

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 36

Tea Party Supplies.

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

SODA DRINKS.

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

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

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

A READY SELLER.

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

EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street

For New

Buildings

We carry the finest line of

Hardware

to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

For Hay and Harvest Time

A Barometer is a serviceable friend. We have good ones you will find very handy. We sell at from \$3.25 up. Printed instructions go with each instrument. Thermometers, Telescopes, Field Glasses, Eye Protectors. Marine Also in stock.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Far-Sightedness

OR

Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them.

Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight.

Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

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

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

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

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

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

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

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

J. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. P. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building, Georgetown

Concordats.

(America.)

So much is being said on the abrogation of concordats that a word on their nature is reasonable. A concordat evidently means an agreement, and the word is confined now days to agreements between the Holy See and the supreme civil authority concerning ecclesiastical administration. There are three possibilities regarding the relative condition of parties to an agreement. They may be equals and independent, or one may be superior and independent, the other completely inferior and dependent, or one may be superior and independent, the other inferior and dependent in some respects, yet having its supremacy in others. Those who look upon the Church and State as equals and independent, hold a concordat to be a strict contract in which each party acquires rights that cannot be extinguished except under conditions expressed in it or by new agreement. Few hold that idea regarding Church and State; consequently this notion of a concordat is rare.

Some Catholics, it is true, regard it as a contract, but in doing so they add so many qualifications that they eventually do not differ practically from those who hold the more approved doctrine. Such as consider the State as absolutely supreme and the Church as a subordinate society completely dependent upon it within the bounds of its jurisdiction, look upon a concordat as a civil law by which the former controls the latter and which it can add to or change or abrogate at pleasure. This was the view of Napoleon I, who added to the concordat concluded with Pius VII his organic articles and proclaimed them part of that instrument. It is the view of all Liberals to-day. According to them a concordat is negotiated with the Holy See to humor the Catholic conscience: its only validity comes from the law of the State confirming it, which may be amended or repealed as the State thinks fit.

The Catholic doctrine of the relation between Church and State is that each is supreme in its own order, in purely spiritual things the State is inferior to the Church, and in matters in which the spiritual and temporal orders come into conflict, the right of the former prevails in itself over that of the latter since the spiritual is of its nature superior to the temporal. Hence a concordat from the Catholic point of view, is a privilege or concession granted by the Roman Pontiff.

For a clearer idea of its nature and binding force several things must be noted. First, the power of the Roman Pontiff over spiritual things is administrative only. He is controlled in the exercise of his office by the unchangeable constitution which our Lord gave the Church in founding it. Hence he is not free to grant any privilege that may be desired. Secondly, as he only administers an office instituted by Christ he can neither restrict the rights of that office nor the power of its occupant to exercise those rights fully, whether such occupant be himself or a successor. Hence he cannot bind himself or his successors irrevocably; but he and they retain the power of recalling a concordat. Any expressions therefore in a concordat which seem to imply the contrary must be construed as expressing a serious will at the time of making the concession, that it should not be retracted arbitrarily. Such expressions are common in pontifical documents; they are found in international treaties and are always so interpreted. Thirdly, the civil power is bound strictly by the concordat, and cannot free itself from its obligations by rejecting it. Such obligations, ordinarily speaking, are not things indifferent in themselves which the State was free to promise or to refuse, but modifications or more extensive obligations freely granted by the Holy See. The extent of the obligations is diminished; their intensity is not reduced. Moreover, an inferior asking and receiving such a privilege from a superior, cannot reject it contrary to the superior's will. Fourthly, should the civil power lawlessly withdraw from a concordat, it falls back into the condition it occupied before the privilege was granted, namely, general subordination in the matter of the concordat to the spiritual power. To suppose it to acquire an independence to which it never had a right is absurd.

Fifthly, should a modification of a concordat be desired the civil power must ask it, stating sincerely what it wants and why, without concealing anything, and, above all, without any hostile intention of using new concessions to the detriment of religion.

Sixthly, we do not deny that a concordat may include matters purely temporal with regard to which the Roman Pontiff, in dealing with the civil power, has acted as a temporal prince. In such cases it is quite possible to construe the concordat according to the rules of ordinary treaties.

From all this Catholics can see that the question of concordats as it is a living issue to-day, is essentially religious, bound up with the divine constitution of the Church. They are not free to hold what views they please, but are bound to support the Holy Father and maintain with him the cause of Christ against all enemies of our Holy Faith.

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A Splendid National Convention.

The papers of Boston for several days recently were, in great part, given over to reports of the doings of the Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. This national convention, the fifth to be held in Boston, assembled in historic Faneuil Hall, and under inspiring circumstances, was one of the most successful the Union has ever held in any city.

Great credit is due to the officials of the Boston Archdiocesan Union for the manner in which preparatory details were handled, resulting in a smoothness in the work of the convention, which was commented upon quite freely and favorably by the delegates from all parts of the country.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the convention was the presence in the city of the C. T. A. U. regiment—a military body of five hundred stalwart young men, who attracted much attention both at their encampment at Castle Island, and on their marches through the city. This feature alone was a fine advertisement for the temperance cause, a fine exposition of its attractiveness for young, hearty, vigorous lads.

Another spectacular feature of the convention, and one that helped greatly to advertise what the Catholic Church is doing for the young people in the way of temperance, was the parade of children under the auspices of the Holy Family Temperance League, and the great multitude of children that assembled at Franklin Park at the annual Field Day, Aug. 10.

The Most Reverend Archbishop O'Connell, who was deeply and actively interested in making the gathering a success from the beginning, presided the sermon at the solemn high Mass with which the convention was opened. He began his sermon by cordially welcoming the delegates to Boston, dwelling on the evil of drink the Archbishop said it was hard to deal with the question of temperance calmly and dispassionately. But he showed that extremism on the other, he said that neither extreme had ever wrought anything but mischief in the attempt to solve the question of temperance. He continued:—

"The rigorous tenets of a Puritanism, which is impracticable because false, always in the end to a radical lawless which throws off all restraint as an intolerable burden.

"The woman, who, hatches in hand attacks the bar and the buffet, with the unscrupulous harangues of a fury let loose, only succeeds in making herself ridiculous and in bringing the real question into disrepute.

"Two wrongs in the moral order never succeeded in making a right and never will. No crime of intemperance will ever be remedied by a violation of order and justice, and if excess in drink is met only by excess and vituperation, the result is sure to be ill.

"The man who does not realize that the perversity of the human will is the root of evil may wage great battles but will never gain a moral victory. Intemperance is a vice, and there is only one remedy for vice in all the universe, that is the knowledge of God's law and the will to observe it. And when everything else is said and done the only power on earth that can conquer evil habits and transform the drunkard and control the use of liquor is the moral force of Christ's saving grace, enabling the mind to understand the gravity of its sin, and strengthening the will to put aside everything that is a sinful occasion.

"The Church's divine doctrine and the Church's divine sacraments are in this question as in every other one touching human nature, the only permanent key to the cause of the evil and its radical cure."

In the course of his sermon, the Archbishop took occasion to pay a fine tribute to the Holy Family Temperance League. This he did in the following words:—

Show the dangers which undoubtedly lie even in moderate drinking, and enjoin as you must, upon those to whom drink is an occasion of sin, the moral necessity of abstaining altogether from intoxicating drink. Aim at the most you can get, but at the same time be careful not to place as a command and a precept what is only a Christian counsel. Denounce sin where it exists, but do not confound temptation with sin. Work as hard as you can to reclaim the drunkard, but work even harder yet to prevent drunkenness. And in this connection let me offer to your commendation, and your imitation, the work done among the children by one of your own good priests in the organization known as the League of the Holy Family. Of all the methods employed to inculcate the virtue of temperance among our people, none has my heartier approval and blessing than this, for it will raise up a generation of men and women bound by every tie of faith and charity to love and foster in the ever-growing circle of their influence, the virtue of self-denial which is the foundation of all virtue, and the hatred of that vice—intemperance and drunkenness,—which is frequently the cause of nearly every other moral evil."

Characteristics of Cures At Lourdes.

The late King of England when visiting Aroschon, some months before his death, made a short trip to Lourdes which is not far from the famous society resort. He was anxious to know all about the famous cures, as to the nature of which he had no skepticism. One of the priests of the neighborhood was invited to accompany the monarch on his visit to the grotto. The English sovereign requested some details as to the wonderful effects of the miraculous water, the virtues of which (there are not wanting those who say) he may have wished to apply to the malady from which he was himself suffering. The priest who had been selected to accompany him explained that all investigations and experiments made by scientists and skeptics, had resulted in the miraculous virtues of the water being admitted by those who made it their business to enquire. There were thousands of doubting Thomases who subscribed the sensational cures at one time and another to auto-suggestion. Nevertheless thousands of unbelievers who had made the pilgrimage to the grotto supported only by their powers of mental suggestion, came away disappointed. When all possible solutions scientific and conjugal were exhausted, it had to be admitted that the humble and the poor who went to the holy place filled with faith and true devotion were the only persons in whom a cure was performed.

To the late King, the priest explained that there were special characteristics in the waters of Lourdes that having baffled all the most zealous enquirers of the scientific world, could only be ascribed to supernatural power. Neither mystical psychical forces, like auto-suggestion, nor any theory of "an unknown natural energy" had succeeded in explaining how; first, there was a total absence of any curative fluid or agency discoverable by chemical analysis in the water. The water has no apparent properties that are not found in ordinary water. Secondly, the cure in all cases has been instantaneous. Thirdly, there is no convalescing period in any of the cures. Fourthly there is a distinct irregularity in the cures.

Thus, a diseased limb, showing certain symptoms, is cured instantaneously today. Tomorrow another diseased limb evincing the same symptoms fails to obtain either cure or relief. Fifthly, each cure of a diseased organ, or part of the body, is always accompanied by an agonizing sensation (sensation anguissante) to give the priest's words which indicates that an organic transformation of the diseased portion of the body is taking, or has taken place. Sixthly, any cure of diseased parts or lesions takes place leaving behind it a mark or scar of an wholly abnormal kind. Seventhly, a sudden re-establishment of the working of the diseased or inactive organ, even though the wound or imperfection should remain. In the case of a boy who suffered from hip-disease and shortened leg, a cure was effected at once, although the shortening of the leg remained and the hip joints still remained notwithstanding the fact that the boy could use his leg without any inconvenience and without a crutch. Here, then, was a clear case of a function taking place perfectly, without there being less exterior imperfection in the condition of the limb affected.

Was Troubled With His Liver For Four Years.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

CURED HIM

Mr. Harry Graves, Junks, Ala., writes:—"I can not say enough in regard to your wonderful Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. For four years I was troubled with my liver, and at times it would get so bad I could not move around. At last the doctors gave me up saying it was impossible for me to get cured. My father got me four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, but I told him there was no use trying them and that it was only a waste of money, however I took them and to-day, six months later, I am a well man and weigh twenty-four pounds more than I did. I would advise all liver sufferers to use them."

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

Here, then, are seven very specific instances of supernatural cures at Lourdes which cannot be "explained away" on mere scientific hypotheses, nor dismissed with the assertion that the phenomenon is "an as yet unrevealed secret of nature" which we are certain to be made acquainted with in the near future. So accomplished a man of the world as the late King of England showed no skepticism whatever when shown the results of fifty years of pilgrimages to the grotto. Over 750 consumptives have been cured; more than twenty cancer-cases, and 110 cases of malignant tumor. Many of those cured are still alive to attest the miraculous virtues of the water. And these cures continue from day to day. In 1909 alone there were, up to the month of October some 104 cures registered. During the same period, too, some 432 doctors had visited the shrine for the purpose of studying the waters and the nature of the cures effected.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Minard's Lintiment cures Neuralgia.

"Bill's married."
"Is that so?"
"He is."
"Let's see him—a letter of sympathy."

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

"I have quite an important position."
"Have you, indeed?"
"Yes."
"I wonder."
"You wonder what?"
"What you do with it."

Sprained Arm.

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

"Will this horse shy at autos?"
"No."
"He won't do. I wanted him for my mother-in-law."

Minard's Lintiment cures Dandruff.

"He writes for a living."
"He does?"
"Yes."
"To whom?"
"His father."

"What do you think of this?"
"What?"
"Here's an item says a man was soaked in happiness."
"Gee! He must have been carrying an awful load."

Get your printing done at the Herald Office.

Bad Blood Means Bad Health.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Makes Good Blood and Good Blood Means Good Health.

Mrs. Fred Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, and was pale and thin; everyone thought I was going into Consumption. I tried everything, and different doctors, until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful remedy." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their signature appears on every bottle.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910.

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"Hon Wm. Pugsley loaned his name to the directorate of a Cobalt concern," says the Montreal Star, "when the shares were selling around 22 cents." And yet the poet asks "What's in a name?"

The correspondent of the Montreal Herald (Liberal) with Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the people probably came more to see than to hear him. This confirms the circus idea.—London Free Press.

It is said that the most successful joke of Sir Wilfrid's western tour was made by Hon. Frank Oliver at the Calgary meeting, where he said, "Mr Chairman, we do not wish to come here to talk politics." This brought down the house.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The Russian Government has placed an order for almost a million and a half dollars' worth of artillery in France. It is a pity it could not put an order for a million and a half dollars' worth of knowledge in fighting disease. The latter just now, in connection with the cholera outbreak, might save more lives than the artillery will ever take.—Montreal Gazette.

The Globe states that the "Rainbow" has mounted two "very wicked-looking guns." The Peace Society should protest against this early start in a career of crime. And the Globe knows editorially that we should avoid the very appearance of evil. An effort should really have been to get guns that at least looked virtuous—so as to harmonize with the Globe and the government.—Toronto Word.

The pilot who steered the street car into Kavanagh's drug store at the corner of St. Catherine and University streets, says he was not going at a high rate of speed. The car cut off two telegraph poles at the base knocked over all iron hydrant and still had enough momentum left to wreck the front of the store. It is evidently a good thing for Montreal that the car was not going at a high rate of speed; it might have gone clean through the block.—Montreal Star.

At Nelson Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that "the country is paying more dearly, perhaps, than any of us anticipate, for the National Transcontinental Railway. This was putting the case mildly, and the "perhaps" might have been omitted. Mr. Fielding told Parliament at the outset that the road would involve an outlay of \$51,000,000. Its cost will exceed \$200,000,000. This is a business government's way of doing business. When completed the system will be handed over to a private corporation for 100 years, which means forever.—Toronto News.

A Moncton man who was in Glace Bay, C. B., at the time of Mr Borden's meeting, puts the number in attendance at four thousand, perhaps more. He says it was a splendid meeting and that Mr Madden, the member for the country, made a rattling good speech, while the coming premier greatly inspired the miners as a man whose words could be depended upon. This is the meeting at which the attendance was estimated by

the Halifax grit organ as "less than 400."—Moncton Times.

A prominent English grain dealer lauds Canadian wheat because in two years he has heard no complaints in regard to its grading. As far as he knows every cargo arriving in Great Britain has been up to standard. The Dominion could not have a better advertisement or a more valuable asset than a reputation for the square deal. The Canadian who puts inferior grain in the middle of the barrel or otherwise tries to deceive the over-sea purchaser works himself, his fellow citizens and his country a grave wrong. He is quite as much of an undesirable as some of the defective immigrants whom we are at such pains and expense to deport.—Toronto News.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour is travelling in state such as never before was effected by a Canadian prime minister. Here are some of the paraphernalia:—A special train. Four special cars. A round dozen of newspaper men, who are being taken along to chronicle the Big Chief's progress. And besides there is the advance car of properties—decorations to be put up at each town to show its spontaneous welcome. All these things are managed according to a system, you see, and the decorations travel with the premier. One town uses them to show its irrepressible affection; then they are taken down and shipped ahead to enable the next place to exhibit heartfelt attachment. When that meeting is over they are taken down and sent ahead, yet another move to enable town number three to offer convincing proofs of loyalty.—Prince Albert Sask. Times.

Progressive Land Taxation in Australia.

The first measure to be introduced by the Labor Government in Australia and pushed through the Commonwealth Parliament was the progressive land tax. The essence of the progressive land tax is not taxation; the rates are fixed not to bring in revenue, but to have a certain effect on landowners. Briefly, the intention is to make the acquiring or holding of great areas of land, without putting them to the fullest use, an exceedingly expensive proposition. The measure is not directed against land-owning, but against a certain class of landowners; it is a campaign undertaken not in the name of any abstract or general proposition equally valid, or invalid, all the world over; it is a practical attempt to cure a particularly Australian disease.

The Australian correspondent of the National Review, in describing the vast, untitled areas of good agricultural land held by single owners, which have nothing on them but some sheep or cattle, writes:—"As the train runs north out of Melbourne to Macedon, Bendigo and Echuca, it passes almost at once on to many miles of open plain—fairly good soil, to all appearances, but empty of habitations. Here is a description of part of that land, authorized by the owners: "A great portion of it is suitable for agriculture. There are some hundreds of acres of black land on it, suitable for potatoes, onions, or any kind of root crops. The rainfall in the district is over 25 inches. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that this property is only 25 miles from Melbourne, and has never been cultivated." The owner is so proud of this that he repeats it: "None of the land has ever been broken up—the

purchaser of any block will have all new country."

That is one of the cases of Australia's disease—good agricultural land, twenty-five miles from Melbourne, a city of over half a million people, that has never been brought under the plough. Melbourne has more than half the population of the State of Victoria; and for years young Victorians have been leaving that State and settling in the north coast districts of New South Wales, because there has been no farming land obtainable in Victoria.

To quote again from the same correspondent:—"Yesterday I was in a town which you will find marked on most maps of Australia; on a map of New South Wales it would have the dignity of capital letters. Yet it has not enough population to pay for lamps in the streets. Outside the central batch of hotels and shops, which use acetylene gas, the town at night is as dark as nature chooses. And the last fifteen miles of the railway journey which took me there were through one man's property—90,000 acres for good chocolate soil with a rainfall quite adequate for wheat-growing—on which one saw nothing the whole way but a woolshed with its huts and some sheep. Right up to the town itself the station runs; on one side of the fence is the empty land, on the other the stifled town."

The Sydney Morning Herald, the leading paper of New South Wales and one of the leading papers of Australia, says:—"Almost every town is landlocked, suffocated, and at a standstill, surrounded by thousands of acres of rich land, suitable for cultivation, capable of supporting thousands of families but at present given over to stock and stations. Whether we go West or South the story is much the same. Here and there a splash of brighter color marks the advent of the closely settled area, but the bright spots are only sufficient to throw into bold relief the cold grey masses of unpeopled lands."

Such are the conditions in New South Wales, of the total population of which about one third live in Sydney, a city of considerably over half a million people. Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania are the States in which the need of population is greatest and the evil of vast areas of land being devoted to sheep or cattle is greatest. The State Government of New South Wales is trying repurchase and subdivision of suitable estates—which naturally puts the price of land still higher, so that the Herald says:—"As a financial problem alone the project gets beyond the scope of practicability." The beauty of private subdivision is that any one can buy as much land as he likes, and several recently subdivided estates have in the end simply been partitioned by adjoining station-owners.

A drastic cure for the sort of landowning which is such an evil in Australia was suggested in the last Commonwealth Parliament not by an extremist Labor member but by Senator Millen, a member of the late Coalition Government, of which Premier Deakin was the head, and that Government's leading representative in the late Senate—for the Australian Senate, but is elected. Said Senator Millen:—"Say that a man owned 50,000 acres of land in a district where 10,000 acres was a living area. I would make it law that 40,000 acres in excess of the living area must be sold by the owner; and in the event of this instruction not being carried out, the Government should have power to come along with its auctioneer and sell the land itself." His objection to the progressive land tax was that it would accomplish nothing; "that absurd measure," he called it, which would permit a public nuisance to exist in the country for all time, provided owners were willing to continue to pay a paltry tax."

It was the progressive land taxation policy which, more than anything else, put the Labor party in power. That policy is not the product of socialistic or communist thought. It will be in operation before the end of this year; and, to quote the above-mentioned correspondent of the National Review, who writes from Australia, it does not mean an anti-capitalist gang, from whose clutches the British investor should make haste to escape. They are the fulfillment of a people's demand, not a party's; they are the only possible remedy, as far as the wisest here can see, for the disease with which greedy and lazy land-accumulators have afflicted the Commonwealth."—St. John Standard.

As Interpreted in England.

The average Canadian reader, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser, is tempted to cynical remark by the solemn lectures which are found in the metropolitan British press concerning the Canadian free trade revolt, and especially referring to Sir Wilfrid's assurance that he is a free trader.

"What do the tariff reformers think of this?" "What have the British advocates of a preferential tariff to say now?" demand the Grain Growers' memorial as if they had been signed by every farmer in Canada. They reprint Sir Wilfrid's latest statement that protection is robbery as if he had not said so in stronger language fifteen years ago and continued the robbery ever since.

The London News quotes two or three of the memorials presented to the Premier and says "Sir Wilfrid so far from resenting welcomes the demand of the west. He is a free trader and he merely asks for driving force behind to carry Canada in the wake of England's shining example. The West is supplying the driving force and Canada is turning against the tariff in the very hour that English protectionists are exhorting her to testify on behalf of protection."

Not long after these words were printed Sir Wilfrid was hearing from a western delegation a demand for higher tariff on lumber, and was speaking comfortable words in reply. The London Star did not foresee such an incident when it published news from Winnipeg calculated "to sadden the heart of Neo-Protectionists." The news that Sir Wilfrid had said "Protection is a great wrong and makes millions dishonest one with another. It makes the individual selfish and dishonest, and inculcates the vicious principle of expecting value where none is given."

But not all English journals take so seriously Sir Wilfrid's praise of free trade. The Express is so unkind as to call the Canadian Premier "Mr Facing-Both-Ways." The Express has somehow got the impression of Sir Wilfrid that "when he is in the West he is a free trader who must protect himself, when in the East a Protectionist with academic sympathy for Free Trade." And again: "He is a Free-Trade-Protectionist. He says in effect to the farmers of Western Canada, 'You are Free Traders, and I am a Free Trader. I swear by Cobden, I swear by Gladstone, by Asquith, and by George. But, oh, my friends, let us never forget that this is a young and frail country. Let us, dear brethren, sink our fiscal convictions and continue to collect the necessary revenue by customs duties.' Thus shall a statesman be all things to all men and preserve both theory and practice in separate compartments. A great wit was once asked his age. 'When I am with old people,' he said, 'I am a hundred, and when I am with children, I am ten.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier also has great intelligence."

It is evident that our fellow subjects in the British Islands are somewhat confused over the fiscal creed of the Laurier administration. The case demands patience. Mr. Fielding will deliver a budget speech in a few weeks.—St. John Standard.

Shooting Accident.

A serious accident say the Patriot, that put a sad ending to a pleasant outing and may be attended with fatal results occurred Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock in Summerside Harbor. Mr. Roy Holman, had a party out in his motor boat for a sail on the harbor. On board with him were his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John McKay and Mrs. Robert

Webster, of East Boston who has been visiting relatives on the Island this summer. Everybody was in high spirits and enjoying the sail. About a mile away riflemen were practising on the range, and the distant reports were heard by the party who were blissfully unconscious of danger. Whilst the party were laughing and chatting suddenly Mrs. Webster uttered an exclamation and fell unconscious into the arms of Mr. McKay. A bullet from the rifle range had struck her in the small of the back near the spine, passed clean through her body and fell into the yacht. The boat was at once headed for the wharf about 1 1/2 miles distant. On arrival Mrs Webster was taken to Mr. Holman's residence in a stretcher and medical aid summoned. Three local doctors were in attendance yesterday and last night Dr Ferguson, of Moncton, who was wired for came over by a special trip of the Empress. Ten members of the Civilian Rifle Club were holding their regular salver competition at the range and knew nothing of the accident until a couple of hours later.

The range is at the west end of the town, and is dangerously located. There is no high stop butt as in Charlottetown and the bullets go across the mouth of the harbor.—It is just as if riflemen at Keppock were firing in the direction of the Blockhouse. Complaints have previously been made regarding stray bullets flying over the harbor. In one case the crew of a vessel entering had to get below to avoid being hit. It is probable that the accident yesterday was due to a bullet ricocheting, and flying off at a different angle from which it struck the water as it is hardly possible that a rifle would be discharged whilst the boat was in the direct line of fire. The Ross rifles which were used yesterday are dangerous almost up to 3000 yards. They fire an elongated nickel plated bullet, which does not cause blood poisoning. In a wound, such as sustained by Mrs. Webster, there are hopes of recovery when the spinal cord or no large blood vessel has been injured. Mrs. Webster, who is about 60 years of age, is a native of Lot 16, and has a number of distant relatives on the Island. Two sons and a daughter reside in Boston.

The bullet came within half an inch of the spine and came out on the side of the heart, fortunately without injuring any of the larger blood vessels. Local physicians and Dr. Ferguson of Moncton did not deem an operation necessary. Mr. Holman in giving the facts about the accident says that boat was about 50 yards from the light-house when the accident occurred. They heard a report, which sounded at first as if it had been caused by the engine, but when Mrs. Webster told her injury, then it was known that a rifle had been fired. After she had collapsed the occupants of the boat were afraid that she might not survive to get to the shore. On the way in they had to force her mouth open to give her water. On arrival at the wharf her pulse was very weak. Dr. Ferguson who was wired for made a fast run from Moncton to Shediac in his automobile doing the 18 miles in 30 minutes. The Empress was held at Pt. Du Chene to enable him to get to Summerside.

Census of Agriculture

The next Census of Agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June 1911. The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grain, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, triticale, mangels, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value. Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents. Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June of 1911. The number of horses, which are other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, milk, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to the factory or sold.

Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

MARRIED.

CHEVERIE—GRADY—At St. Columba, East Point, on August 30th, Rev. Jas. E. McDonald, P. P., officiating, Wilfrid Cheverie, of Soreby, to Miss Jennie Grady, of East Baltic.

ROBINSON—CRASWELL—At Rustico, at the home of Robert and Mrs. Craswell, parents of the bride, on August 24th, 1910, by the Rev. John Stirling Neil Lester Robinson, of Brackley Point, to Gertrude Lillian Craswell.

REAY—PALMER—At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., by the Rev. T. W. Murphy, Rector of the Parish, John Yarker Reay and Helen Isabel, eldest daughter of H. J. Palmer, K. C.

CAMPBELL—GAINER—At the home of the bride, Whim Road, Montague, on the evening of Sept. 1st, Eva Madeline Campbell, daughter of Mr. James A. Campbell and Mr. Charles Wade Gainer, of Brookline, Mass.

MORAN—DOYLE—In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 5th inst., Rev. Dr. McLellan officiating, George Moran to Annie Gertrude Doyle.

DIED

KEELEY—At Emerald, on Sept. 3rd, 1910, after a lingering illness, Ada Keeley, beloved daughter of Patrick Keeley in the 28th year of her age. R. I. P. (Fall River Papers please copy).

ROGERSON—At his residence, St. Patrick's Road, Lot 38, on August 24th, Adam Rogerson, aged 75 years. Deceased was in his usual good health on the 22nd, when he was suddenly taken ill at his work. Medical skill was summoned, but was of no avail, and death ensued on the 24th, as above stated. He leaves to mourn a widow, five sons and two daughters.

WOOD—At Southport, on the 30th inst., Frederick Peters, dearly beloved son of Annie E. and Samuel Wood, in the 15th year of his age.

Tenth Week at Cliff Haven.

Cliff Haven, September 2. This is the tenth and concluding week of the lecture programme of the season. The morning lectures during the week have been given by one of the great favorites of the school, James J. Walsh, D. D., and a most interesting series it has been. Dr. Walsh chooses as his subject "The Physician and the Community." Four most beautiful song recitals by Marie Marelle, of Australia, have splendidly filled the evening periods during the week. Miss Marelle is endowed with a voice of extraordinary beauty and power and was warmly received by her many admiring friends. The present week has been ideally beautiful. Sunday, over a day of interest, was observed in the fashion usual here. The large number of priests on the assembly grounds made possible the usual Masses at 6.30, 7, 8, 9 and 10.30. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., was celebrant of the High Mass at 10.30. The sermon, based on the gospel of the day, was delivered by the Rev. D. J. Hickey, acting president of the school. Father Hickey's sermon was a most beautiful and appealing one. The family gathering, one of the unique and happy events here, was one of the most interesting of the season. Mr. Charles Webster, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Summer School, presided, and ushered in a solid hour of enjoyment. A piano solo with encore was the first number of the evening. The Rev. J. J. Zimmer, of Barnton, N. J., was the soloist. Miss Rosemary Rogers, an old favorite of the school, was next introduced and delighted her many friends by her singing. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., the eloquent Paulist, opened the speaking portion of the programme with a very interesting address punctuated with humorous stories. Mr. Camille Zeckwer, to whom for the most part is due the credit for the excellent musical programme here, was next presented by Mr. Webster, and gave several piano selections. He was most enthusiastically received and recalled again and again. The West was ably represented by Miss McClogan, of Detroit, Mich., who gave pleasure with two vocal selections. The evening's festivities were brought to a close by address delivered by Rev. Bernard Boyce, of Plainfield, N. J., and Hon. Frank L. Dewing, president of the Financial Committee, Board of Aldermen, New York City.

Great plans are being made for the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal, where many of the greatest living clergymen and laymen will gather to participate in this great event. Many of the distinguished visitors will stop off going and returning to the Congress. By reason of the difficulty in securing accommodations in Montreal, great numbers of people will take part in the special excursion train which will leave Cliff Haven each morning during the Congress.

Cameron Wins Again.

Freddie Cameron, the Nova Scotia champion runner, added another wreath to his bunch of laurels at Amherst last Wednesday night, by defeating H. S. Perkins, the English-Canadian runner, in a five mile race on the Ramblers' track. Perkins came from England about three months ago and attached himself to one of the leading athletic associations in Toronto. During the past two months he has defeated Corkery, Richards and a number of other fast Upper Canadian men. Negotiations were entered into between the Ramblers and Toronto, which was anxious to take the championship to Toronto. Perkins arrived at Amherst Monday evening, and those who saw his work were impressed with the style, and in the race Wednesday night he gave Cameron the race of his life. He is without doubt the hardest competitor that Cameron has ever been up against. The track was twenty-eight laps for the five miles, and up until the twenty-fourth lap Perkins was close at Cameron's elbow, pushing him as he never pushed before. Cameron's effort to shake him off proved unavailing until the twenty-fourth lap was reached, when a sudden dash gave Cameron a lead of twenty-five yards, which he held until the finish, increasing the distance to fifty yards. The time was 26:39 1/2. This is Cameron's fastest time. The track was measured before the race.

Advertisement for Stanley Bros. featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large trunk on his back. Text includes "Trunks" and "Suit Cases".

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

Stanley Bros.

Advertisement for Prince Edward Island Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition. Text includes "EXHIBITION", "Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1910", and "At Charlottetown".

Advertisement for Three Days Horse Racing. Text includes "9 Classes—3 Classes each day", "\$2,400.00 in Race Purses", and "Grand attractions in front of Grand Stand".

Advertisement for Cameron Wins Again. Text includes "Freddie Cameron, the Nova Scotia champion runner" and "added another wreath to his bunch of laurels".

Advertisement for King Edward Hotel. Text includes "Mrs. Larter, Proprietress" and "Will now be conducted on KENT STREET".

Advertisement for King Edward Hotel. Text includes "Near Corner of Queen", "Look out for the old sign", and "King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices, June 12, 1907."

Advertisement for Fire Insurance. Text includes "FIRE INSURANCE", "Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.", and "Combined Assets \$100,000,000".

Advertisement for John MacBachern. Text includes "AGENT", "Telephone No. 362", and "Mar. 22nd, 1906".

Advertisement for Canadian-Pacific Railway. Text includes "Eucharistic Congress" and "MONTREAL, QUE., SEPT. 7th-11th, 1910."

Advertisement for Quebec. Text includes "From Quebec City, Lewis City, Megantic and stations west thereof in the Province of Quebec, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 5th to 11th, inclusive."

Advertisement for Maritime Provinces. Text includes "From stations west of Kingston, Sherbrooke, Lake, Renfrew, and east, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 10th, inclusive."

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

Thomas Amos, aged 70, of Little Shepougon, N. B., had his left arm taken off by No. 1 express at Anic, 4 miles from Sackville.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS

Bielovnoi in his biplane manoeuvred over Paris on August 31st for 40 minutes at a height of between 1500 and 2,000 feet.

Eucharistic Congress.

Cardinal Vannestelli arrived at Quebec Thursday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. He arrived on the government steamer Lady Grey, which has gone to meet the Emperor of Ireland on the Cardinal and his party had journeyed from Liverpool.

ST. PETER'S DISTRICT.

A convention will be held at Morell Hall on Thursday, 15th day of September next, at one o'clock p.m., to nominate two candidates to contest the second electoral district of the King's County in the Liberal-Conservative interest at the forthcoming election.

ANDREW LEWIS, Convener. Head St. Peter's Bay, Aug. 31, 1910-2i

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday the 10th day of September, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of March, A. D. 1905, and made between George Sedgewick Bliss of Stanhope Lot or Township Number Thirty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer of the one part, and Barbara O'Halloran, of Charlottetown, in said County and Island, widow, of the other part.

MARITIME EXPRESS

—VIA— Intercolonial Railway —IS— THE TRAIN BETWEEN— Halifax —AND— Montreal.

Meal Table d'hote Breakfast 75c. Luncheon 75c. Dinner \$.00

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.

Homestead entries in the West for the six months ending July 31st show an increase of 111,552 over the corresponding period of 1909 the figures being 33,416, entries against 21,564.

Prescott McLellan, aged twenty six of Brookfield, N. S., had his head partly blown off last Wednesday evening by the accidental discharge of a shotgun he was cleaning.

Lord Escher, heretofore a consistent supporter of the volunteer system, says he feels that the days of the volunteer are numbered and that the time has come, for compulsory service in the army.

Glenn Curtis, has established a new record for over water flying by travelling over Lake Erie from Euclid Beach to Cedar Point, Ohio, approximately 60 miles distant. The time was 1 hour and 18 minutes.

A light engine on the Transcontinental railway jumped the track near Napadogan, N. B., and rumbled down the embankment. Three men, including one named Bailey, were injured, but how seriously could not be ascertained.

Greater New York has a population of 4,768,888 under the thirteenth census. This makes New York the second largest city in the world, and as large as any two foreign cities excepting London.

Shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax who are to be given 12,000 shares of Royal Bank shares in connection with the merger, have been offered 240 for all or any part of that block by an English syndicate.

With several fellow laborers standing within a few feet of him, Joseph Bergeron, aged 18 was killed in one of the paper machines at the Eddy plant at Hull, near Ottawa. In some manner he became caught in the machinery and was submerged in the pulp and suffocated.

The Dominion Government has decided that to promote the native wine industry the makers are to be released of the customs charge on sugar used in wine making. A duty will have to be paid on sugar but it will be refunded when it is used in wine making.

Ide Kantor, aged 3, and her mother of London, Ont., are in a very serious condition at the hospital here as the result of an attack by a vicious bull dog. The dog attacked the child and injured it badly, and while rescuing her little girl the mother had her arms severely bitten.

G. F. L. Given, of Chicago, was in Winnipeg on the 2nd with a proposition to start a factory for making fax fibre from western grown straw provided a certain amount of local capital and interest can be secured. The process to be employed consists of placing straw in specially prepared chemical baths which have the effect of making the fibre pliable and capable of being made into twine and even goods grades of linen fabrics.

Attacked last Sunday by a school of dog fish Fred H. Mallory of New York is under treatment at Bangor Maine, for severe wounds. Mallory and John Wallace, also of New York, had been cruising in their motor boat Conger along the coast of Maine. Diving off the boat Sunday afternoon, while two miles off shore, Mallory was surrounded by the fish. His cries attracted his companion, Wallace, who put out after him and brought him ashore bleeding badly and nearly exhausted from his battle with the fish.

On Monday morning the following were on the train for Summerside, on their way to Montreal to attend the Eucharistic Congress: Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G. Eves, R. B. McDonald, Sooris, D. J. G. McDonald, St. Georges, A. J. McDonald, Fort Augustus, D. Walker, Kollo Bay, A. J. McIntyre, Morell, T. Campbell, Rector St. Dunstan's College, and Dr. McLellan, the Palace, Charlottetown. At Summerside, they were joined by a number of others, including Revs. D. M. McDonald, Tignish, J. J. McDonald, Kinkora, Dr. Curran, Kelly's Cross, etc.

The lobster schooner James Atwood, reports that she was approached by a Canadian government cruiser off Seal Island and warned not to enter any Canadian port while carrying lobsters. As he had 24,000 lobsters, Captain Dranees bled home to Boston. The best catch of lobsters in eight seasons in Boniford Parish, N. B., is the way this season's catch was described by Edwin Spencer, who was in Sackville on his way to Boniford Centre, Maine. The catch was not only large, but the lobsters generally were above average size. Mr. Spencer said that in twenty seven years in business he had never seen larger lobsters. The fishermen had done exceptionally well, a number of them reaping large profits.

Discussing a forecast of the report of the Commission on Trade Relations the Telegraph of Kingston, Jamaica asserts that the report leaves things precisely where they were, but were it not for the dread of retaliation by the United States, Jamaica would be glad to enter into reciprocity arrangement with Canada.

Melba opened her Canadian-American concert tour under the direction of Frederick Shipman at Halifax last Thursday night to the largest audience ever drawn by any artist in this city. The crowd started to gather in front of the theatre in the afternoon. Every seat in the house was occupied, two hundred being placed on the stage and every bit of available standing room sold for three dollars.

Crowds in Park Row one of New York's busiest streets stopped horrified on the 1st. In at the sight of a man's body hurled through the air from the roof of the 26 story Park Row building. The body crashed in the machinery of the elevator in the building. It was hardly recognizable in identifying H. Surgeons who made a hasty examination said that the man had been instantly killed. No one seems to have seen the man go to the roof of the building and it was not known whether he fell from the dizzy height or deliberately jumped to his death.

Two sailors belonging to the French fishing vessel Eris, arrived at North Sydney by express, on Sept 1st en route to their homes in St. Pierre. The men went ashore in their duties while fishing on the banks on the 23rd on August and were picked up 20 hours later by the schooner Transens. Capt. Cormick. They were landed at Canoe, and from there were sent to the charge of the French consul at North Sydney. Mr. Lacroix will procure passage for the men on the ship St. Pierre, which leaves for St. Pierre in a few days.

Bozz, buzz, buzz, spoke the small voice of the coherer into the ear of the wireless operator stationed Saturday afternoon on the roof of the grand stand at Shephard Bay race track N. Y. A mile away and 500 feet up, aviator McCurdy, a Nova Scotian, was a speck against the sky. The operation began to piece into the sense the sputtering of the wireless. This is what he read: "Horion; another chapter in aerial achievement is recorded in the sending of a wireless message from an aeroplane, McCurdy." Thus became a reality Saturday, the first wireless message sent from an aviator in flight to a receiving station on earth.

The butter factory at Dunstaffnage was destroyed by fire at noon Thursday. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark which fell upon the roof. None of the machinery was saved and this is very unfortunate as the factory was one of the best equipped in the Province. Quite a quantity of butter in the factory was saved. Although the people in that vicinity and those who were working in the building at the time did all in their power it was impossible to save the building. We understand the loss is partly covered by insurance. This is a very unfortunate fire, taking place at this time of the year, when butter-making was in full operation.

Captain Alexander McLeod has been appointed master of the steamer Northumberland in succession to Captain McLean deceased. Captain McLeod has been in the service of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. for many years and when the S. S. Princess came out first, he was appointed 1st officer of one of the steamships on this line. He has been for some time a master mariner. Capt. McLeod is very popular with the travelling public. He will prove a most careful commander and in the future, as in the past, the Company has been exceedingly fortunate in getting the very best seaman to command their fine steamships.

The Cloakmakers Strike. 2,100 cases of eviction were on the docket of the New York Municipal Court Thursday. Idleness, hunger, misery and sickness walk the west side because of the cloakmakers' strike which existed, despite injunctions and attempts at arbitration, 5,000 women and children were homeless, because of these proceedings since thousands of other cases were in preparation. This was the news from New York on Friday. On Saturday the following intelligence on the same subject was received. The Cloakmakers strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled last night. 70,000 garment workers who have been idle for nine weeks, will return to work, 10,000 of them and those dependent on them, 50,000 souls in all were on the point of eviction and hundreds had already been forced into the streets. The industrial loss to employers and employees has run high into millions.

PERSONALITY STAINS OUT.

No more striking personage has ever visited Canada. Some had wondered how a veteran of 74 years of age would stand the fatigue of the ceremonies, but a glance at his tall, virile, resolute figure set all doubts at rest. In stature head and shoulders above the assembly that welcomed him, his strong, decisive but kindly features proclaimed him a veritable king of men without the slightest trace of pomposity, but with the easy grace of magnanimous power he dominated the scene. The Cardinal was obviously delighted with the warmth of his reception on the terrace. On Dufrain's request outside the Hotel Frontenas, two throngs had been created, one for the legate and the other for Cardinal Logue. On the terrace addresses of welcome were tendered the legate by Archbishop Begin, and the Mayor of Quebec. The throng stood Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who had met the cardinal legate at Father Point; Mgr. Begin, Mgr. Touche, Bishop of Orleans; Mgr. Hiley, Bishop of Birmingham; Mgr. Roy, auxiliary bishop of Quebec; Mgr. Machelin; Mgr. Northrup, Mgr. Rouleau, Mgr. March, Bishop of Harbor Grace; Nisi; Mgr. Legat, Bishop of St. Albert, Saskatchewan; Mgr. Tette, Mgr. Marois, Sir Lomer Gouin, Judge Cannon and other celebrities. The terrace was crowded to overflowing. The whole city seemed to have mustered for the welcome. Fully 20,000 persons thronged the streets.

The Cardinal Legate arrived in Montreal on the steamer Lady Grey Saturday afternoon. The reception tendered him was grand. This reception was held on the wharf at the foot of McGill Street. A program was read which accounted for the thousands of persons, and no one was admitted but those holding a card of invitation from the city. All applications for cards of admission were made to Mr. Rene Basset, secretary of the reception committee. The religious reception of the Cardinal Legate at the Cathedral Monday evening. The Congress is now in full celebration.

September 2nd, 1910. The school will reopen after the summer holidays on Monday, September 19th, when it is hoped all pupils will arrive promptly. At this school all pupils are taught to speak and to understand speech by reading the movements of the lips. There are throughout the Maritime Provinces many children, not actually deaf and dumb, but deaf enough to prevent them taking advantage of the ordinary public school instruction. Such children are eligible for admission to this school and should be sent, as their speech would be greatly improved as well as their powers of lip-reading. Parents are only called upon to pay travelling expenses and furnish clothing, the institution providing board, education, etc. Pupils may be admitted between the ages of six and eighteen years. Doctors, teachers and clergymen are earnestly requested to communicate with Principal Pearson if they know of any deaf or partially deaf children in their neighborhood.

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

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax, N. S.

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MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost. Let Us Make Your Suit! Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? or worse still have you, thinking you were saving two or three dollars on your suit, paid your good money for a "Ready-Made"—a suit that stays good only until you wear it, and instead of adding to your appearance, will by its bad fitting qualities make you appear poorly dressed. Have you ever thought that a "Ready-Made" was the most expensive suit you could buy. Do you know that one good Tailor-Made Suit at \$20.00 to \$25.00 will outwear any two Ready-Made at \$15.00, and that the made-to-order suit will hold its shape and its good looks until the cloth is worn out, while a Ready Made will only look good for a short time. Isn't it cheaper for you to invest \$25.00 for a good suit once a year, than to invest \$15.00 for a poor one, twice in that period? You will agree with us in that, wont you? Then our proposition is this: We keep a stock of all the best cloths made—we have Worsteds, we have Tweeds, in all the leading shades; we have Serges and Vecunias in blue and black—in fact we have everything that's made for men's clothes. We have expert cutters, men who have spent years in studying the art of designing men's clothes, and we have a staff of workmen trained in every branch of the trade, men who put into a job work of the highest order. You can select a suit at any price from \$18.00 to \$30.00. We will make it to your individual measure, we will put the best of trimmings into it, and we give you good style and the best of workmanship. In short, your money is not ours until you are satisfied with the suit in every particular.

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

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

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

NEW SWELL SHIRTS. A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. All the swell patterns and colors. Pretty shirts at 75c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 up. See them. PRETTY NECKWEAR. We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. All styles, 25c. to 75c. each. We also show a nice line of NEW UNDERWEAR, NEW SUSPENDERS, NEW HOSE.

MACLELLAN BROS.

DOMINION EXHIBITION ST. JOHN, N.B. SEPT. 5th TO 15th. WATCH THE GRAND OPENING. BIGGEST, BEST, MOST IMPORTANT FAIR EVER HELD IN EASTERN CANADA. Agricultural & Live Stock entries close Aug. 1. NEW BUILDINGS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS. If Intending Exhibitor or Concessionaire Write For Complete Prize List. Excursions and low Rates from Everywhere.

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 | 1906—3m. Pressed Hay WANTED! We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay. C. Lyons & Co. Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

"PERIQUE." Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the COOLEST SMOKES. On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Amherst Boots. Price \$2.50. 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. Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75. Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Childs' " " 1.00. Alley & Co.

The Game of Empire.

Africa the Scene of a New Diplomatic Play, Rich Country of Morocco the Stake.

Longingly the world is looking for light on the darkness that presages despair. Is there no way out of the danger that is vying cloud-like over the earth? Is it true that the masses of men are to wage war in the 20th century as they did in every one of the 19th centuries? Is Roosevelt right in everlastingly pointing to war as inevitable? Is there anything in war worth having that we may not win or earn in peace?

It is hard to believe that it is wise to go on with the building of big ships, the training of armies, the warring armies down to the ranks of those who lead—and why not?—and the word war will not be heard. If, as in Rome's great day, Carthage and the Roman fight, if the kings and their sons or the generals meet, swords in hand, to settle, wars will cease.

But I stray from my purpose, Tuley I was thinking of Morocco's fate. I took to wondering what is to become of that curious country. Is it to be a bone of contention? Is Africa to see wars waged in its fields and hills as they were waged in its past? Is Europe's purpose in Africa? Is England to have the Congo? Is France to add Morocco to Algeria and Tunisia? Will Germany acquiesce? Will the world agree? Eager eyes in Paris and Berlin look along the coast of Morocco, thinking of the possibilities that lie behind. Is Morocco to end by being annexed to France? Will Germany sit in silence during the operation of annexation? What will the Moors say or do? Are they so degenerate and degraded as to allow all this to take place unopposed?

Back of that coast, in a land rich beyond words to picture, lies a people possessing a history unsurpassed for bravery, courage and intelligence. In its cities sat men who were wise in their way and day as were any in the West. They had the arts and sciences, a literature as romantic and wonderful as any ever seen or known. Fighters, too, were these people. At one time they had swept over Europe from the Pillars of Hercules to Poitiers in France. Indeed, but for the fighting prowess of Chas. Martel, on the battlefield of Tours, the Moors, master then of most of Spain, had spread their power over all Europe. How they fell and why they fell, must not detain us today.

Driven out of Europe by Ferdinand and Isabella, they entered Morocco on their way back to the hills and cities long held sacred, the cradles of the race. Morocco meant much to them in their exile, on their way. Its rich soil, its splendid almost ideal climate, the absence of enemies led to settlements on all sides. An end, undreamed of and undesired, was inevitable.

Better had it been for Bahadli and his race had they died in the ditches, defending their prophet's flag, under the crescent. The arts vanished, the sciences were neglected. Indolence took the place of activity; despotism took the place of a kind of religious democracy; caste, a curious kind of laminated society, neither serfdom nor slavery, and yet partaking somewhat of both, built itself, or grew as an ugly ecosystem onto or into the ancient social system. Down, down, down, over downward, step by step, the Moors descended, growing weaker and weaker as they divided off into fractions. For a long time they condescended or cruised as pirates on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Africa. The world paid them tribute, even England preferring to buy with gold what the sword should have secured.

It was Stephen Ducatur, under the American flag, that sent forth the first shot that was to begin the work of their destruction as pirates. His refusal to be led by the Barbary pirates led to armed resistance all along the line. It was seen that the pirates were so weak that resistance was absurd. As soon as the world saw how weak was the seething mass of Moroccans, it began to battle for a chance to annex their land. Eager eyes from the chancelleries of Europe followed every footstep of the hosts marching upon Fez.

Strangely as it may strike the reader, the English and Americans are regarded in Morocco as friends; the French and others as enemies. Our popularity, stemming to France and Germany, is the one thing the Moors must cherish, if they are not to disappear in the French or German maw.

France, once in Egypt, but beaten there and driven out by England, has had to be happy with Tunis and Algeria. Her cartographers and aspirants to statecraft tell her that the rich lands of Morocco, rivaling Egypt in many ways, surpassing it in some, would elegantly round out the Republic's African possessions. France in a frenzy of desire, conscious of Germany's determination to go on getting ready for the fight with England, forced the new Sultan to take sides with France. He, fond of English and Americans, hoping to hear the English lion growl or our Eagle scream.

Impossible indifferences were de-

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes on 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. McKinnon, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

France was to get a grip on the country that it could never get away from. Germany, at this juncture, possibly because of political pride, possibly as a bit of bluff, appeared on the scene. Why war was not waged then and there I have never been able to explain or understand.

The land is rich; the people are hopelessly degraded. France might make them a better and bigger people. What she did for Algiers and Tunisia she might do for Morocco. What England did in Egypt might be done just as easily in Morocco. Will the Crescent wane? Will the Cross ascend? The one has waned; the other France will not erect; to be now. The France that is to be, that is on the way, will. Till that time patience, political patience, is to obtain.

The country is hopelessly corrupt. In no way that nations work for greatness is Morocco worthy of a word. It has no literary aspirations, none in the sciences, none in law making, for here it is most degraded and corrupt. Its religion is a fanaticism. The arts have been forgotten. It lies hopeless, if left to the followers of Mahomet. Its only hope is in a virile people, in policies for permanency, in progress and reform.

The land is large, rich, has large deposit of minerals, has a soil and climate very near perfection. It is bigger than either France or Germany.

Is it destined to cause a European war? Let us hope not. I honestly believe it will. As long as Germany has interests in its ports remaining open, and just as sure as France would shut them, it she gets a hold, as she did in Tunis and Algiers, just so sure is there danger of war.—J. O. Monahan in Catholic Messenger.

How to Tell Fresh or Stale Eggs.

(W. F. Pardue, in Canadian Farm.)

In summer when a large number of hens frequently steal nests outside of the poultry house, it is often desirable to be able to distinguish the fresh eggs from the stale ones when these hidden nests are discovered. The general appearance of the eggs will often aid in picking out the stale ones, as these will be badly discolored, particularly if they are more than a week old and have been lying where the sun and rains could reach them.

DETECTING STALE OR FRESH EGGS.

But to determine definitely whether the eggs are fresh or stale, they can be examined with a strong light or even by holding to the sunlight, after a little practice. The freshness of the egg is judged by the size of the air bubble, which is situated a little to one side of the large end in each egg. The air bubble is very small in a new laid egg, being barely large enough to be noticeable, but it grows a little larger each day, and in an egg that lacks considerably of being fresh, it will be as large as a quarter. By comparing eggs that have been collected from nests and known to be several days old, with perfectly fresh eggs, the difference in size of the air bubble will be readily noticed.

The contents of a fresh egg adhere to the shell when cooked, but the shell of a stale egg will peel off readily.

WHEN AT THEIR BEST.

Authorities qualified to know declare that eggs are at their best for food purposes twelve hours after being laid. Eggs from which the animal heat has not escaped are not fit for food, so we see that an egg can be too fresh as well as too stale. An important point to remember in preserving eggs for table use, is that they absorb the impurities and odors of their surroundings. For instance, a can of kerosene oil will so distinctly flavor eggs which are near by that they soon become unfit for use. Odors will also impair their flavor.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of the world's wonders, and thousands who have never seen Italy know it for a familiar thing. For this reason, and because, like all the things, it is a possession not only of the town in which it stands but of those who love art everywhere, the disquieting information concerning it which was made public last week must be received with very real concern all over the world. The substance of the news is that the lean has increased; to be precise, that whereas eighty years ago it leaned fifteen feet and a half an inch out of the perpendicular it now leans ten and a half inches more. There is danger, it seems, of its suffering the fate of the famous Campanile in Venice, its rival among the bell-towers of Italy, and one day tumbling to its foundations. They have stopped the great bells from ringing and are striking the smaller ones with a hammer lest tolling them should make the building sway to destruction. The history of its building is one of the romances of architecture. One Bonanno of the city began it seven centuries ago with the help of a German, a certain William of Insbruck. While they were working on it the foundations slipped and the building was abandoned, standing unfinished like a second Babel for a hundred and fifty years. About 1340, just at the start of the Hundred Years' War in England, it was completed by Tomaso Pisano, the son of the famous Pisan sculptor Andrea. So is established the strange fact that the lean which has given it its fame, and gave Galileo an experimental station for his researches in dynamics, was accidental, and no part of the original scheme. Apart from its curiosity, it is a very beautiful piece of architecture—the crowning example, so the authorities say, of Southern Romanesque. It is strange and impressive to think of age gradually and imperceptibly increasing its inclination towards ultimate destruction, but perhaps the measurements on which the fear is based, made in 1329 by two English investigators, may be wrong, and the Tower is not falling after all. But, remembering the fate of the Campanile at Venice, which perished through neglect, the authorities are wisely taking precautions in time.—Manchester Guardian.

Do not throw away bones or leave them in the pantry till tainted; but as soon as the meat is all used crack up the bones, put them into a saucepan with cold water and a little salt, boil up, skim, and then boil gently for one and a half to two hours. Pour into a basin, let the stock stand until cold, and take off the fat. This makes good gravy or stock for soup.

To wash chamois leather gloves make a lather with a good brand of soap and water, adding a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of suds. When tepid put in the gloves and leave them to soak for a quarter of an hour. Then press them between the hands, but do not wring them. Rinse the gloves in fresh, cold water to which a little ammonia has been added. Press the worst of the moisture out by placing them in a towel. Dry them by hanging them in the open air.

Desert Riches. The Pampas of Patagonia, famous for their sheep ranches, are great desolate deserts, sometimes level as far as the eye can reach, sometimes undulating in graceful monotony, and again a chaos of lava rock. A few swift, dangerous rivers have ploughed steep canons. In slighter depressions, where snow melts and water accumulates there are grassy meadows. Several hundred sheep were brought from the Falklands in 1877 to Punta Arenas and sheep raising was then introduced into the regions of the Strait. From this nucleus and shipments which followed the stormy Terraotia de Magellanes (of Chile) today carries perhaps 2,000,000 sheep.

Punta Arenas is its centre and base of supplies. To the north of the Strait, south of Rio Santa Cruz (Argentina), the littoral and contiguous river valleys support perhaps 1,000,000 more.

Thus this little lonely Strait settlement, the Mecca of southern Chile and Patagonia, is one of the great wool exporting ports of the world, shipping away on steamers three years ago over 15,000,000 pounds of wool with a commercial value of over \$1,500,000. In addition to this there was a sale of nearly 400,000 pelts. Thus sheep raising in these regions has become more lucrative than gold digging and more profitable than copper.

Although here in Southern Patagonia the few million sheep graze on some of the poorest land in Argentine territory, yet they go far toward piling up her enormous total of perhaps 70,000,000 head of sheep, making her first as an exporter of frozen meat and second only as a shipper of wool, justifying her maintaining in her beautiful capital the Central Produce Market of Buenos Ayres, the largest wool and hide market in the world.

It is easier to work than to play when the work is yours and the play is the other fellow's game.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"You say we ought to use some disinfectant after the measles?" "Yes."

"Wouldn't my husband's breath do?"

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"You ought to study French," "What for?"

"To read the bill of fare."

"My money talks all languages."

Minard's Liniment cures Coughs and Croup.

A man may smile and small and be a villain more or less. You will not find such antics in The storied villainess.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

LIFE WAS A BURDEN

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HIM.

Mr. Alexander McKay, Port Phillip, N. S. writes:—"Seeing testimonials in the B.B.B. Almanac of how many poor sufferers had been helped by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I thought mine would not be amiss. I am a man of fifty-four years and have a family of five children. About two years ago I was a sufferer from heart trouble, and life was a burden to myself as well as others. I could not lie on my left side and sometimes I would nearly choke, and was very nervous and run down. My father, a very old man of eighty-five years, told me that he often heard people recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to be a great cure so thought I would do no harm to give them a trial, but I had very little faith in them. My wife went to the store and got me two boxes, and before I had used the last of the first box I noticed a change, and before the second box was done I was cured and am a well man to-day."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"She had three husbands." "Not at one time?" "Oh, no; just a case of progressive matrimony."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

"Is he a great lawyer?" "Yes, he is quite an onion."

"Why an onion?" "He moves the jury to tears."

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

"Bill is all stuck up these days." "What over?" "He has a job in a glue factory."

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug 18, 1904. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LINIMENT. GENTLEMAN,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and always with the most gratifying results, and consider it the best all round Liniment extant.

Yours Truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

"I knew him when he hadn't a cent to his name." "And now?" "All he has is in his wife's name."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Suitor—Sir, I wish to marry your daughter. Pater.—Take my advice, boy, don't.

Suitor—But why? Pater.—I've just found signs of insanity in her.

Suitor—Heavens! What makes you suspect it? Pater.—She says she wants to marry you.

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

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. Price 50c.

"They make a good pair," "Who?"

"The man with horse sense and the horse with something like human intelligence."

A PUBLIC WARNING

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the wonderful Bowel Complaint cure.

Pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with these cheap and worthless preparations, some of which are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., but they dare not use the name "Dr. Fowler," in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine "Dr. Fowler's."

Are you willing to risk your health—perhaps even your life, to those no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so-called Strawberry Extracts?

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has a reputation extending over sixty-five years, therefore when you buy it you are not experimenting with a new and untried remedy.

It cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Stomach Cramps, Seasickness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels.

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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