

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 83

## Flour Flour.

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

### Groceries.

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

### Eureka Tea.

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

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

**R. F. Maddigan & Co.**

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## About Copper King

## Mattresses.

The frames are made of kiln dried white maple, and strong enough to withstand any strain. The fabrics are woven of the highest grade tinnetted wire—reinforced with special copper woven bands—each mattress has three special cross wires running from side to side of the fabrics. This improvement distributes the load—an improvement found in no other mattress. We believe this is the best mattress on the market for comfort, costs less than many makes, and is always entirely satisfactory. Prices run from \$2.75 up to \$4.50.

**Mark Wright Furnishing Co.**

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

## Custom Tailoring!

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

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

### NEW CLOTHS

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

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

Overcoatings in Vicunas, Rainproof and Fancy Worsteds.

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

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

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.**

Queen Street, Charlottetown,

## MEN'S Midsummer Underwear.

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

**D. A. BRUCE,**

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

## Furniture of Quality

**We Keep Pounding Away on Quality.**

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

**JOHN NEWSON.**

## HARDWARE!

**Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.**

**WHOLESALE and RETAIL**

## Fennell & Chandler

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

### Our Specialties

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

**ROBERT PALMER & CO.,**

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

### The Sacrifice of the Mass.

The New York Freeman's Journal, in a recent issue had the following appreciative article on the latest book from the pen of Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G., Antigonish. "The Sacrifice of the Mass," is thus referred to:

Dr. McDonald's scholarly vindication of the apostolic authorship of the creed, not long since in "The Symbol of the Apostles," is still fresh in the minds of thousands of readers interested in the magnificent defense of tradition it contained. They will welcome his guidance of the searchlight of historical criticism on the very heart of the Catholic Church, the one great set round which and from which centres all her majesty and beauty—the great perpetual drama that follows the dawn around the world—the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. So common yet so sublime! The awe of the greatest mysteries of the world and yet the comfort of the lowliest and most untutored, who sense as truly as do the learned its mighty significance. Many treatises on the Mass are published every year, but we are fortunate in having a critical scholar like Dr. McDonald, who is at the same time a safe theologian, inspired to give us a critical view of this great matter to suit the inquiring spirit of our times. Dr. McDonald opens the subject by a look into the nature and need of sacrifice.

"We cannot have a true idea of what makes the Mass a sacrifice if we have not first a true idea of what sacrifice is," and from the elementary notion of sacrifice he examines the theory and practice as understood and practised in all ages from patriarchal times till even now.

In the early ages of the Church men bowed before the Mass, nor questioned, nor theorized, nor analyzed, nor even sought for proper scientific definitions. They understood and believed that it was identical with the great sacrifice on Calvary.

Up to the time of Luther's rebellion there was little questioning of the nature and necessary matter of the Mass. But then and since then covertly and openly, ignorantly and intelligently, men have argued about "wherefore the continual sacrifice" and "in what does the sacrifice really consist." The spirit of historical criticism grows with the multiplicity of books, and it is providential that a Catholic scholar like Dr. McDonald going over the great body of literature touching on the subject, extracts, like a bee the honey from the flowers, the essential points of history and doctrine, and gives them to us in such presentable shape and with authority, so that we may, as we do with the honey, make them our own with pleasure and profit, and be able to give reasons for our faith in the mystery of the altar.

The true idea of sacrifice, the symbol of what is due from man to God; how God himself fixed the character; the difference between gifts and sacrifice, the priest's part in the integrity of the action; the significance of the priest's part on Calvary are some of the points made clear in the first chapter.

Then the history of the sacrificial ideas in the Mass is examined from the Apostles' time down till now—the age of St. Gregory the Great and that of St. Thomas of Aquin forming stopping places for review and for new development.

"A careful survey of the whole field has satisfied the present writer that the question did not enter upon a distinctly new phase till the rise of Protestantism in the sixteenth century. Up till then, indeed, it had not even been mooted. If the theologians of the Middle Ages touch upon it at all, it is only incidentally. To them not less than to the Fathers, the Mass is but the offering, day by day, under the sacramental veils of the Victim once for all immolated on the Altar of the Cross."

And a long array of testimony from the Fathers is quoted. From the every prayers of the Mass its identity with the Sacrifice of the Cross is proved—not as an image or a figure, but a true sacrifice.

The French work of Dr. Vacant on the "History of the Sacrificial Idea in the Mass," published some nine years ago in Paris, furnishes the text for this second chapter, and Duns Scotus and Thomas Aquinas and the Council of Trent are made to testify, so does Calvin, the ablest of the Protestants against the doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, and, best of all, the stately yet simple logic of Cardinal Cajetan who, refusing to enter into the speculative arguments of the schoolmen, by his dignified simplicity in pointing out that the one and the same body and blood on

Calvary and on the Catholic altar established an identity of sacrifice. Once was the Divine Victim immolated and forever is that Victim being offered to the Father—without end or change or cessation.

In an interesting appendix Dr. McDonald quotes from recognized authorities of our own times to show that the Church to-day, as in the earliest and in medieval times, holds the Mass to be essentially the same sacrifice that was once offered on Calvary.

### Father De Smet and Lincoln.

H. E. Robinson, president of the Missouri State Historical society, delivered a lecture at a recent meeting on Father De Smet, in which he related the following interesting story of the pioneer missionary.

When Francis P. Blair was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles D. Drake, Father De Smet took active interest in behalf of Blair's candidacy. As this was rather unusual, he was asked the cause, and gave the following answer:

"In 1863 our father provincial, at my request, had granted me permission to visit again, after a long absence, my poor children of the forest, the Flathead and Blackfoot Indians. I had fully prepared for the journey when I discovered that the United States government had, for military reasons drawn its line along the entire Indian frontier, and it was therefore impossible to get through without a pass, I was informed that I could not get a pass without going to Washington. I accordingly journeyed to the capital; but on my arrival I found that all my friends who had been members of Congress at my last visit were either dead or in the rebellion. I had no alternative, therefore, but to call on General Blair, who was then representing St. Louis in the lower house. Having never met him, I went to his residence and introduced myself and the object of my mission, and asked his good offices. He requested me to call on him the following morning at 10 o'clock, and in the meantime he would see what could be done. I did so, entered his carriage and was driven to the White House. On the route he was kind enough to say that he had heard of my labors among the Indians, and finally asked me if I had money enough with me to reach my destination. I told him that I could get sufficient to bring me to the borders of civilization, and laughingly remarked that after that I could walk the rest of the way. After leaving the carriage, and when just about to enter the Presidential mansion, he stopped me and said:

"Father De Smet, I am about to introduce you to President Lincoln, and ask from him a favor for you. Please promise me that you will express no surprise at what either he or I say, but that you will content yourself with thanking him if he grants my request."

"I readily accepted. We found the President in his room, leaning upon his hand with a weary expression of countenance as though he were entertaining sad thoughts. His face, however, lighted up at our coming, and, after being formally introduced, we took chairs, and he opened the conversation with this remark to General Blair:

"Frank, is Father De Smet trying to make a Catholic out of you, or are you trying to make a Presbyterian out of him, which?"

"Neither, Mr. President; but I have come here to ask a favor for him from you."

"What is it?"

"Mr. Stanton tells me," said the general, "that his regiment—I think it is the Fourth cavalry—is stationed out on the Northwestern frontier, and they have no chaplain. I want you to make Father De Smet the chaplain of that regiment, and give him twelve months' furlough, at which time he wants to go into the war."

"The president immediately took up his pen, wrote a few lines and handed the paper to General Blair, saying, 'Take that to Stanton.'

"Before I had time to say a word Mr. Lincoln took me by the hand, and in bidding me adieu, remarked:

"You will do more good out there than all my soldiers and commissioners."

"There was pay attached to the position, for I believe I ranked as major, but I never drew it. Of course I thanked General Blair for the handsome manner in which he had spoken of me, but I never, until now, had an opportunity of doing him a service in return. Now you know why I want to see him in the Senate."

### In the Street Cars.

It is The Correct Thing.

For a lady to thank a gentleman, who relinquishes his seat for her, in a low, well-bred, courteous tone of voice.

To occupy no more space than is necessary in a crowded car.

For a lady courteously to refuse a seat offered by an elderly gentleman or a tired working man.

For a lady to offer her seat to an elderly person, an invalid, or a woman with a baby.

To have the fare ready so as not to keep the conductor waiting.

To avoid audible comments on one's fellow-passengers.

To be ready with a gracious apology if one is compelled to stumble over others in reaching a seat.

IT IS NOT THE CORRECT THING.

For a lady to flounce into a vacated seat as if it were her right, with an inaudible "thank you," or none at all, to the gentleman who voluntarily relinquished it for her.

For a lady to take possession of a seat vacated for another one.

For a young lady of leisure to remain selfishly seated when weary working people are standing, exhausted by their day's labor.

To fumble through pocket and purse for the desired fare instead of having it conveniently ready.

To crowd and push against others.

To "look daggers" at one who unavoidably steps on one's toes or gown.

To read letters in a street-car, unless it is desired to have others acquainted with their contents.

To ridicule fellow-passengers.

To mention names in a conversation on the cars.

—The Correct Thing for Catholics.

### Items of Interest.

The literary executors of the late Cardinal Newman have entrusted to Mr. Wilfrid Ward the task of writing the Cardinal's biography.

Six Sisters of St. Joseph, exiled from France, have received permission from Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, to conduct a school in his country.

Dr. Chamberlain, one of the founders of the Tokio University in Japan, recently became a Catholic, as did Dr. Von Koeber, the professor of philosophy in the university.

The Siamese Prince Bhikshu Jinaravansa recently donated the Bishop of Jaffna, India, the sum of 1,000 rupees as a mark of the Boddhisatva's kindly feelings toward the Catholics.

A magnificent new chapel has been built by Mr. Enriquez Mas, of Saltillo, Mexico, at the orphan asylum grounds in that city. The asylum owes its existence to the generosity of Mr. Mas, and is one of the most beautiful spots in Saltillo.

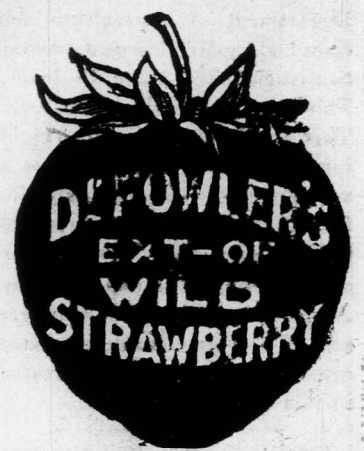
The Count de Mun takes a very gloomy view of the future of the Church in France, now that the separation bill has passed the Lower House. He describes the separation bill as marking the official apostasy of France, and says that it will lead to the opening of "formidable era," during which new violence will be perpetrated.

Canon Keens, who was known as "the church builder" amongst London priests, died the other day at Brighton. He was born in London of Irish parents, and was ordained priest in 1854. The Canon had founded no less than eleven missions in various parts of the metropolis, building churches and schools in each. His last work was the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, which was consecrated a few weeks ago, the Canon having succeeded in paying off the capital debt.

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

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

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



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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

In a rural justice court out West the defendant in a case was sentenced to thirty days in jail. He had known the judge from boyhood, and addressed him as follows:—

"Bill, old boy, you're not a-gwin ter send me ter jail, air you?"

"That's what," replied, the judge "Have you got anything to say agin it?"

"Only this here, Bill; Heaven help you when I git out."

### Cough of Grippe.

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures everything.

A little boy entered a tobacconist's shop and, approaching the counter, asked in a squeaky voice:—

"Please, sir, father wants to know if it is true that there is such a thing as a tobacco trust?"

"Yes, my lad, there is," replied the man.

"Well, father would like to be trusted with two plugs."

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

Minard's Liniment cures Colds etc.

A lady who taught a select school for girls in looking over the copy-book of little Fanny, aged eleven discovered an envelope addressed to that young lady.

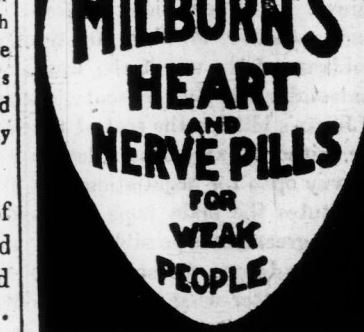
"I hope, Fanny," said the teacher, holding up the envelope, "that this does not contain a love-letter."

"Why, what an idea," replied Fanny; I have outgrown all that foolishness years and years ago."

### Headache Vanished.

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

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Sleeplessness, Trembling, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Painful Stomach, Anæmia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood purifier, building up and ransoming all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.50, at all druggists.



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY 16th AUG., 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

THE statistical year book of Canada for 1904, issued by the Department of Agriculture and compiled by Mr. George Johnston, Statistician, has come to hand. This is the twentieth year of issue. It is a volume of some eight hundred pages, and contains a vast amount of most valuable information on a great variety of public questions. Constitution and Government, Treaties, Census, Agriculture, Trades and Commerce and all Governmental departments are among the subjects treated in this valuable book.

THE Minister of Railways and the Minister of Finance treated the representations of the members of the Board of Trade and other citizens in the matter of the station site with slight consideration. They did not even go so far as to intimate that "cold justice" would be done in the matter. As a matter of fact their conference with the people was the merest formality, as they had decided on their course beforehand. The peoples' wishes regarding the station site were disregarded and the arguments placed before the ministers were unceremoniously brushed aside. Nothing was decided except that the station is not to be built at Great George or Queen Street. There the matter remains.

As will be seen by the account given in this issue, the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth are now hard at work in the struggle of diplomatically checkmating one another. The Japanese have made their announcement of terms, and the Russians have answered that this statement of terms contains conditions that are absolutely unacceptable; others that may be accepted conditionally and some not objectionable. This brings the conference up to the stage of negotiation and diplomatic sparring. How far the Japanese will recede from their first statement of terms; how far the Russians will go in the direction of meeting the demands of the Japanese, and what mutual concessions each side is willing to make in order to arrive at peace terms are the questions now to be determined by the plenipotentiaries. Whether or not mutually satisfactory terms may be agreed upon is difficult to conjecture. Certainly a very considerable length of time is likely to be consumed in the negotiations, unless it be immediately evident that no satisfactory basis of agreement can be reached. In that case an early breaking up of the conference may be looked for.

The Peace Negotiations

Information thus far received from Portsmouth, N. H., as to the possibility of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries arriving at a basis from which to negotiate a peace treaty, are not the most optimistic. Japan's terms were submitted on the 10th, as the following report shows: Reimbursement for the expenses sustained in the prosecution of the war and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin constitute the main features of the peace conditions handed by Baron Komura to M. Witte at the conclusion of the morning session of the plenipotentiaries in the general stores building of the Portsmouth navy yard. The word "indemnity" is carefully avoided, the term employed being "reimbursement" for the cost of the war. No sum is fixed, the amount being distinctly adjourned for mutual adjustment between the two countries after the Japanese expenditure has been ascertained. These are the two all-important conditions, and those which the Russian plenipotentiaries find absolutely unacceptable. The friendly fashion in which Baron Komura explained the conditions before handing them to M. Witte, and the avoidance of the use of the word "indemnity" in the presentation of Japan's bill for the cost of the war, without fixing a sum, leaves the way open for negotiation, and constitutes the main hope that a final agreement is possible. Certainly the danger of a sudden result, no matter what the ultimate result may be, is precluded by today's developments. The other terms are substantially what the world expected, and with one or perhaps two exceptions could probably be entertained as a basis of negotiations. They include the following:

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA

The cession of the Russian leases to the Liaotung peninsula comprising Port Arthur and Dalny. The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province, and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door." The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railroad below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok to remain Russian property. The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea. The grant of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea. The relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports. Finally, a limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters.

TERMS REGARDED HARD

As a whole the terms are regarded as extremely hard by the Russians. In addition to the two principal conditions which cannot be accepted under M. Witte's instructions, those relating to the limiting of Russia's naval power in the Far East, and the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral are considered particularly offensive to the amour propre of their country and of such a humiliating character as to be inadmissible. The Japanese on the contrary, as Baron Komura announced at the conference to day, consider them moderate contending that they only represent a fair compensation for the expenses of the war and the victories they have achieved on land and sea, their sole purpose being to attain the objects for which they have fought, the spoils claimed being such as they are legitimately entitled to as the result of their military and naval successes. The Russian plenipotentiaries as soon as the Japanese terms were in their hands called in the five expert delegates attached to the mission and spent the whole afternoon in the consideration of the terms. Meantime the conditions were placed in cipher and cabled to the Tsar with M. Witte's personal recommendations. It is hoped that a reply will be received from the emperor to-morrow, in which case M. Witte expects to have the Russian response ready by Saturday, but it is not unlikely that Saturday being the first anniversary of the birth of the Tsar, the presentation of the reply will be deferred until Monday. Meantime the plenipotentiaries will not meet unless some unexpected necessity for a conference should arise.

Russia's Reply to Japan

The following report of proceedings dated the 11th intimate Russia's disposition towards the terms submitted:

Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered by M. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The reply is written, there being two texts, one in French, the other in English. Upon the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of the island of Sakhalin, the reply is an absolute non possumus. Other points are accepted as bases for discussion, while still others are accepted conditionally. The reply is rather long because in enumerating the conditions upon which discussion is admitted and those upon which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected to ask for an immediate adjournment to examine and prepare this reply. M. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they (the Russians) have shown in the preparation of their response. Monday, therefore, is expected to be the day on which the real discussion will begin. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over, and less than a week must decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

JAPANESE TACTICS

The tactics of the Japanese are inscrutable. They have shown throughout the war their ability to guard their secrets, military, naval and diplomatic, and now not the remotest clue comes from behind their closed doors as to whether they are prepared to make substantial concessions. Silence and secrecy are their watchwords. But if the conditions as submitted constitute their last word hope of peace may be regarded as having disappeared if the feeling reflected in Russian circles is a true criterion. And that no substantial concessions on the main issues will be made is the belief both in Russian and Japanese circles. To

night in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries the deepest pessimism reigns. M. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony, and instead of fencing when the plenipotentiaries come together when the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome, but will insist upon an immediate discussion of all the proposed bases.

JAPS WONT TALK

That the Japanese terms, in so far as they touch the main points, will not be withdrawn or materially modified is the opinion of the most competent Japanese authority on the ground who will talk for publication, namely, Mr. Julio Kumpei Matsumoto, a member of the Japanese parliament, who is here, as a financial emissary of Japan, and who is in close communication with Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. The reasons he assigns are extremely interesting. "The conditions in their broad outlines," said he to the Associated Press correspondent to-night, "have been substantially known to us in Japan, and the Russians will be very much mistaken if they imagine the Japanese will not insist upon the two chief points—the indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin. To surrender either is impossible. If Baron Komura should yield on these points public feeling in Japan would be so strong that he would be murdered upon his return to Japan. We must be reimbursed for the cost of the war, and we have national claims to Sakhalin which we have never forgotten. About 200 years ago the island was explored by a Japanese, Juzo Konda, who reported in the name of Japan and called it Karafuto, the name bestowed upon it by the aboriginal Aino race, who at that time inhabited the island of Hokkaido. Finally it is 'discovered' by a Russian captain, who occupied it in the name of Russia. Japan protested and a long desultory negotiation followed. But Japan was then weak. She had neither army nor navy nor internal organization. Indeed the country was almost on the verge of revolution. Japan could not resist, and the upshot was that Russia one day ended the controversy by announcing that she would take Sakhalin and give Japan the Kurilias (Kuriles) islands, which Japan already owned."

JAPAN DOES NOT WANT TO HUMILIATE RUSSIA

Japan has no desire to humiliate Russia more than is necessary, and even now is seeking to avoid wounding Russia's susceptibilities, but public opinion in Japan is absolutely so firm upon the main issues that no Japanese statesman could possibly dare to withdraw the terms which have been proposed as the bases of peace. The Japanese government has only asked what, according to Japanese ideas, are considered most moderate terms. A strong party in Japan favored claiming not only Sakhalin, the Liao Tung peninsula, protectorate over Korea and the evacuation of Manchuria, but also the cession to Japan of the territory around the mouth of the Amur."

The Fate of the Sch'r Garland

In a terrific wind squall which swept the Cape Breton coast at one o'clock Monday the schooner Garland capsized about three miles off Liagan, and every one of her crew, possibly five men, met a watery grave. Many people living in the mining districts along the shore watched a noble schooner as she went over, but were powerless to render any assistance to the crew owing to the awful sea running. The first news of the disaster reached Sydney shortly after one o'clock, and within an hour the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Cacouas, which had just arrived from St. John's on her way to the scene after steaming about twenty miles from Sydney the Cacouas encountered the overturned vessel about three miles off Liagan, or nearly five miles east of where the upset occurred. There was no sign of life on board, and although the ocean's surface for miles around was searched by the Cacouas, no trace of a human being could be found. The Garland was a schooner 75 tons register, and hailed from Lunenburg. She was evidently bound to Sydney when the upset occurred, and is no doubt one of the several schooners sighted off Liagan, all of which from the large amount of sail they were carrying looked as if they had been racing to Sydney. When the overturned vessel was first sighted from Low Point light at the entrance to the harbor two men were seen clinging to her bottom. But half an hour afterwards these disappeared and no trace of them was seen afterwards. The Garland was built at Petite Riviere in 1890. She was owned by Captain J. E. P. Aylward, of Southport, who had with him Captain Mosher, of Halifax, as sailing master. These were the only persons known at Sydney who sailed from that port with the vessel when she left there June first. Since that time the vessel has carried cargo of coal and lumber but has been engaged in carrying lumber from Lunenburg to Sydney for Mr. Sperry. The Garland was built for fishing purposes and was a well found craft. The ballast would be removed from her to carry lumber and this would be liable to make her top heavy. She was insured for \$300 with a Halifax company. Captain Aylward it seems was the only insurer belonging to the vessel. He was a man of about 45 years of age, very steady in his habits and highly esteemed by all. He was unmarried. A brother and three sisters are left to mourn. Captain Mosher, of Halifax, leaves a family of five children. (News has been received to-day that the Captain and crew have been saved and have reached Liagan Bay.)

Farm Laborer's Excursion

This year's wheat crop in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest has matured early, owing to the very favorable conditions that have prevailed throughout the entire season, and will far exceed in quantity and quality that of previous seasons. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 laborers will be required to assist in the harvesting, and an additional 5,000 as soon as threshing commences. The Farm Laborers' excursion from the Maritime Provinces is the first excursion to be run this year, and laborers from our province will therefore have advantage over those from other sections inasmuch as they will be the first on the ground, and will have the choice of positions and the longest period of work, and it is expected that the number to go from the province this year will far exceed that of previous years. The object of this excursion is to assist the farmers of the northwest in harvesting their crops, and incidentally to enable the excursionists to visit and look over the country at the same time earning sufficient money to defray the expense of the trip. The excursion from the Maritime Provinces has been arranged as follows: From stations in Nova Scotia, east of New Glasgow excursion will be Friday Aug. 18th. An extra train will leave Sydney at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Sydney and New Glasgow to pick up excursionists. From other points in Nova Scotia and from points in New Brunswick, excursion will be on Saturday, August 19th. The I. C. Ry. will start a passenger extra train from Halifax at 7:00 a. m., stopping at all stations to pick up excursionists. Between New Glasgow to Truro and Pictou to Oxford Junction will be carried on regular morning trains to main line junction points. From points North of Moncton to Campbellton, excursionists should proceed to that point by local trains taking Maritime Express from Campbellton. From the Canada Eastern section, excursionists will be carried by regular trains to Fredericton. From Prince Edward Island excursion will be on Saturday, Aug. 19th, by regular trains from Tignish, Souris and Georgetown, with a passenger extra train from Charlottetown to Summersburg, and starting the evening of the 18th, Northumberland will make a special trip to Point du Chene, from which point excursionists will travel by passenger extra trains. Farm laborers tickets will not be honored on any regular train on the mainline of the Intercolonial between Halifax and St. John. From Dominion Atlantic railway points, excursionists will travel on regular trains to Digby and by S. S. Prince Rupert to St. John, thence by passenger extra trains. From St. John, N. B., and main line points west thereof, farm laborers will be carried on passenger extra trains. Tickets will not be honored on any regular main line train. From Canadian Pacific Branch line points, excursionists will be carried to main line junction points by regular trains.

Fight With a Madman

New York, Aug. 11.—Stratford shoals light and perhaps the big Long Island Sound steamers which are guided by it were saved last week through the heroic struggle which the keeper of the light, Merrill Hulse, made for seven days against a madman, marooned alone with the keeper and determined to extinguish the light. The madman was Hulse's brother keeper, Julius Coster, who became insane, and tried to destroy his light. In attempts to get at the light, Coster wanted to kill Hulse. The lighthouse is situated on Long Island, midway between Bridgeport and Port Jefferson.

The story of the lone keeper's defense of the Stratford shoals light was made public to-day. When the head keeper, Gilbert L. Roland, who was ashore on a vacation last week, handed in his official report of last week's happenings. Hulse had no warning that he was living with an insane man until one day Coster attacked him with a weapon made of a razor lashed to the end of a long pole. The keeper overpowered Coster and repeatedly afterward, during the first two days of his companion's madness he kept Hulse from doing any harm to him. Then Coster's mania took a turn, and one afternoon Hulse found him with a hammer and chisel trying to cut away the walls of the lighthouse. That night the light suddenly stopped revolving and his keeper ran to the lamp room to see what was wrong. He found Hulse with an axe about to destroy the lenses. He fought his way into the room and saved the light, but from that time on for fully five days, doing two men's work, the brave keeper was forced both to guard the lens and night and to fight many times for his own life. Finally, toward the end of this period another burden was laid upon him. As Coster's delirium wore off he tried to commit suicide, so that when he removed from the lighthouse he bore self-inflicted gashes all over his neck, which only Hulse's faithful watchfulness had prevented becoming fatal. He was taken to a hospital.

Prince Louis of Battenberg at Quebec

Quebec, Aug. 11.—Amid the thunder of guns from the citadel, the ship of the second cruiser squadron, under command of H. S. S. Prince Louis of Battenberg, arrived in the harbor of Quebec at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and cast anchor, to remain for a visit which promises to be his excellent, and returned in honor of which the citizens of the ancient city have made preparations on a grand scale for a round of festivities such as has been seldom witnessed here. Upon the arrival of the fleet they were received by a salute from the citadel, and the salute was replied to by the flags. Every minute of the day following the river was crowded with those anxious to witness the spectacle of six of the premier ships of the royal navy coming up the river. Admiral Prince Louis with his staff landed about six o'clock, and drove up to the governor-general's quarters to make his official visit to his excellency, and returned to the ship about seven o'clock. The governor-general, Lord Grey, will go on board the admiral's flagship to-morrow morning.

British and French Warriors Fraternizing

Monday's arrivals from Portsmouth, England, referring to the departure of the French fleet that day say: Scenes of enthusiasm unprecedented marked the week. The English fairly smothered their guests with attention from the seamen to the Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, who gave a reception as the closing function. Vice Admiral Caillard, commander in chief of the French fleet, and eighty of his officers arrived in London Thursday afternoon and were welcomed with every demonstration of good will. The weather was ideal, and animated crowds thronged the beflagged front from Victoria Station through the main streets to the Guildhall, where the visitors were guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, at luncheon. The Guildhall was reached about one o'clock, and the arrival of the procession was heralded with blasts by the city trumpeters. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who wore full State robes, welcomed the guests. Eight hundred persons sat down to luncheon. The passage of the procession across Trafalgar Square was marked by an incident that met with hearty cheers from the spectators. As Vice Admiral Caillard and the other chief French officers came abreast of the Nelson column they slightly turned toward it and, looking at the base-relief depicting the death of Great Britain's national hero on board the Victoria, raised their hands to the salute. Vice Admiral Caillard and his staff dined this evening with Lansdowne. Scenes unparelleled in British naval port were witnessed on the arrival of the French visitors for hours (fraternized with the British, the sailors of the two nations parading the streets arm in arm singing the "Marseillaise" and the British national anthem.

Wonderful Water World

It is interesting to know that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, there are over 40,000 square miles of inland water stretches, exclusive of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence, and nearly all lying north of Lake Ontario in the "Highlands of Ontario." These Highlands embrace the districts of "Muskego," "Lake of Bays," "Maganastaw River," "Lake Nipistog" and the "French River," "Temagami," "Algonquin Park" and "Kawtha Lakes," and are all reached directly by the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway system. Speaking of the "Muskego Lakes" region the Cleveland Leader in an article headed "Builders revel in wilds of muskego," being a report by their special staff representative of an outing which the members of the Builders' Exchange of that city to the number of 200 enjoyed in this lake territory, says—"A hundred Chataqua rolled into one summer resort region would not compare with the 'Ontario Highlands.' Summer cottages and hotels, pretty camps and hundreds of sail boats, and canoes passed in procession on the steamer 'Medora' steamed past scores of enchanting islands."

A copy of a handsomely illustrated descriptive publication portraying the attractions of this magnificent territory will be sent free of charge applying to J. Quinlan District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Mnard's Liniment relieves neuralgia

John A. Mathieson, K. C.—Eneas A. MacDonald

Mathieson & MacDonald

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Branch Office, Georgetown, P. E. I. May 10, 1905—jly.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

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

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

SHIRT Waists!

—AT— STANLEY BROS.

These are days when a great many people want the best of everything, especially in shirt waists, and it has become a recognized fact that Stanley Bros. Shirt Waists

Are far away ahead of anything shown here, and as good as any shown in any city in Canada. If you are looking for Shirt Waists at small costs come right here. Special values at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$3.75.

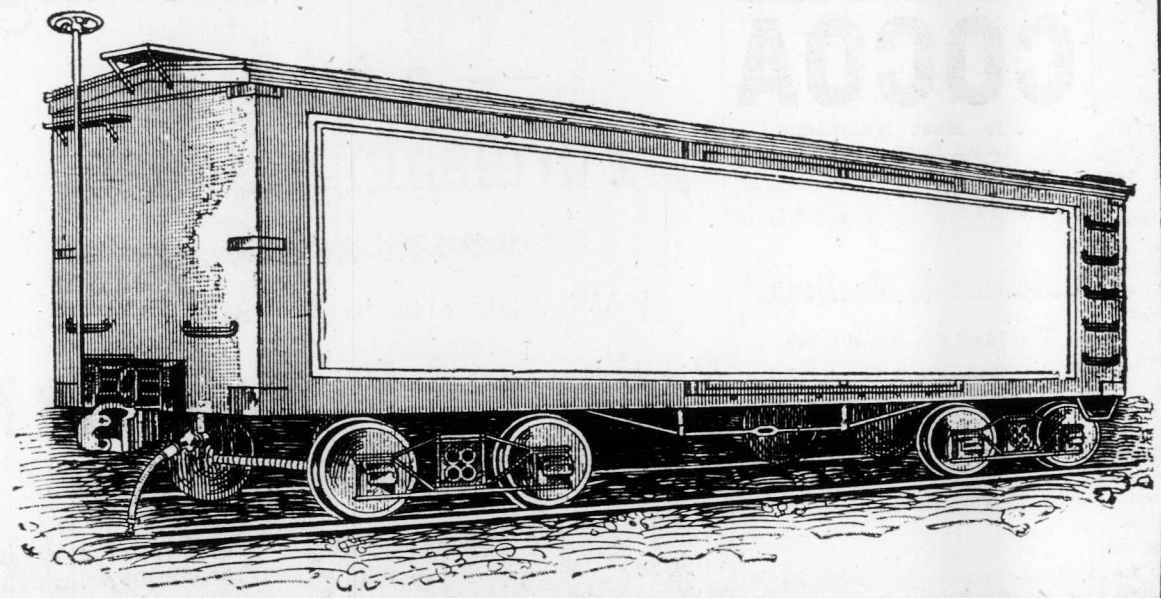
Stanley Bros.

Advertisement for Stanley Bros. Shirt Waists, featuring a large headline and promotional text about quality and value.

Advertisement for Ladies' Genuine German Jackets, featuring a large headline and a list of jacket styles and prices.



# Cut this Car Out



## It is worth \$1.00 to you

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

# Jas. Paton & Co.

No. 33.

## When in Need of

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

OR

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

TRY

The Humphrey Clothing Store,

Opera House Building, City.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager.

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Do you want a Safe and Profitable Investment?

# MINING STOCK

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

Safe, Profitable and Permanent.

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

## IN GOLDFIELD

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

Richest Mines ever Discovered in Goldfield Are bound to pass through our properties!

## NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

We are offering our fully paid and non-assessable

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

And you may pay for it in monthly instalments. For example, 1,000 shares at 10 cents a share is \$100. Send \$10 with your order and \$10 a month for 9 months. Send for prospectus, mention this paper, and a booklet of facts about Goldfield will be sent you free.

THE MONARCH MINING AND MILLING CO.

262 Washington St. - Boston, Mass.

Aug. 9, 1905-41

## The Prince Edward Island Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION!

AT CHARLOTTETOWN,

Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1905

Open to the Maritime Provinces.

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

Over \$6,000 in Premiums.

Grand Display of Exhibits

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

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

Two days' Horse Racing, liberal purses.

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

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

F. L. HAZARD,

President.

C. R. SMALLWOOD,

Sec.-Treas.

Aug. 9th, 1905-71



Intercolonial Railway!

Commencing June 6th.

Ocean Limited

Intercolonial Railway,

WILL

Leave Halifax 8:00 a. m.

(daily except Sunday)

Arrive Montreal 7:00 a. m.

(daily except Monday)

Connecting with Grand Trunk International Limited.

Arrive Toronto 4:30 p. m.

Through Sleeping Cars Halifax, St. John and Montreal.

DINING CAR SERVICE UNEQUALLED.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD

Saving Hours in Time for

OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON.

Through the MATAPEDIA VALLEY In Daylight.

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

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Four deaths occurred from spotted fever at Pleasant Bay near Meat Cove, C. B., on the 10th, inst., and six cases of the disease were discovered later.

The national referendum taken in Norway on Saturday on the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden was unanimous for dissolution.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The King's speech mentioned the loyalty of Canada assuming the responsibility of the defence of Halifax and Equinault.

Twenty firemen were carried unconscious; five badly parboiled; from Duggan's soap factory tanks, containing 70,000 gallons of soap fat which exploded in New York on Friday. The loss is fifty thousand.

Ray Northrup of St. John, employed on the steamer Crystal Stream went bathing from the side of the steamer while in Grand Lake on Saturday, took cramps and was drowned.

George Good, 18 years old, brakeman, fell from a moving train at Glace Bay on Thursday last and the wheels went over his leg which was amputated next morning. He died three hours later. He belonged to Springfield.

Twelve years in the penitentiary for burglary was the sentence pronounced on Samuel Gries in Salt Lake City on the 11th, inst., who in 1877 won the Victoria Cross for saving the life of Lord Roberts.

At Digby, on Saturday, Mrs. Herbert Forest intended giving her sick child a dose of castor oil but by mistake got hold of the carbolic acid bottle and administered a large spoonful of the poison. The child died in dreadful agony.

A London despatch says: Sir Charles Tupper is visiting London after a stay with friends in Cornwall. The veteran Canadian statesman appears to be in excellent health, walking briskly about. He says he has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

Harry W. Cox, a well known business man of Halifax, went in a row boat to see the races at the Northwest Arm. He went in to bathe, but in a few minutes was seen to throw up his hands and when his wife waded out and reached him he was dead. Death was due to a rush of blood to the head.

Professor Mayer of the Commission which is investigating in London Rider Haggard's report colonizing, quoted the Canadian Home-stead Act, to show that such a project as Haggard proposes cannot be carried into operation by the Dominion because it is against the Act.

The terns, Silver Leaf, bound from New York for Diligent River was driven ashore last Friday night in a dense fog on Partridge Island near Parbo, N. S., and carried away hawsprits, jib, boom and all head gear in striking against the rocks. Tugs went from Halifax to her assistance.

A Montreal despatch says: It is now well understood by the Grand Trunk Pacific inside circles that from 800 to one thousand miles of the new Transcontinental railway will be permanently located by October and all placed under contract a little later.

Mr. M. E. Plant's superb steam yacht Venita arrived in port last Friday night about eight o'clock and remained till Saturday evening when she set sail for Montreal and Chicago. The Venita is about the largest and most luxuriously finished yacht that has ever called at this port.

A sixteen year old girl named Carrie McDonald was drowned at Glace Bay on Saturday while attempting to wade across the old coal reservoir approaches which slope gradually. The soon stopped beyond her depth and the children with her were unable to render any assistance. When the body was recovered life was extinct.

At the next Parliamentary session, Canada's fiscal year will be made uniform with that of the Mother Country, that is to terminate on March 31. This will enable the departments blue books to be printed in time for Parliament to meet in November each year, commencing in 1906.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 9th, says: The first of the grain harvests in the west is now under way according to today's report of the C. P. R. Cutting has commenced in many districts, especially general next week. The crop has made wonderful advancement during the week. Wheat is generally looking fine, and there are no reports of damage and no signs of any rust.

Ottawa advices of the 13th say: Several fatalities are reported as a result of a blizzard. In the township two men putting up their horses in a stable were struck and both killed. At Masson near here a girl named McNamara was killed and her father and sister hurt. Later reports indicate that the wind and rain did great damage to the crops in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

There was a fair attendance at the regular meeting of the Cheese Board on Friday. The usual telegrams of prices failed to come to hand. The cheese board was as follows: St. Peter's 65; Orwell 120; Dundas 98; Stanley Bridge 218; Cornwall 90; Lakeville 100; Red Point 82; New Perth 100; Vernon River 100; East River 80; Kensington 240; Hazelbrook 90; Red Horse 70. At 108 the following were purchased by Carvell Bros.: St. Peter's, Dundas, Stanley Bridge, Cornwall, Lakeville, Vernon River, East River, Red Horse.

A despatch of the 12th, from Yorkton, Assinabola, says: Thirty Dakotas fanatics are on the rampage again seeking Christians. Without food or ammunition they marched within half a mile of the town, when they stripped themselves and burned their clothing. The police were notified and went out with drags and blankets, and brought the fanatics into the court house, men, women and children included. They intended marching through the streets perfectly nude and will eat nothing but raw potatoes. Another similar party is now on the way here.

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Saturday last was our warmest day. The mercury went up to 86 1/2 in the shade.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, opens at Yarmouth, N. S., to-day.

The shooting matches of the Provincial Rifle Association commenced at the Kensington Range yesterday and are now going on.

Joseph F. Hannan, Esq. Barrister of Lynn, Mass., and his son John L. Hannan, who had been spending a short vacation here left for their home this morning. They were delighted with their visit.

A terrific electrical storm passed over Liverpool, N. S., on Monday, flooding the streets. One woman was killed. This has evidently been the tail end of the terrific electrical storm passing over New York and Maine, elsewhere referred to.

Thousands of people, all over Canada, will sincerely regret the death of Mr. George H. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which occurred in Montreal on Saturday last. He had a wide circle of acquaintances and was a favorite with all.

It is reported from Montreal that a conference of Provincial Premiers is to take place at Charlottetown early in September. The object is understood to be the formulation of some plan of united action in a demand on the Federal Government for more money.

A magnificent monument erected by Quebec citizens in memory of the Quebec who fell in the South African War, was unveiled with solemn and impressive ceremonies in the ancient capital yesterday, by His Excellency, the Governor General.

The most disastrous land-slide in the history of British Columbia occurred about a quarter of a mile from Spencer's Bridge, B. C., Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when a large bank of gravel broke away from the mountain on the north side of the Thompson River hurling itself into the river and on to an Indian reservation on the south side, completely demolishing every building killing at least eighteen people. The dead so far discovered, who are all Indians, include three women, four children and three men and there are known to be eight more bodies missing.

H. E. Smith, D. D. S., left here for his home in Boston, on Sunday of last week. The Doctors rapidly increasing practice necessitates his getting larger and better equipped apartments in the new Elm Hill Chambers, now building at corner of Warren Street and Chisholm Park. He moves into his new quarters next month. He is adding another dental chair to his outfit which will be better prepared than ever to please his patients. While not forgetful of his Island home the Dr. has unbounded faith in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans died on Wednesday last, a victim of the yellow fever now raging there. Deceased was a very eminent churchman and was only sixty three years of age. He had been Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines and was Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico at the time of his death. When the fever broke out in his episcopal city he was absent on a Confirmation tour in the State of Louisiana, and might have escaped the contagion. But he hastened to the stricken city and devoted himself to ministering to the afflicted fever patients and that contracted the deadly disease and died a martyr of charity.

Widespread damage was caused by a thunderstorm of unusual violence, which burst over New York and vicinity on Sunday. A boat house was struck with lightning, Jeanette Freer, aged 90 was killed and a dozen persons rendered unconscious. A trolley car was struck and fourteen persons were injured. Many boats in the harbor were capsized, five hundred immigrants were in danger for an hour on two barges which broke from the tug. Reports from the Saco Valley, Maine, show that a large section of that State was visited early the same morning by what was pronounced to be the worst tempest ever known there.

The country affected extends from Bar Mill to Old Orchard and from Bar Mills to West Barton. Two electrical storms met over the valley lightning being followed by a furious wind and hailstorm. Several farm buildings were struck by bolts, and trees were uprooted, orchards being extensively damaged. No personal injury so far has been reported.

### The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.20 to 0.22
Butter (sub).....	0.00 to 0.20
Cabbage.....	0.02 to 0.03
Call skins.....	0.06 to 0.07
Carrots (per bun.).....	0.02 to 0.03
Ducks.....	0.09 to 0.10
Eggs, per doz.....	0.00 to 0.16
Fowls.....	0.30 to 0.35
Flour (per cwt.).....	2.40 to 2.50
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0. 0. 0.063
Mutton, per lb.....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	250. to 0.00
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.00 to 0.28
Pork.....	.54 to .54
Raddish (per bunch).....	0.02 to 0.03
Sheep pelts.....	0.40 to 0.50
Turkeys.....	0.00 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.14 to 0.144
Geese per lb.....	0.10 to 0.104
Bilk oats.....	0.00 to 0.50
White oats.....	0.39 to 0.40
Pressed hay.....	14.00 to 10.00
Straw.....	0.00 to 0.00

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

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

### No Breakfast Table complete without

# EPPS'S COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

## In Stock All Sizes Boys' Chocolate Kid Laced Boots

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

## Alley & Co.

(Agents for "Queen Quality" and "Invictus")

E. F. RYAN, B.A., BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,

GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1905.

## SAY!

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

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN

QUEEN STREET.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN,

AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1905.

## JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Receipt Books

Note Heads

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads

# Silk Waists

## At Startling Reductions.

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

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

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

A line of very pretty Japan tulle silk waists in black and white, sizes 34, 36 only, prettily tucked and box pleated front and back. Regular selling price \$4.75. Reduced to special price.....\$2.30

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

Beautifully embroidered white, 36 cream Japn tulle silk waists very prettily made, tucked and trimmed with wide silk insertion sizes 34, 36 only, regular prices \$5.30 to \$7.20, all reduced to one price.....\$3.15

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

Waists of fair quality lustre in golden brown and black. Plainly but neatly made, box pleats front and back, tucked sleeves, self collar sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42, regular price \$2.50 special reduction price.....\$1.68

# WEEKS, Wholesale and Retail.

# CORN MEAL! AND FLOUR

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

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

Down town store, corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

# New Caps!

50 DOZEN

Men's and Boys' Caps,

The Very Newest Styles.

These caps were delayed at Pictou and will now be cleared at small advance on cost—Get one.

J. B. McDONALD & CO.

May 17, 1905.

# ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

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

## Our Specialties

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

# ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.



Calendar for Aug. 1905.

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

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days 1 through 31.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and depression.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

those families with whom they had intermarried, represented the fine flavor of American culture.

The Captain's Song

Mary, Mary of the Ships, As gladness once was thine, Look down, look down from heaven's height

Mary, Mary of the Ships, All day the wind and sea Girt up the vessel's heart with pride,

Mary, Mary of the Ships, Now, in the darkened air, The sails are like to whispering souls,

Mary, Mary of the Ships, As sorrow once was thine, Look down upon the sea to-night

Young Mr. Bretherton.

BY ANNA T. SADLER.

(From the Ave Maria.)

I.—THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

Millbrook was a typical American town of the suburban variety; its streets pleasantly shaded by elms or chestnuts; its dwellings painted snow-white, dark red or brown.

A delightfully picturesque diversity was made by "the brook," a narrow stream overarched by willows and bordered by clumps of alder bushes.

Apart from the business streets proper, and those neighborhoods which commerce had invaded wholly or in part, there was a district known from some forgotten association of ideas, as the Thornycroft Road.

Here the Brethertons dwelt; here they had dwelt for generations, and, occasionally or unconsciously, given tons to the whole of Millbrook and its surroundings.

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merchants) in at least half a dozen different ways. That ingenious youth, who had the soul of an artist and a vein of poetry as well, made wonderful festoons of flannel in various hues, and wonderful fabrications in lace and cambric, employing to the best advantage the variety of material at hand.

In the principal department store — which answered very much to what was formerly called a "general," and which was unquestionably the chief local place of assembly and of gossip—the barrel of cider had run dry; and as for the bear or draught which had been consumed, no estimate was ever made public.

There had been an effort on the part of Reuben Jackson, who acted in the capacity of the shop-boy, though he was the son of the proprietor, Smith Jackson—to emulate the enterprise of Tommy Briggs by arranging in sugar and other wares the time-honored word "Welcome."

But this the father had resolutely opposed; and the chief frequenters of the store supported his opinion (that such a greeting would be entirely too personal, and would in some sort infringe upon young Mr. Bretherton's right to come and go as he pleased, with a quite unfettered action and without reference to public sentiment in Millbrook.

The popular effervescence, however, seemed to grow and increase by the day; and it would be hard to say what form it might have ultimately assumed had not the period of expectation been terminated quite suddenly by an unexpected event.

He was coming home. He was the only representative of his generation; for several brothers and a sister had died in their childhood. A lonely father and mother had inhabited the Manor for many years, while their son had graduated at an American university, carrying off high honors. He had been sent thence for a special course to Oxford, and had gone from there to Heidelberg, following up these collegiate experiences by a year of travel on the Continent.

This procedure had been exactly carried out in every generation. It was a family tradition, which was the most cogent reason for its being adopted in each individual instance. Some condemned it as an un-American, a mere waste of time and energy. But it remained the custom.

The Brethertons set a very special store by intellect, regarding not so much the needs or possibilities of Millbrook as that wider ambition which had animated many men of the race, and which included the halls of Congress, the Senate, or at least the gubernatorial chair.

At any rate, Millbrook was in a state of great, if suppressed, excitement on these August days, when young Mr. Bretherton was expected home; and perhaps the excitement was all the greater that it could not find formal expression. Any public demonstration was felt to be altogether out of place—displeasing to those whom it was intended to honor, and derogatory to the dignity of Millbrook's substantial citizens.

So the expected arrival was marked chiefly by the increased tidiness (if such a result were possible) of the outside of dwellings; the application of new paint, the polishing of windows and the scrubbing of piazzas, with the trimming of vines and hedges; as if the newcomer had been given some kind of commission to inspect the details of each particular freehold and to make thereupon an exhaustive report.

The masculine portion of the community displayed, moreover, an unusual restlessness; while the women, and especially those who were still, by the favor of the gods, in the bloom of youth, paid quite a noticeable attention to their toilets. Many a dainty gown or profusely trimmed hat owed its origin, or at least its premature appearance, to the expected arrival of young Mr. Bretherton. The feeling of the impending event was in the air, as an electric storm might be, only with the contrary result—of brightening, invigorating, refreshing, and promoting an extraordinary spirit of activity.

Not a soul was upon the road as the buggy dashed through the rain; not so much as a dog barked, most of those quadrupeds being securely housed from the evil weather; not even the most inquisitive nose was thrust forth, till the iron gates had been closed upon young Mr. Bretherton, and Millbrook remained in blissful ignorance that the great event had really happened.

Down, in his hasty drive from the station, with the rain drizzling and the mud splashing, young Mr. Bretherton would have found it very hard to distinguish objects even had he been peering out of the buggy into the darkness, which he certainly was not. In any case, he would have scarcely remembered, after all these years, to look out for a certain stone cottage which, nevertheless, had been very familiar to his boyhood, and which was destined to be quite a landmark in his new existence.

He had, so far, no landmarks in connection with Millbrook; though he recalled very distinctly his paternal residence and had a more or less vivid recollection of the mill near the brook. He had come back from the great world, which he would henceforth be expected to compress into the less. This is always a difficult matter, until indeed, time and daily habit magnify surrounding objects, and cause them in their turn to obscure those at a greater distance.

The cottage was of ample proportions, and had been occupied since time immemorial by the family of Browns, of whom the present descendant was a spinster known as Miss Tabitha. The dwelling, consisting of two stories and a wing, rejoiced in a gallery, the railings of which were overrun with rose vines; and a porch white-pillared, wherein the mistress of the mansion usually sat in state. Seated thus at a respectable distance from the street the lady had a view of what was going on without, though the passers-by had but a modified glimpse of what was transpiring within. The cottage possessed a hedge, and a row of trees separating it from the street; and the path which led thither was bordered by flower-beds still in bloom, a richly glowing with geraniums, rhododendrons, dahlias, and a great variety of pinks. These latter flowers Miss Tabitha found easy to grow and consequently affected very much. She herself somehow resembled a pink, the coloring of which had remained, while it had grown withered, and lost its fragrance and its savor. Like it, she suggested a past which had been fresh and dainty and full of possibilities.

Now Miss Tabitha, who belonged entirely to the early Victorian era, was appalled accordingly. In expectation of the arrival of young Mr. Bretherton, she had donned every afternoon her very best gown, which was of flowered taffeta and of a color known as ashes of roses—a blending of rose and gray,—so that she more than ever resembled a withered carnation. She had worn this costume at the marriage of young Mr. Bretherton's father, and before that at a reception given by his grandmother old Madam Bretherton. The skirts were wide and flowing, the shoulders long, and the figure decorously hidden by a mantilla of lace. She was quite unconscious, however, of being once again in the tip of the fashion,—a fashion which had been resurrected in the dawn of the twentieth century and caused even the youngest and prettiest girls to appear as the ghosts of their own grandmother.

During that period of suspense, Miss Tabitha had set out resolutely every afternoon upon her porch. Even when it rained in the morning, she had run the risk of rheumatism, moving her chair to avoid the puddles formed by the dip of the porch roof. That roof leaked, and had done so from time immemorial. Poor Miss Tabitha's heart grew heavy as the days wore on and there was still no trace of the young heir apparent to Bretherton Manor. But in the course of accumulated years the spinster had learned the wisdom and the dignity of keeping disappointments to herself, and had made no remark either to her solitary handmaid or to her next-door neighbor upon the failure of each day's hopes. When day darkened into night, she had gone indoors, with the single remark that the evenings were growing chilly.

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

What's the judge going to do now? asked the green juror, in a whisper. "He's going to charge the jury," said the foreman. "Charge the jury? Charge us? What for? We don't have to pay nothin' for the privilege of sitting on the jury, do we?"

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Before.

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Who has a cure for every wrong, Who suffers patiently and long, And seldom uses language strong, The editor. Don't chide him!

Who ignores must'er confers, Who knows of all my more or less— Or what he don't know sure can guess The editor. Consult him.

When youthful talent seeks to rise, Who views its growth with friendly eyes, Its merits quick to recognize The editor. Oh, bless him!

Who doth good judgment sadly lack, Who hath of taste not e'en a smack? Who sent my little poem back? The editor. Confound him!

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