee, and for whom she had made omelette, but of that long line of Brethertons whom he represented; of his stately mother and the ex-Governor, and the Governor's mother again, old Madam Bretherton, widow of a general officer in Revolutionary times; her mother had been lady-in-waiting in the British court before she married a Bretherton. Miss Tabitha's own father had been secretary to Judge Bretherton, a brother of the Governor; and she therefore felt that she in some sort belonged to the family and had a right to take pride in their grandeur.

After the young man had returned to Miss Tabitha's salute, he stopped his horse. It was merely to arrange a girthing which had gone loose, but it gave the old lady an opportunity. She stepped, in her light, mincing fashion, to the gate, pausing as she endeavored to gather a tiny nosegay suitable for a buttonhole.

"Mr. James Cortlandt Bretherton," she said, "here is an old acquaintance—an humble one, it is true—who welcomes you to your inheritance."

The personage so addressed stared at her for an instant; then into the brown eyes, almost amber-colored they were in the clear sunlight, came a look of humorous comprehension—the dawning of a kindly smile. That expression was probably the greatest attraction in young Mr. Bretherton's face, and had won him many friendships. It also brought out a marked resemblance to his father. "You are very kind," he answered; "though my inheritance is not such a great thing, after all; only the dear old Manor and a fair-sized bit of ground, which I could wish were just a little Boston or New York."

"I have known three generations of Brethertons," declared Miss Tabitha, "and they never complained—not even Madam Bretherton, whose mother was a court lady to Queen Charlotte."

"So she was!" assented the young man. "But the world is bigger now than it used to be, and things have changed."

"Permit me at least to offer you a nosegay," said Miss Tabitha. "No courtesier of those olden days which she lamented could have more hastily alighted from his horse or more deferentially taken the flower from the withered hand, with a second raising of his cap. He proceeded to fasten the offering very deftly in his coat with a pin which the old lady had considerably furnished.

"Why, so it is; and looking not a day older! You were always like one of your own flowers, if you don't mind by saying so."

Miss Tabitha was immensely flattered. "If there was a bit of paradise on earth," the young man went on, "it was here in your garden. I expect I was an unmannerly cub, and you were far too good to me."

He stood looking about him rather wistfully; for at almost every age men and women turn back to the Elysium of youth and its nectar, despite all other gardens in which they may have roamed or the far different draughts they may have quaffed.

"The rose vines on the gallery," he said to himself, "and the sunflowers in the same stiff rows."

There was a touch of melancholy in the youthful face, as one sees in the luxuriant brightness of summer a hint of autumn. But the young man suddenly remembered.

"There you are standing, Miss Tabitha!" he said. "Won't you take a chair—your own particular chair on the porch, where I remember you always sat?"

"Yes, yes, and you used to climb up on the gallery railing and poke at me with a switch through the vines, just to hear me give a screech. I was so very much afraid of beetles!"

"I wonder you had any patience with me," young Mr. Bretherton protested, lingering at the foot of the steps. "I think there was a little girl about with whom I used to play and—fight!"

He paused, inquiringly; Miss Tabitha, however, giving no information, he resumed: "I have been a great nuisance. But I'm quite reformed now. I'll come over often, if I may, to see you, and you shall judge how completely I am done with tricks."

"Oh, of course you are a young gentleman now," smiled the delighted old lady; and Mr. Bretherton of the Manor with a dignity to maintain, to assure you!

"Well, I'm not at all sure that I shall acquit myself to your satisfaction in that respect," laughed the young man. "You will have to teach me a lot."

He got upon his horse to ride away; and as he did so Miss Tabitha had a glimpse of a face, on the other side of the street, with hollow, cavernous eyes, looking out from under heavy brows. The face was that of a man past the prime of life, with hair turning to gray, a heavy jaw, and a singularly attenuated figure. Miss Tabitha shrank and wilted at the sight, as a flower might droop at the approach of a storm; and she cast a glance of alarm at the gallant young equestrian waving a salute to her as he gathered up the reins and cantered down the street. The man across the road cast upon the horse and its rider a look so malignant, so charged with evil passion, that it is little wonder Miss Tabitha trembled.

A moment before she had been so full of a harmless self complacency in the visit and in the friendliness of young Mr. Bretherton. She had been hoping that as many of the neighbors as possible had chanced to pass while her visitor was there, and had been quite rejoiced that at least Reuben Jackson had gone by. She knew that he had observed, in his quaint fashion, what was going on behind Miss Tabitha's hedge and and trees. Now it seemed to her that all was changed. As upon a flawless day of sunshine one is suddenly conscious of a dark cloud marring the perfect beauty of the firmament, so this man's presence cast a blight upon her enjoyment; the secret knowledge which she possessed made her regard this apparition as an omen of evil.

III.—YOUNG MR. BRETHERTON DOES ESCORT DUTY. It is very true that Reuben Jackson was faithful to his reputation, and scattered far and near, through the medium of Jackson's emporium the news of young Mr. Bretherton's visit to Rose Cottage. On his return to the store, Reuben had posted himself in a position which commanded all approaches to Miss Tabitha's dwelling and was therefore enabled to announce the exact length of time which the hero of the hour had spent upon the cottage steps. He also noted that Eben Knox, the manager of the mills, had several times walked up and down upon the opposite side of the street, seeming to observe with much attention young Mr. Bretherton and his movements.

"Why, even Eben Knox, he come out to see the sight?" Reuben declared to the bystanders. Reuben Jackson was a tall and round-shouldered youth, heavily freckled, and in marked contrast to his portly and rubicund father; and, as he stood making his announcements from the small eminence of the shop window whether he had mounted, he seemed of abnormal stature. In answer to his last item of the morning's gossip, his father unceremoniously exclaimed: "You get out, Reuben! Eben Knox never sees nothin' outside the four walls of the mill. He's got spinnin' on the brain, I reckon."

"If his brain ain't worn out afore this!" observed Reuben. At which there was a laugh. (To be continued.)

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Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that? Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms? Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Nature's specific for Dyspepsia. Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, lost appetite and had blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Ryal Bank of Canada

E. F. RYAN, B.A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND March 29, 1905.

JOHNT. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building, Nov. 17, 1893.

Henry Elliott, Esq., of Sherbrooke, N. S., Inspector and Supt. of Bridge Construction for Nova Scotia says: "A bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured me of a very severe sprain of my leg, caused by a fall while building a bridge at Doherty Creek, Cumberland Co. Nov. 17, 1893.

Death finds many in debt.

Mrs. Hibbert Beck, Newburn, N. S. writes: "I was in bed for weeks with Rheumatism and could not move without help, I began using Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and one box relieved the pain and six boxes completely cured."

Little Ike (who has an inquiring mind)—Papa, ish it true dot der pen ish mightier dan der sword? Old? Un.—Yase, of course. How could a man put his proberly in his wife's name mit a sword?

Hagyard's Yellow Oil takes out pain, reduces Swelling and allays inflammation. Cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Sore Throat, Gout, Quinsy, etc. It does not stain the skin or soil the clothing. Price 25c

"Now, in order to subtract," explained a teacher to the class in mathematics, "things have to be away of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

An old negro of Joplin complaining that he had lost his dog, his employer asked why he didn't advertise for the animal in the newspapers. "Dat wouldn't do no good," returned the old man. "Why not?" asked his employer. "Well, sah, dat dog kain't read," responded the old negro.

JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1905.

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

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

Old English ART WARE, Souvenir China ware etc., at lowest prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. MacDonald Mathieson & MacDonald Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Branch Office, Georgtown, P. E. I. May 10, 1906—yly.

A. A. McLean, K. C.—Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Brown's Block, Charlottetown

MISCELLANEOUS. The Squire.—Pale do I look? Ah! I don't wonder at it. I am thoroughly upset. My rascally son has bolted—yes, bolted, sir! Skipped off to London, and married without my permission.

The Squire.—Alas, my dear sir, alas! The Squire.—(exasperatedly).—A lass? Of course it was a lass. D'ye suppose the lad would run away with his grandmother?

Henry Elliott, Esq., of Sherbrooke, N. S., Inspector and Supt. of Bridge Construction for Nova Scotia says: "A bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured me of a very severe sprain of my leg, caused by a fall while building a bridge at Doherty Creek, Cumberland Co. Nov. 17, 1893.

JOHNT. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building, Nov. 17, 1893.

Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

SAY! If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN QUEEN STREET. FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN, AGENT. Mar. 22nd, 1905.

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CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Prince Edward Island's Greatest Tailoring

AND Furnishing House.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT YOUR Spring and Summer Suit? If so it will pay you to examine our prices before ordering.

We buy the cloth direct from the manufacturer, make it up in our Tailor Shop and sell direct to the consumer, which gives you the full benefit of our Low Prices. Our clothing is cut by artists, tailored by skilled workmen.

Suits \$14.00 and up.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underclothing, Braces, Socks, Belts, Rain Coats, Umbrellas, Caps, etc.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Merit and Low Prices -- ARE OUR -- Bricks & Mortar

The stability of a building depends on the quality of the materials it is made from. The stability of a business depends on the character of its dealings. Merit and fair prices have been the bricks and mortar employed in building up the E. W. Taylor business to its present plane of prestige.

We solicit your custom whenever you seek any Jewelry article. Among our features this season the following are particularly noteworthy. An extensive line of the famous REGINA PRECISION WATCHES—among the best Watches for general service to be found in the market—covered by the broadest guarantee given with any make of Watch. Many styles and sizes at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$51.00 each.

A very choice line of Lockets, Charms and Brooches, of many novel and pleasing styles of design, at a wide range of prices. A magnificent showing of Table Silver, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Fancy Pieces, such as Cake Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Baking Dishes, Card Trays, Candlesticks. A splendid assortment of Clocks, in many very desirable shapes and designs, all of sterling workmanship.

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

CHINAWARE, New and Beautiful, Just opened up in our

China ware Department, An elegant display of fancy

Japanese Goods In Cups and Saucers, Plates, 5 o'clock Sets, Jardiniere, Umbrella Stands, pretty Nic-Nacs, Bracia-Brac, Vases in great variety.

Old English ART WARE, Souvenir China ware etc., at lowest prices.

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Old English ART WARE, Souvenir China ware etc., at lowest prices.

Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS "THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease. 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25 all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

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Support

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont. Sole and Retailers: all druggists.

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