

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 30

SUMMER GOODS

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Hammocks,

All prices, splendid values.

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4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

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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.

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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Japanese Parliament.

Every one knows of the astonishing progress that Japan has made in the last forty years. This progress, however, has not been equally rapid in all the branches of civilization. Nor would it be proper to compare this country with those of the West, but only with what Japan was forty years ago, at the time when the old regime came to an end. However, in the material order Japan might to-day stand comparison with the other nations in its army, navy, commerce, postal and police services. But in the material order itself, and, of course, in the domain of the intellect and in the social and moral order there are many gaps and shortcomings. The poverty of Japan explains to some degree, at least, its failure in material civilization, and, naturally, where there is question of ideas or customs, progress cannot take place mechanically. A people which has such a long past as that of Japan cannot make the progress of fifty or one hundred years in a week.

Some of the debates of the last session of the Parliament may give the outside world a gleam of light on the actual state of the Japanese mind, and will reveal some peculiarities of the conditions in which we live. A review of the discussion on the Universal Suffrage Bill may be helpful in that respect, for since the promulgation of the Japanese Constitution on February 11th, 1889, Japan has been under a constitutional government, but by no means a parliamentary one. Still less can it be called democratic. For as this constitution was granted by the spontaneous and benevolent generosity of the emperor, a change in the constitution is reserved to His Imperial Highness, the chambers having nothing to say in the matter. The emperor is not only the chief executive, but is the source of all power. He is not compelled to consult Parliament either to declare war, or to conclude peace, or to make treaties with any foreign State, or to determine the organization of the army, or the number of troops, of which it may be composed. The ministers of state are responsible only to the emperor, and in no way whatever to the representatives; they are not obliged to submit to the majority of the Parliament, and may remain in office as long as they have the emperor's confidence. Parliament has the right to interpellate the Ministry; to place facts before it, to present addresses to the emperor; but the government is not obliged to pay any attention to votes of censure. From 1891 to 1903, that is to say within a space of twelve years, the government dissolved the lower chamber seven times, and since 1904 it has shown itself very docile, and has carried out whatever it has been told to do.

The regular annual session of Parliament lasts three months. The members are convoked for the 20th of December, and immediately begin by taking a month's vacation on account of the festival of the New Year. Thus they are in session only two months. Nearly all of the work is done in committee, so that during the session which has just finished the lower house held only twenty-six sessions. A single session was enough to vote the budget, while in the upper house this important proceeding required only an hour. In brief, both houses are merely, as you would say in America, rubber stamps to carry out the wishes of the government. The House of Peers is so arranged as to avoid both the inconvenience of a purely hereditary body, like the English Lords, and that of an elective upper chamber. It is composed as follows: (1) Princes of imperial blood, 14; (2) nobles who are hereditary members, 43; (3) nobles elected by the peers, 143; (4) members named by the emperor, 121; (5) members elected by the highest tax-payers, 43; total, 364.

(1) All princes of blood are members by right as soon as they have reached their majority, which they reach at the age of twenty. All the dukes, who are also called princes, to the number of thirteen, and all the marquises to the number of thirty, are by right hereditary members when they reach the age of twenty-five.

(2) The three other orders of nobility, counts, viccounts, and barons, elect a certain number of their peers for a term of seven years. They are eligible at the age of twenty-five.

(3) Each of the three inferior orders of the nobility can be represented at the maximum by the fifth part of all the members of the upper chamber. Actually there are 17 counts, 70 viccounts, 56 barons, who are members.

(4) The emperor selects and names a certain number of mem-

bers among his subjects, who are distinguished for their erudition or who have rendered some notable service to the State. All of the above are members for life.

(5) In each of the Prefectures of the Empire the fifteen greatest direct taxpayers choose one of their number to represent them in the Upper Chamber. These forty-three members hold office for seven years.

The members belonging to the two classes just mentioned have to be at least thirty years old, and their total number can never exceed that of the three other classes. Thus every precaution is taken to have the influence of the Upper Chamber properly balanced, so that none can have preponderance over the others. Moreover, all the influences of this part of the government are conservative, as was plainly seen in the discussion of the Universal Suffrage Bill. Finally, there is another distinction in this part of the legislature, viz, the absence of political parties. Its members are divided into little groups, formed for the most part by members of the same order of nobility or of the same class. The Chamber of Representatives is entirely renewed every four years. It consists of 379 members, 75 of whom are for the city constituencies, and 304 for the country districts. One cannot be a member before the age of thirty. No other condition is required than that the member be in the enjoyment of all civil rights, but he is not allowed to be engaged in certain functions, which are determined by law.

The representatives, like the non-hereditary peers, receive an annual indemnity of one thousand dollars in gold. Moreover, they have free transportation on the railways.

According to the law of 1889, only those who paid at least \$7.50 in direct taxes in the Prefecture to which they belonged could be candidates for office. But in 1900 this clause was suppressed. It happened that just then the number of representatives, which was originally 300, was advanced to 379 and, moreover, the revision of the electoral law enlarged the number of possible candidates by lowering the amount of \$7.50 to \$5.00. Hence, since 1900, it has been sufficient for a Japanese to be twenty-five years of age and to pay a tax of \$5.00 in direct taxes to be an elector. Army men and ministers of religion are disfranchised.

But this second condition restricts considerably the rights of suffrage, so that Japan is very far from having anything like universal suffrage. In fact, at the elections of 1908 there were only a million and a half who had the right to vote, viz, a proportion of thirty-two electors for every thousand inhabitants, while if universal suffrage is accorded, even if it is restricted to the age of twenty-five, the number of voters will be no less than twelve millions. For a long time there has been a demand and desire for universal suffrage. For this a bill has been presented eight times. In the last session it obtained a majority of votes in the lower house, but the peers rejected it in such a fashion that there is no hope whatever of seeing it become a law in the near future. Not a single peer voted for it. Indeed, every one knows that as long as power remains in the hands of the statesmen who rule Japan at the present time a bill of this description will not have the slightest chance of success. Nevertheless, the way it was received in the lower chamber is somewhat significant, because it really indicates that a party which had made up its mind to sustain the government on all important questions was won over. A study of the reasons advanced for and against the passage of the bill would give an excellent idea of the condition of the Japanese mind in the matter of democracy, and of the progress that has been made in a country which such a short time ago emerged from feudalism.

A. M. ROUSSEL, S. J., in America.

Third Week at the Summer School.
Cliff Haven, N. Y., July 21.
With the influx of mid July guests on Friday and Saturday of last week, the Catholic Summer School, recovering from the late heat-wave, began to hum and buzz in a way that has enticed the greatest and most sedentary from his place on the porch, while hundreds thronged along the links or play at tennis and baseball. The canoeing, launching and rowing are making the old lake merry with song and laughter. The swimming is exceptionally fine, the beach having been put in splendid condition, and Mr. Quinn's vigilance is taxed to keep the boys of the camp from

spending more than the stipulated time in the water.

The high mass on Sunday at the chapel of Our Lady of the Lake, was sung by Rev. Martin J. Scanlon, of New York. The sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. H. Wall, D. D., pastor of St. Charles Borromeo Church, New York City, on the gospel of the day: "I have compassion on the multitude for behold they have been with Me three days and have eaten nothing." Mgr. Wall said in part: "This gospel prefigures the dogmas of the Eucharist. But a few plain words regarding the compassion and love of Christ are perhaps more appropriate than a homily upon the dogma of the Eucharist to you, who are already firm believers in the truth of that great dogma. Mgr. Wall spoke of the compassion of Our Lord as shown in His treatment of the sinful woman, then of that same Christlike compassion and love which leads thousands of missionaries into foreign lands and sustains them there in the face of death, because they like their Pastor have compassion on the multitude. The family gathering Sunday evening took the form of a reception to Rt. Rev. Mgr. N. J. Lavelle, V. G., pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, and a former president of the Summer School, Rev. P. H. Halpin, Ph. D., who was for many years a trustee of the Summer School being one of the charter members of the Board. On the evening's program were the vocalists Miss Nina D. Kahn, Miss Kainphy, and The Musical Trio, the Misses Carr and Master Carr, Hon. F. P. Cannon, president, and Rev. D. J. Hickey, president, also spoke.

Saturday evening's theatrical performance, the first of the season, was the most successful affair of the kind that Cliff Haven had known. Two one-act comedies "My Father's Will" and "The Best Man" were artistically rendered by Miss Montgomery of Syracuse, Miss Barry of Julia Marlowe's Company, Mr. Harry Sleight and George Land of New York, and Frank Walsh of Philadelphia.

Rev. P. A. Halpin, Ph. D., of the College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y., gave the five morning lectures of the week upon "Christian Ethics." On Monday and Tuesday evenings Miss Nina D. Kahn rendered two splendid vocal recitals, and on Thursday and Friday evenings Mrs. Leticia H. Wrenshall, president of the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore and founder of the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Association, spoke on "Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier."

The first Camp Fire of the season was held at the Camp among the pines Thursday evening. It was impossible to accommodate the crowds, not only from the various outcamps, but from Cliff Point and Plateau. The feature of the entertainment was a sketch "The Merchant of Ven-ice."

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons an aviation meet was held at Cliff Haven Field, opposite Clinton Park, which brought thousands of people to the vicinity of the Assembly Grounds. The meet opened at 3:30 each day and three flights were made. The celebrated Beachy is the great aviator of the meet.

Where France Leads.

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, just issued by the general office of the Society in the United States, shows most gratifying results. So far as our country is concerned, this has been the banner year. The Archdiocese of New York won the enviable distinction of leading all the dioceses of the world in contributing the largest amount to the cause—namely \$100,737.27. The dioceses with the next largest contributions are: Lyons, \$84,933.79; and Me's, \$41,329.44. Notwithstanding the trials that beset the Church in France, again that country alone gave nearly as much as the rest of the world to the propagation of the Faith. Her contributions in 1910 amounted to \$608,256.19. The United States holds the second rank, with \$268,314.08—an increase of \$47,678.30 over the receipts of 1909. We trust we shall live to see the day when the United States will rank among countries at New York among dioceses in respect to contributions for the glorious work of the propagation of the Faith—A. M. MARIS.

Mr. Arthur S. Calborne, of the Holy Name Journal, New York, is making an extended tour of the West, for the purpose of promoting the Holy Name Society. Success to him.—Casket.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

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Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes: "I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good.

If your druggist or dealer does not keep them, we will mail them direct on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

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Queer Benevolence.

The stranger on his first visit to our burg is much impressed, says Temperance Cause, with the stately mansion located in the heart of the business center, and immediately asks the question: "How comes this magnificent structure in such unobscured surroundings?" The answer comes back: "That beautiful mansion was built for its proprietor by benevolent gentlemen of this town and community." And by further conversation he learns that some men gave their own clothing, others gave their pianos or organs, and some donated their carpets, pictures and furniture. Others sacrificed all the food of pantry and cellar, and most of the clothing of the wardrobe belonging to the wife and children. Some gave their good disposition, while their daughters became waitresses. Many of these benevolent gentlemen deposited their good names, their reputation, character and all-around body, and soul—all to erect this stately mansion for the man who occupies and owns it. They also gave him a fine suit of broadcloth, and a brilliant diamond pipe, while they have dressed his wife and children in silks and satins. They also keep the pantry, cellar and wardrobe filled to overflowing. Strange benevolence. Who are these benevolent ones and who is the man living in the stately mansion surrounded by every luxury? Can you guess?

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Book Agent—Don't go into that house! There is scurlet fever there. His Ouzerker—I couldn't catch it if I wanted to. I carry health insurance.

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 50 cts.

"I met your husband yesterday. He is not looking at all well. Why don't you urge him to go abroad and try the baths somewhere?"
"Dear me, it's almost impossible to get him to bathe at home."

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

O'Keefe—The strange how slow an athletic explorer travels when he's going towards the pole can't he be covered the ground comin' from it.
O'Shea—Nawthin' strange about it bedad! Sure, don't the law of gravitation tache us that it's harder to go up thin to come down?

Minard's Liniment cures dizziness.

Editor—Why do you shout?
Preacher—Those are my italics.

Had a Weak Aching Back and a Nasty Sick Headache

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights."

"I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headache. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

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THE HERALD

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The Federal Parliament.

The present political situation is perhaps the most interesting in the lifetime of this government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds himself up against the stone wall of unyielding opposition to the reciprocity pact and will be forced to go to the country in order that the opinion of the people may be expressed at the polls on the most important question which has loomed up in Canada since confederation. Mr. Borden's enthusiastic reception in the western provinces and the anxiety shown by the farmers to hear both sides of the question have strengthened the hands of the opposition who have maintained from the first that so vital a question should receive the verdict of the men with the ballot. It has never been the custom of Sir Wilfrid to take the people into his confidence. On the naval policy he refused to take their judgment and so on this reciprocity issue affecting as it does the national and economic destiny of the Dominion he fears to trust the people. But unless all the signs of the political times fail Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have to take the plunge in the uncertain waters of the general election. Mr. Borden promised the men of the west that he would do everything in his power to ensure that they had a chance of voting on reciprocity before the agreement came into effect and since the house has met after its two months recess the opposition has gone on calmly discussing this feature of the agreement when it has been brought up for consideration by the government.

When parliament reassembled on the 18 inst., Mr. Fielding again brought reciprocity to the fore and the debate thereon was resumed. First however the opposition presented an amendment to the motion which it had been adopted by the government would have ensured substantial recognition of the services of the patriots who during the Fenian raids of 1865-1870 defended the soil of Canada from the attacks of the armed enemy. For fifteen years the veterans have been pressing their claims upon the government and they have been led on by specious promises to believe that something would eventually be done for them particularly in view of the handsome treatment meted out to the veterans of the rebellion of 1885 and the men who went to South Africa. On the present occasion however Sir Wilfrid Laurier found it impossible to evade the direct issue any longer. Promises would not do and he asked his followers to vote down the amendment calling for substantial recompense of these warriors of the long ago. As Mr. Borden well put it Laurier has been humbugging the veterans for fifteen years and they were deserving of better treatment than to be made the victims of the generous promises and broken pledges of the high priest of opportunism. Thus on Tuesday last the opposition went on record as being in favor of recompensing the Fenian raid veterans and the government as being opposed to such a debt of honor.

The census is a terrible mess and there is no doubt

that it has been permitted to spin itself into a cocoon of confusion in order that there may be no possibility of redistribution before the elections. Mr. Fisher admitted in the House when pressed by Mr. Borden that there was no possibility of the final count being known before October and there is every likelihood of the elections being over by that time. If there is no redistribution before elections and the west is thus deprived of the increased representation to which it is undoubtedly entitled the blame will rest on the shoulders of the government. Last March Mr. Borden suggested that the census taking be commenced on April 1st instead of June 1st, and thus get the final count in by August 1st. Then bring in their redistribution bill and go to the country on the reciprocity issue. This plan was ignored by Laurier. The responsibility therefore for the present condition under which the election will be held on the old census of ten years ago lies wholly with the weak politician who by his blunders and opportunism has brought this country to the verge of the quagmire of discontent.

Wednesday was another day of the curious struggle, quiet listless, perfunctory and yet with a touch of grimness which so far has been the note of this revived session. What actually happened was that members talked of various subjects until about 5:30 o'clock and that from 5:30 o'clock until the hour of adjournment, certain Conservatives delivered speeches upon reciprocity. Values shift and change strangely. Really the most interesting things of the day took place in the miscellaneous performance, of the afternoon. We learned something about the census, and the government made an interesting announcement of a policy of non intervention, "let them fight it out themselves," policy in regard to the coal strike on the western prairies. These are of intrinsic importance, yet in the ebb and flow of party warfare, the important facts are that the Liberals said not a word on reciprocity and the Conservatives debated it, and another day drifted by without a vote. "Obstruction," yell the Liberals. True, they have not discussed the subject adequately from their point of view. For example, they have not even made the effort to reply to Mr. Jameson's crushing analysis of the fallacies of reciprocity as applied to the fishermen on the Atlantic coast.

True, not a single Conservative has spoken twice in the committee. But these are mere details. This steady debating of the subject does not suit the Liberal book. "So obstruction it must be." As a curtain raiser Mr. Monk asked some questions about the Imperial Conference blue book. He was anxious to have a full report printed early. Mr. Borden joined the discussion, and after a good deal of questioning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was vague in his replies, gave the House to understand that the Imperial blue book is already in type and the proofs have been read. When it comes here the government will see about it being reprinted.

The government is turning its cries of obstruction to an ingenious use. When grave scandals are exposed it refuses to reply, lets the case go by default and yells, "Obstruction." Thursday there was exposed before the House the record of a conspiracy by which the revenue was defrauded of a million dollars. What was its reply? "Obstruction." "Obstruction."

"We won't answer because you are obstructing." What happened was that J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, brought up the Chinese immigration frauds. These frauds affect British Columbia and aroused interest in that province to an extent which induced newspapers in Vancouver to publish verbatim reports of the evidence before the recent commission. Mr. Taylor as a representative of the province brought it up.

The story is that an extensive conspiracy to smuggle Chinamen, opium and other dutiable articles effected extensive frauds; that these meant a loss of a million dollars to the revenue; that according to Gordon Grant, Liberal, for a while the Liberal executive at Vancouver got a rakeoff of \$120 a Chinaman, that a family quarrel in the local Liberal party caused the exposure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Oliver were warned of these frauds three years ago. When the family row induced the Liberal patronage committee of Vancouver to consent, a commission was appointed. This was last December. The commission reported two months ago. The report has not been presented to parliament. Bad as were the revelations, the House would have nothing to go upon, but for the fullness of the press reports. What reply? Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and said that Mr. Taylor was obstructing. After the protests which this evoked had been duly filed, the prime minister said that Judge Murphy the commissioner, had made a voluminous report to Sir Richard Cartwright. He and Sir Allan Aylesworth had looked it over. Judge Murphy recommended that certain persons be prosecuted but this had not been done as they had left the country.

Judge Murphy also suggested that the report be not made public until the prosecutions had been brought about, in order that the culprits might not be aware of the nature of the recommendations. Accordingly he had decided not to lay it before parliament. But he and Sir Richard Cartwright would look the report over again and decide finally. Thus you see the argument: Judge Murphy recommends prosecuting certain persons. They have run away and we won't prosecute them. Pending their prosecution, Judge Murphy advised non-publication. As we haven't prosecuted, this lets us out of publishing it. Meet the exposures. Rebut the ugly charges of rake-offs, etc? Oh, no, you are obstructing. So the Liberals sat still, made no reply and jeered. Mr. Taylor, who is not the easiest person in the world to bully, spent the afternoon in putting a few columns of evidence on Hansard. And in the evening, after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to discuss the matter, and Mr. Borden had condemned his refusal, Major Currie put a few columns more on the official record.

A direct challenge to the government to dissolve parliament and fight out the reciprocity issue on the hustings, was made by George H. Cowan, of Vancouver. Mr. Cowan followed Major Currie, and after dealing with the Chinese immigration scandal, branched off into a merciless ragging of the various ministers present, beginning with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The latter, he feared was falling in love with himself, like Narcissus and would die of self admiration. He warned the Premier against self laudation, too much looking glass and the fatal course of Narcissus. "It is not a question of the

white plume," he said "but if it is delayed it may be a question of the white feather." Urging the government to face the issue, courageously, man fashion. Mr. Cowan said "There is no use dodging the issue, you will not succeed. If the worst comes and you are dismissed from power, take your fortune like brave men." The reciprocity debate was not reached till midnight when Thorburn of Lanark, got back to his speech. Mr. Thorburn wanted an adjournment and sat down, but when the finance minister got up and moved the adoption of the resolution he got quickly up again.

The last hour of the House witnessed a storm. Thorburn talked till a quarter to one. Basted of Dufferin, then rose and wanted an adjournment, to which the minister of finance refused on the ground that the time had been wasted. This brought prompt denials from the Opposition leader, J. D. Taylor and others. Major Currie became bellicose. He charged the finance minister with only seeing one side of any question. "He spends his life, in a barrel and only sees things out of the bung-hole." Coercion was the weapon of the tyrant and the day was past when English speaking people would stand for a tyrant. "And the day is not far distant when the Lauriers and their crew will have passed away on this continent," he declared amid Conservative applause. The prime minister and the minister of finance seek to coerce a free parliament into passing a measure, which is not according to the constitution, and should be submitted to the people. Nothing has happened like this since the days of the Long Parliament and ship money. They are endeavoring to turn the hands of the clock backward. "If we have wasted the time of the House the Minister of Finance has been well paid for it. If the \$120,000 was honest money why doesn't he give the names of the people who gave it. He of all men to come before the people. The man doesn't understand how he stands in the eyes of the people of this country." Finally the government agreed to an adjournment after Mr. Best had spoken for half an hour.

The word Friday night was for a dissolution in a fortnight or, at the outside, three weeks, and an election early in September. As soon as the government thinks it has satisfied the country that the opposition is obstructing the big smash will come. The "obstruction" cry is not worrying the opposition in the least, and is having no effect whatever on the Conservative determination to let the people vote. Every preparation is being made by the government for the appeal. The clerk of the crown in chancery is the busiest man in Ottawa, and the printing bureau is turning out wagon loads of election papers and notices. The game in the house still goes on, but the real doings are outside and everybody knows it. Each side went into caucus on yesterday. After this the sessional outcome will be no longer in doubt. It is to be an election, as soon after the wheat cutting as possible, and with or without the new lists for the unorganized districts of Ontario. In these districts the vote may be deferred as has been done before in British Columbia and parts of Quebec.

Beware Of Worms.

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

Crop Prospects.

A bulletin on the crops and live stock of Canada has been issued. The condition of the field crops of Canada for the month ending June 30, as compiled in the Census and Statistics Office from the reports of a large staff of correspondents, is on the whole quite satisfactory, although on account of uneven rainfall it is not uniform for all the provinces. Even in parts of the same province, as in Ontario, there is a considerable inequality. For the most part in that province excellent reports are made, but there are districts in which the grains and hay have been badly affected, for want of rains in May and June.

For the whole of Canada the condition of winter wheat is only 75.26 per cent as compared with 100 for a full crop. This is ten per cent less than last year, two per cent less than in 1909 and nearly 14 per cent less than three years ago. In Ontario it is only 73 per cent of a full crop, as compared with 94.29 last year, 78.60 in 1909, and 88 in 1908. In Alberta, the only other province in which winter wheat is largely grown, the condition this year is 88.22 per cent compared with 95 in 1908. Spring wheat in all the provinces this year is given the high average condition of 94.73 at the end of June, which is better than in 1910 by 12.62 per cent, better than in 1909 by eight per cent, and better than in 1908 by nearly 15 per cent. Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces in which the conditions are under 90, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba it is close to 100.

The average for barley is 93, which is six to ten per cent better than in the preceding three years. It reaches close to 95 in the Northwest provinces, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and over 90 in Nova Scotia and Quebec, a point below 90 in Ontario and only 84 in British Columbia. Oats show an average of 94.40 for all provinces, which is higher than any year since 1908, and is 95 or higher in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and the Northwest provinces. In Ontario it is close to 90, and over 90 in British Columbia.

Rye, peas and mixed grains are given a condition of about 90 for the Dominion, and are higher than in any year beginning with 1908. Hay and clover and alfalfa are both below last year's condition, and pasture is a point higher. In the three Northwest provinces the condition of pasture is over 100.

The feature of late cereals is the increase of area in flax which is nearly 300,000 acres more than last year. The largest increase of flax is in Saskatchewan, where this crop in recent years has grown into great favor.

The numbers of live stock do not show much change from last year, but their condition at the end of June is very satisfactory. All classes are within less than two points of 100, and an excellent uniformity is shown throughout all the provinces.

Forest Fires.

Vancouver, July 21.—Damages estimated at \$500,000 has been caused by forest fires at Squamish. The timber belt through which the flames fought their way is one of the finest in British Columbia.

Amherst, July 21.—Forest fires in Cumberland Co. still rage with unabated violence. The smoke is visible for thirty miles. So far the Shulee timber Co. operated by Robinson & Wright have been the heaviest losers. It is estimated that the fire has swept over 6,000 acres of their holdings, destroying vast quantities of green timber.

The village of Shulee has been in constant danger all this week and fears are still entertained for dwellings there.

Bananas or Reciprocity.

Ottawa, July 20.—"It is extremely unlikely that Jamaica will enter into a reciprocity agreement with Canada," said Mr. Hart, a wealthy sugar planter of Kingston Jamaica, today. "At present the United States takes our entire banana crop. Canada, we fear, would be unable to do this. And if we entered into a reciprocity agreement with this country the United States would drop us and we would be without an advantageous market for our bananas. Those interested in the sugar industry, however, favor reciprocity, so that opinion in this matter is fairly evenly divided, but the opposition to the proposal will probably prove too strong."



Price \$2.50
Amherst Boots
 Are the Farmer's friends.
 Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, in soles 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
 Children " " 1.00

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
 Sun Fire offices of London.
 Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.
Combined Assets \$100,000,000
 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.
JOHN MACBACHERN
 AGENT.
 Telephone No. 382.
 Mar. 22nd, 1906

Fraser & McQuaid,
 Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
 Souris, P. E. Island.
 A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.
 Nov. 10, 1900—2m.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
 Jas. D. Stewart.
Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
 Newson's Block, Charlottetown.
 Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
 McDonald Block, Building, Georgetown.

D. C. McLeod, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY
McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
 MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JAMES H. REDDIN
 Barrister, etc.,
 Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.
 Collections attended to. Money to loan.
 Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1911—6m

STEWART & CAMPBELL,
 Barristers, Solicitors, etc
 Offices in DeBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 W. S. STEWART, K. C. | K. A. CAMPBELL
 July 3, 1911—7y.

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN
Hard and Soft Coal
 HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf
 A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders, verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have your orders.
Peake Bros. & Co.
 Ch'town, July 19, 1911—8m

New Waltham
 —AND—
Other Watches
RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now
READY FOR THE POCKET

New Gold Filled Frames
and 1st quality Lenses
JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

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

A BIG TEN DAYS'
SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.
150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots
 Goodyear Welted, Vellour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.
Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair.
 We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price, All new stock.
 They've got the lead, they've got the style, they've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!
 We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.
A. E. McEACHEN
 THE SHOEMAN
 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,
Hammocks,
All prices, splendid values.

CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis
Racquets, etc., etc.

Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,
Boy's and Girl's Carts,
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books
for Summer Reading, New-
est Stationery, Post Cards,
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs IN OUR TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite
or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT —AND— Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

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

Morison & Duffy

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

McLean & McKinnon

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

At the cheese board meeting Friday last, all cheese boarded sold for 11¢.

The Kolapore cup was shot for at Bisle Thursday and won by the Mother Country. The Canadian team was a close second.

A royal residence in Ireland has been suggested in the highest quarters, says the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, and the idea has been accepted.

It is officially stated from Ottawa that the contract for building the Canadian Navy is still open. The Government is yet in consultation with the Admiralty. No award has been made.

Another rich strike has been made on the property of the Ontario Pike Lake Gold Mining Co. in Swastika district. The gold was in grains half the size of peas. The quartz is literally plastered with gold.

Pleading guilty in court at St. John's, Nfld., to charges of taking bait illegally at Cape Race, seventeen members of the crew of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Arethusa, were fined \$50 each or three months imprisonment, and their dories, seines and gear confiscated.

The 36 foot yawl Pandora which came to New York several weeks ago on her way around the world from Australia, left at noon Thursday for a run across the Atlantic, with London as the next objective point. Captains Blythe and Arapakis, who constitute the entire crew of the yawl, took the little craft out from Seagate for the start.

Hon. A. K. MacLean, Attorney General of Nova Scotia will open a law office in Montreal, working in connection with Hector McInnis, K. C., who played a prominent part in the Dominion Coal Co.'s dispute with the Dominion Steel Co. Mr. McInnis will remain in Halifax. The new combination will conduct the majority of the business of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Veto bill without division Thursday after only three hours debate. The revolt of the insurgent peers failed to materialize. All threats of the extremist Lords to throw out the bill at this stage and precipitate a crisis proved a bluff. One solitary peer, Baron Stanmore, raised his voice to demand a vote. He found no supporters.

Lightning struck a gas well on the farm of Joyce Bros., a short distance from Merlin, Ont., Thursday night. The bolt broke the tap off and ignited the enormous pressure of gas. The roar could be heard for miles around and the illumination was so bright that a newspaper could be easily read a mile and a half from the burning well. The gas is still burning in a gigantic jet, and all efforts to put out the fire have so far proved unavailing.

Advices from Lisbon say that a sensation has been caused by the announcement of the discovery at the royal palace of a small coffer containing secret correspondence between the since deposed royal family of Portugal and the British and German Governments. King Manuel, fore-seeing a revolution, asked for foreign intervention offering in compensation Portuguese territory in Africa. Great Britain and Germany refused to interfere.

The Supreme Court for King's County opened at Georgetown on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Justice Hazard presiding. The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases: The King vs. Wm. Molyneux, indicted for murder. The King vs. Chester McDonald, Souris, indicted for an assault on a police officer and prison breaking. The King vs. James A. McEwen, indicted for extortion by threat. The hearing of the Molyneux murder trial opened at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and has occupied the time of the court ever since. Mr. Johnston, K. C., and Mr. Inman, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Mathieson, K. C., and Mr. J. D. Stewart for the defence. Evidence was taken during Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when the Crown closed its case. Mr. Stewart opened for the prisoner. The case went to the jury Thursday afternoon. The jury reported a disagreement and were sent back by the judge.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

John Tebo was hanged at Digby, N. S., on Monday, for the murder of Edward McGregor.

The United States Senate passed the Reciprocity bill on Saturday by a vote of 27 to 53.

The Benevolent Irish Society will hold their Tea Party at Hazelbrook on Monday, August 7th. Their advertisement appears in this day's HERALD.

The Redemptorist Fathers Mulaney and McCormack, who had given missions at Little Pond and Rollo Bay, on the two previous weeks, came to Charlottetown on Monday of this week.

A manatee, or sea cow, measuring twenty feet and weighing 2,000 pounds, was captured in Laguna Madre, on the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles south east of Brownsville, Texas. It required a ten hours struggle by twenty men to land the monster.

Rev. Peter F. McDonald, of West St. Peter's, and Rev. Louis McElroy, recently ordained at St. Paul, Minn., for the diocese of Helena, Montana, and who have been spending a few weeks vacation in their native diocese, left for their chosen field of sacerdotal labor a few days ago. *Bon voyage.*

Paris advices of the 24th say: Paris is sweltering in the worst heat wave in the last half century, which is made more severe by the drought, not a drop of rain having fallen for a month past. Indications point to a continuance of heat for several days at least, and to add to the suffering of the people there has been a partial breakdown in the water system. Many deaths have occurred, due to heat yesterday, the daily average being six until Saturday when eleven were reported.

The first and probably the most important Ocean Motor race of the year in eastern waters started at New York Monday afternoon on the course from Gavehead Bay to Halifax. Four New York boats are competing for a reward offered by Commodore Hearst of the National Yacht Club, the first prize being \$1,000 and a trophy of the same value, the second \$500 and a \$500 trophy. The entries with owners are Tramp, H. S. Dull, Caroline, M. F. Dennis, Eronel, Samuel Cochrane; Snap-shot 3rd, J. R. Ludeman.

MARRIED.

MCINNIS—LUND—At St. James Mass, July 9th, by the Rev. T. F. Fullerton, George W. McInnis and Lottie Jane Lund, both of Charlottetown.

DIED.

HARRIS—At Port Medway, N. S., on July 15th, Doris Rastelle, only daughter of the late Thomas J. Harris, of Charlottetown.

KENNEDY—On July 20th, 1911, at Lot 48, Daniel Kennedy, in his 85th year.

STEWART—At Marshfield, Friday, July 21st, Lizzie Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Stewart.

MCPHERSON—At Uigg, P. E. I., on June 23rd, 1911, Neil D. McPherson, aged 79 years.

PAUL—In this city, July 23rd, Martha, widow of the late Charles Paul, formerly of Kingston.

O'BRIEN—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on July 24th, James O'Brien, of Iona, after a prolonged illness.

BROWN—In Montreal, July 24th, Alexander Brown, formerly of this city, aged 84 years.

CONNOLLY—In this city, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Connolly, relict of the late Owen Connolly, aged 92 years. Deceased had been ill for five or six months previous to her demise. Shortly after the death of her late husband Mrs. Connolly donated her fine residence on the Esplanade and the land adjoining to the Grey Nuns for hospital purposes. Here was built the new Charlottetown Hospital adjoining the Connolly residence. She continued to reside in the Connolly House until her demise. Deceased, whose maiden name was Annie Hughes, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and came to this Province with her parents when quite young. Her funeral took place this morning and was largely attended. The cortege proceeded from the Connolly House to St. Dunast's Cathedral, where a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung, thence to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. May her soul rest in peace.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Stormy Session of House of Commons.

London, July 25.—The last act of parliamentary revolution was ushered in yesterday with a revolutionary scene. For the first time in its history the House of Commons refused to listen to a speech by the Prime Minister, for the first time the Speaker was compelled to involve a rule which empowers him (in case of grave disorder) to declare the sitting adjourned. The political hatred engendered by the Veto Bill made the session the stormiest in the memory of the oldest member. Every means short of physical violence was successfully used to prevent Mr. Asquith from placing his views of the Government before the House and nation. So violent were the opposition members and so indignant were the Ministerialists that the speaker after two hours decided to suspend the sitting in order to obviate further disorders. The members dispersed themselves amid a scene of violent excitement and shouts of "Traitors" and "cowards," following the Prime Minister as he departed to which the Ministerialists hurled back cries of "you're better, we will win."

Plans for the steamer Aquitania which the Cunard Co. is building near Glasgow have been modified to make the vessel the largest in the world. Her length will exceed 900 feet being ten feet greater than the 50,000 ton liner Imperator which the Hamburg American will put into service in 1912. The Aquitania will be one knot faster than her German rival. She will accommodate 4000 passengers.

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 50 cts.

B. I. S. Tea Party!

The Benevolent Irish Society of this city will hold a Grand Tea Party on the beautiful field of John Smith, at Hazelbrook Station on **Monday, August 7th.**

First class dining, refreshment, ice cream and dancing saloons.

Excellent dinners will be served by capable waiters. Dinner only 25 cents.

Swings, wheel of fortune, Irish music on Bag Pipes, bowling alley, etc., etc.

Special trains will leave Charlottetown at 8.45 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. for the tea grounds. Fare 20 cents, under 12 years 10 cents. Return fare from Murray Harbor by regular train to Hazelbrook, 80 cents.

This will be the tea of 1911. J. J. DUFFY, Secretary.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Eggs, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911—tf

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

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

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

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction, on the premises at Glenwood, Souris West, in King's County, on Saturday, the Twelfth day of August, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated and being at Glenwood, Souris West, on Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the north by land owned by Alex. White, on the south by land formerly in possession of Richard Doyle, on the east by the Glenwood Road, and on the west by the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, containing by estimation thirty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1909, and made between John F. Deagle, of Souris, Township Number Forty-five, in King's County, aforesaid, farmer, and Maria Deagle, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Kichham, of Souris West, Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part; which said Mortgage was by Indenture of Assignment bearing date the Thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1911, assigned by the said Thomas Kichham to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to Fraser and McQuaid, Solicitors, Souris. Dated this 15th day of July, A. D. 1911.

AUSTIN L. FRASER, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract of land situate on Township Number 34, bounded on the north by the St. Peter's Road and extending thereon east and west fourteen chains, on the south by the Hillsborough River extending thereon fourteen chains and ninety links, on the east by a line of road, and on the west by the farm once owned by David Ross, now Mr. Darrach, and extending thereon seventy-three chains and fifty links, containing one hundred and seven acres a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873, and made between Thomas Sitton and wife, of the one part, and John Rorie of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1911.

W. S. STEWART, Assignee of Mortgagee.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place our order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Nov. 30, 1910.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities, suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & Co.

June 28, 1911—tf

Grand Trunk Railway System

Round Trip Home-seekers' EXCURSION TICKETS

To Western Canada via Grand Trunk Double Track Route to Chicago, etc., on sale every second Tuesday until September 19th, at very low fares. The finest farming country in the world is to be found along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about the Free Homesteads and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G. T. R. Ticket Office.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Sateen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN

A Request Granted.

Three times that hot September afternoon the Reichards' boarder had come into the Dillville Railroad Station, which served also as a telegraph office, and had asked whether a message had come for her.

The station agent smiled back at her.

'We know who you are all right,' he said. 'I seen you the first day you came to Dillville, when you were sick. No, there ain't nothing for you.'

Two friends of the station agent were lounging comfortably on the single truck and packing box which represented the sum total of Dillville's baggage.

'Perhaps they are slow this afternoon while it is so hot,' he suggested, consolingly.

'Perhaps,' answered the Reichards' boarder, faintly.

'You come in a couple of hours,' said the station agent.

Once more the girl answered with a smile. Then she went out, lifting her umbrella to shield her from the sun, shimmering blindly over the hot tracks. She did not know how to spend the 'couple o' hours.' She could not go back to the Reichards; she had spent there the intervals between her other calls at the railroad station, and she was now supposed to be taking a long walk. The Reichards would be puzzled; they watched her little anxious hen.

Across the tracks there was a wide field, at its farther side willow trees and a stream. She would go over these and sit down.

The better it already all, Sarah Ann, he would say, or 'I often wondered how low this ham would eat itself, or I saw the doctor. His wife complains better this morning.'

'Such writers are all queer,' responded one of the friends.

'This young one is anyhow nice and common (friendly),' said the station agent. 'I hope something will pretty soon come for her.'

Under the willow trees, Marion H. Swift sat down. There was no breeze but there was shade. The little stream was almost dry, but the tiny pools of water were rest to her tired eyes.

But neither shade nor water could soothe the remorse and anxiety in her heart. She had betrayed—she said it to herself aloud, with horror—she had betrayed her friends.

Four months ago she had come to the Reichards to board. She had been sick, inexplicably tired and worn. She was an orphan; her small inheritance had taken her through college; then, until nature had rebelled, she had taught school by day and in the evenings had tried to write.

She had returned the check and asked that the story be sent back to her; she had even explained to the editor her own meanness, and she had asked him to telegraph a response.

But no answer had come. Suppose they insisted upon publishing the story? It was true that the Reichards read little, but a perverse fate would be sure to put the magazine into her hands. Even if they did not see the story, she would feel it between them forever. She could accept no more of their kindnesses—these homely, dear people, the first real friends in her married life.

She forgot that she could be seen plainly from the station. She did not remember to open her book; she sat with her chin in her hands, staring wretchedly at the tiny stream.

When one of the station agent's friends shouted at her, she jumped as if all her nervousness had returned. The man was running towards her, 'Say!' he shouted, 'Listen!'

'Yes,' she answered. She had hardly strength to rise. The editor might say that it was impossible to grant her request. 'Is there a message?'

'He says it is all right.' 'What is all right?' She was not yet accustomed to Dillville's friendly habit of interpreting a stranger's telegrams.

'The man what telegraphed to you, He says it is all right. The agent, he is writing it down for you.' The messenger, who had only half as far to go, reached the station no sooner than Marion H. Swift. The agent was grinning in his little box of an office.

'To be sure,' he said, as proudly as if he had sent instead of having merely transmitted the telegram. 'It says, "Request granted." That is the same as "All right," ain't it?'

And then, after months of friendly care, after solicitous tempting of her appetite, after adjustment of the family ways to her hours for writing, after unpeppable kindness, she had made fun of them, held them up to ridicule. She had written a story about them and had sold it, a story harder and brighter and cleverer than any she had written before, and so it for a price which had made her gasp.

All the Reichards were in it, with all their funny ways of speech and

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this spalling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

'I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since.' Mrs. E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

thought; they could not be mistaken. Miss Sarah Ann, who was growing deaf and was determined that no one should know it, was the chief character. She said yes-when she should have said no, and no when she should have said yes, just as she did in real life. Miss Mary Ann, still unconvinced to spinsterhood, smiled and simpered, and added false dark curls to her abundant gray hair.

Miss Lizzie Ann's inordinate curiosity complicated the story, as it complicated their lives. 'Miss P. ter—there was never a more delightful character than Miss Peter, or a character more made to an author's hand—he stood out so plainly that any one who had ever heard of him would recognize him at once. He had ambitions to write poetry—he had proudly exhibited his compositions, altogether execrable. He was more of a woman than his sisters; he had a high falsetto voice; he was plainly neat; as a queer specimen he was delightful.'

She put them all into her story as they were, their strange appearance, their astonishing opinions, their amazing expressions. At one meal Miss Peter had given her a half dozen remarkable sentences.

'The butter is already all, Sarah Ann,' he would say, or 'I often wondered how low this ham would eat itself, or I saw the doctor. His wife complains better this morning.'

But she had not only photographed them, she had maligned them. She had made their excessive thrift, their use of discarded flour-bags for the manufacture of underclothing, their careful saving of every scrap appear nigardliness, when it was not. She had told how they saved; she had not told how they spent, or how many bushels of potatoes or bakings of rusk went to the poor. She had made them appear utterly ignorant, when they were ignorant only of books and were wise in far more important things.

And for her, of all persons in the world, it was a crime to have represented them thus, she whom, unknown, unfriended, they had supported. It was only two days since she had seen her ingratitude, her villainy, and in those two days it seemed to her she had grown old. Not all her orphaned loneliness, nor her long struggle nor her privations had so hurt her. Through them she had continued to respect herself; now she was sick at heart.

She had returned the check and asked that the story be sent back to her; she had even explained to the editor her own meanness, and she had asked him to telegraph a response.

But no answer had come. Suppose they insisted upon publishing the story? It was true that the Reichards read little, but a perverse fate would be sure to put the magazine into her hands. Even if they did not see the story, she would feel it between them forever. She could accept no more of their kindnesses—these homely, dear people, the first real friends in her married life.

She forgot that she could be seen plainly from the station. She did not remember to open her book; she sat with her chin in her hands, staring wretchedly at the tiny stream.

When one of the station agent's friends shouted at her, she jumped as if all her nervousness had returned. The man was running towards her, 'Say!' he shouted, 'Listen!'

'Yes,' she answered. She had hardly strength to rise. The editor might say that it was impossible to grant her request. 'Is there a message?'

'He says it is all right.' 'What is all right?' She was not yet accustomed to Dillville's friendly habit of interpreting a stranger's telegrams.

'The man what telegraphed to you, He says it is all right. The agent, he is writing it down for you.' The messenger, who had only half as far to go, reached the station no sooner than Marion H. Swift. The agent was grinning in his little box of an office.

'To be sure,' he said, as proudly as if he had sent instead of having merely transmitted the telegram. 'It says, "Request granted." That is the same as "All right," ain't it?'

And then, after months of friendly care, after solicitous tempting of her appetite, after adjustment of the family ways to her hours for writing, after unpeppable kindness, she had made fun of them, held them up to ridicule. She had written a story about them and had sold it, a story harder and brighter and cleverer than any she had written before, and so it for a price which had made her gasp.

All the Reichards were in it, with all their funny ways of speech and

'Oh, you!' cried the girl, as if she shared his friendly delusion. 'Oh, thank you!' She took the yellow slip from his hand and went down the track, since that was the shortest way home. She went swiftly at first then more slowly. Then suddenly the smile died from her lips, fright came into her eyes, and she stopped and stared about her. That overwhelming anxiety was gone, but there was another, different, but quite as terrible. The return of the check to the editor had left eight dollars in her pocket book, she owing the Reichards ten for two weeks board, and she had not another cent in the world.

She could write now. Ideas, plots, characters thronged her mind. She could see how even the Reichards could be used as they really were, kind, wholesome, generous. She might even use their expressions, for, if she did it in a kindly spirit they would not care.

But she must have time. Good work was not done swiftly. And meanwhile how should she live? Where should she go; how support herself? Her position in New York was gone; she knew of no other. In all her independent life she had never been so reduced as this.

Just before her the tiny stream crossed the road. She laid her open umbrella on the grass and sat down on the bank. She must try to think. She could not ask the Reichards to trust her—she could not. Already she was in debt to them. The case seemed hopeless.

It was almost dark when she finally came up the road to the Reichards house. September evenings were cool, although the days were so stifling. The Reichards sitting on the porch wore shawls. Even Miss Peter, alarmed at the boarder's absence, and about to start to find her, had put a shawl across his shoulders. He was perfectly absurd, was Miss Peter.

'Ah, there she is coming!' he cried.

'To be sure she is coming!' said Miss Mary Ann, scornful of Peter's anxiety, and totally forgetting that she had walked down the road at least five times during the last hour.

'What did you say?' asked Miss Sarah Ann, acknowledging her infirmity for once.

'I just wondered where she was all this time,' said Miss Lizzie Ann, yielding also to her infirmity. 'Perhaps she was lost.'

As if a writer would be dumb enough to be lost in Dillville! said Miss Mary Ann.

The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Mr. Wm. H. MacEwen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., says:—For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try MILBURN'S LAXATIVE PILLS, and got me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relief. I was greatly surprised, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtue as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them.

Milburn's Laxative Pills are 25c. per vial, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

'Why on earth do you come to me to borrow money, Billups?' said Hank away peevishly. 'Why don't you go to Jorrock's? He's the prosperous looking member of our set.'

'That's just it, Hankaway,' said Billups. 'Jorrock's looks so very prosperous that I am quite sure he spends every penny he makes, but you, old man—you dress like a man who saves his money.'

P. S.—He didn't get it.

Wine Wounds.

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better, until after three weeks, the sores had healed, and best of all, the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE as is most always the case in horse wounds.

F. M. DOUCET, Weymouth.

'I suppose your clerks are all Republicans?'

'No,' said the merchant. 'I hire the best men, irrespective of their politics.'

'What a queer way to run a business!' commented the politician.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Girl—My father once broke in a shop and pinched a diamond brooch. Policeman's son—That ain't nuffin'. My father pinched 'im.

Beware Of Worms.

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

'The doctor says I have mental indigestion.'

'What on earth is that?'

'Seems I'm reading more baseball news than I can assimilate.'

A Sensible Merchant.

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 50 cts.

'Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?'

'Will it make an angel of me?'

'That will depend on the kind of life you have led.'

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 Rheumatism Pills. Price a box 50c.

Cholera Infantum is one of the Most Fatal Diseases of Young Children

Mothers should look well after their children during the hot summer months, as this is the time of year this trouble is most prevalent.

If any of your children become troubled in this way it will not pay you to experiment with some new and untried remedy.

Get one having stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over 65 years and we have yet to hear of a case of cholera infantum which has not been cured.

Mrs. S. S. Johnston, Oshes River, Man., writes:—About four years ago I gave Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a good test.

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You Cannot Buy Made-to-Order CLOTHES Cheaper than WE SELL THEM.

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Some men think that when they spend their money for a Ready-made suit, that they are buying their clothes at the smallest possible cost. They think only of the first cost. They do not consider that if they would spend a few dollars extra and have a suit made for them by a good tailor, that it would wear at least double as long, and from this standpoint alone, they would be saving. And then again, in a tailor made suit along with getting at least double the wear, you get style and good looks that stay, you get comfort and satisfaction that can only be had in a made-to-order suit. Are not these features worth from three to five dollars extra?

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Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: 'In spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help. All Diseases.