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If you want success you must train for it. Wealth, position, fame and prosperity do not come to the man who continues in the same old rut every day, minding everybody's business but his own.

The time that most young people spend in idle, fruitless amusements, if properly devoted to technical training, would mean a larger salary, a bigger business, greater success, position and prosperity.

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## 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

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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.

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## 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.

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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**  
Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

### Jesuit Astonishes Experts

Sending out electrical waves that are powerful enough to affect wireless telegraph stations all the way from New York to San Francisco is some feat. Developing waves that leap from the end of a two-foot paper, wire and paraffin cylinder, make their way out of a room which has but two windows opening on a court, and then crash into a receiver of a wireless-telegram outfit seven miles away, is another.

Yet both of these things are being done almost daily by Rev. John B. Kremer, S. J., head of the physics department of Detroit College, whose experiments in "high frequency" currents are attracting widespread attention, says a writer in a Detroit, Mich., paper.

Before a score of electricians and electrical engineers, who gathered in the college laboratory one night recently, Father Kremer and some of his pupils played with this "obscure lightning" in a manner calculated to stir even the experts. All of them knew of the "high frequency" current but few of them had seen it in actual operation.

### THOUSANDS OF VOLTS.

With 1,000,000 volts spitting out dozens of blue tongues two and three feet long, one of the men grasped a long metal rod and moved it near the cylinder from whose top the power boiled. A sharp crackle and the spark leaped two feet to the end of the rod. Others followed and as the metal was moved to and fro it seemed as if a ribbon of fire nearly two feet in length was waving between the rod and the cylinder. Yet the holder of the rod felt nothing. The entire current passed through him.

Another man stood on an insulated stand and grasped in his hand a tiny wire connecting him with the secondary coil of the apparatus. He was in exactly the same position as the antenna or sending terminal wires of a wireless telegraph system would have been.

### MEN WERE NOT INJURED.

As the switch was thrown and the cylinder again began to spit a third man, holding in his hand an ordinary electric bulb, approached. When he was five feet away the interior of the bulb began to glow with a faint bluish-white light. Closer still and the radiance grew brighter. The waves were bridging the gap from man to man, were filling the vacuum in the bulb with light, and passing through the man who held it, and thus to the ground. Yet nobody was harmed, and the man who played an antenna felt only a slight tingling in the wrist. Thousands of volts had passed through both men and neither was hurt.

### CURRENT MELTS GLASS.

Two bottles were placed on the ends of rods so that the bottom of one was opposite the bottom of the other. Glass is as good an insulator as their is. There was also between the rods and the bottles an air space of five inches. Ordinarily the amount of glass then used would have held 80,000 to 100,000 volts; the air space would have resisted 200,000. But with the turning of the switch which sent the "high frequency" current through the primary and secondary of the system the current spread out and in a second was passing through glass and air and forming a connection. The molecules of glass were simply forced apart. Gradually the glass weakened and the current made its way through with great ease. It concentrated more on the spot where it went through with the least difficulty. A few seconds more and a hole was burned clear through one bottle and the label on the outside blazed up. The released power was too strong for even the glass and the entire bottom of the bottle was melted off.

### HIGH EFFICIENCY CURRENT.

So powerful did the current show itself that it leaped across a gap twenty-two inches wide from the metal point of a pedestal, down the solid rubber support and base, twenty inches, to the wooden table, and thence to the ground. "It is high frequency current only when the current changes direction in the wires at least one hundred thousand times a second," said Father Kremer, exhibiting the apparatus yesterday. "The ordinary alternating current used in lighting changes about sixty times a second. It flows one way along the line, and then turns back, and so on, back and forth, sixty times a second."

### SAFETY IN SPEED.

"In these experiments the frequency of the change approaches one million a second. It is this fact which makes it harmless. While the whole explanation would be too elaborate and intricate alone, it may be briefly expressed by saying that whereas the current with a frequency of more than one hundred thousand has only a so-called 'skin effect' and passes only along the surface of the wire or along the skin of a man,"

The coils, spiral, and much of the apparatus used have been made by Father Kremer during the summer. The wireless outfit has not been provided with antenna, or sending wires although all that would be needed to make a regular instrument would be to run a line from the coils to the roof and let it project into the air a few feet. If sent from the roof the currents would carry to instruments at San Francisco.

### Facts About Tripoli.

Did you know that Tripoli, which is now the bone of contention between Italy and Turkey, was one of the Barbary states which once exacted tribute from the United States? Read this condensed history of that country from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

The city of Tripoli is clean and well built and pleasing in aspect. It is surrounded by a wall and its many Moslem domes and minarets mark it as Eastern and Mohammedan. It manufactures carpets and cloths and does a caravan trade of considerable importance over the desert of Sahara.

Tripoli, the Turkish "vilayet" or province, has a coast line of about 700 miles on the Mediterranean almost unbroken by headlands or bays save at the harbor of Tripoli. A little explored and thinly inhabited country divided between mountain and desert interspersed with fertile valleys, interior Tripoli has been the home of bedouin Arabs and other wild tribes nominally under Turkish rule, but practically independent, but some progress has been made in cattle breeding and the cultivation of olives, figs, almonds, cotton, wheat, Indian corn, lemons, watermelons, tobacco, dates and silk in the coast region.

A fair trade is driven with Sudan. European goods go south across the desert and ivory, ostrich feathers and other Central African products come north. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country are probably susceptible of development that would make Tripoli a very valuable possession to any European power.

Tripoli is under the rule of Turkey, whose Sultan appoints the governor, who in turn appoints the bey or pasha, who rule the province. Revenues are raised in the old fashioned way by collecting tribute from the Arabs, a tax upon merchants and upon land and by export and import duties. The official language is Arabic and the inhabitants, probably numbering no more than 1,000,000, are nomadic Arabs or bedouins, and urban and agricultural Moors with the exception of a few thousand Jews and Christians. The state religion is Mohammedan, and in both city and country the pious Moslems are seen at any time of the day, and especially at sunset, kneeling at prayer with their faces toward Mecca.

Tripoli belonged successively to Carthage, Numidia, and Rome. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Vandals, who reached the Mediterranean through the Iberian Peninsula and the Greeks. The Arabs captured it in 644, when the Moslems were moving westward to take Spain and cross the Pyrenees in an effort to establish their empire on the shores of the North Sea. In 1510, eighteen years after the backbone of Mohammedanism was broken in Spain by the capture of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, and the expulsion of Boabdil from the Alhambra Tripoli was taken by Ferdinand, and the Catholic order of the Knights of St. John held it from 1530 to 1551, when it became a Turkish province.

### Human Respect.

By human respect is meant the fear of displeasing the wicked, the fear of being ridiculed and laughed at, of being despised and disliked in our endeavor to serve God, faithfully and to save our soul. It is an act of cowardice, which prompts the person who allows it to get the better of him, to offend his God and to run the risk of losing his own soul, rather than incur the chance of being scoffed at by those who are the enemies of God, or of being pointed at as being singular and narrow-minded, because he does not think, speak or act as they do.

Our Blessed Lord has said: "He that is not with Me is against Me; and he that gathereth not with Me, scattereth." (Luke xi, 23) Our Divine Master wishes us to understand from these words that he who has not the will and the courage to declare himself openly as His disciple is not worthy to be called a disciple, and that he will be looked upon as an enemy rather than as a friend.

If we examine our lives we shall see how often human respect has been the cause of our offending Almighty God. We have but to look around in this world; and we shall see how much the devil makes use of human respect to induce people to commit sin and to neglect the good which they ought to perform.

In addition to avoiding sin, we must also perform good works in order that we may acquire merit during our short stay in this world. We must, therefore, be careful to avoid those obstacles which may make us careless in the performance of his duty. Human respect is one of these obstacles. There are those perhaps, who will stay away from Mass on Sundays because they think that others may pass remarks upon their clothes, although these clothes are such as are deemed quite good enough to go to places of amusement and so on. They are afraid of their neighbors' remarks and so out of human respect they will stay away from Holy Mass. Others who have ample time on their hands will not go to Mass on week days for fear of being pointed at as would-be saints. Others again are afraid of kneeling down to their prayers or to say their grace before and after meals when in company of those who make light of such things. We even come across those who, when they accompany those who are not of their faith to a Catholic church, are almost timid to genuflect and give due reverence to Our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacrament.

### Ida Lewis

Ida Lewis, who died in the Lime Rock lighthouse last week, where she had lived to save life for fifty-four years, was generally known as the Grace Darling of America. Like the British heroine, she was the daughter of a lighthouse keeper, Captain Hossa Lewis. At fifteen she went to live with her father at Lime Rock, and as he was crippled with rheumatism she learned to look after the light. He was the first keeper, and in three years he died, his estate succeeding him. There were some younger

children, and Ida rowed them to and from the mainland so that they could go to school.

In her first year of service she went in a heavy sea to the rescue of four men who had been capsized in a cutboat by a squall, and took them off the bottom of the boat in a state of exhaustion. On a winter day in 1838 she risked her life again during a blizzard to save two soldiers who were being rowed back to Fort Adams by a boatman. From the upset craft Ida Lewis pulled the benumbed soldiers into her dory, but the boatman sank before she could reach him. The soldiers were unconscious when she got them ashore, and to complete her rescue she had to work over them for an hour.

Fort Adams made a heroine of her, showing its gratitude by giving her a purse of money, while the people of Newport bought her a fine rowboat and, placing it on wheels, drew her through the streets on a day which was made a holiday. At the same time the Rhode Island Legislature presented her with a gold cup. Among her other notable achievements was the saving of three sheep herders adrift in a boat and of three sailors under conditions of great danger to herself. At the age of sixty-five she made her last rescue, that of a woman who fell overboard from a boat near the lighthouse.

The New York Life Saving Association and the Massachusetts Humane Society bestowed silver medals upon her, and Congress a gold medal. One of her cherished possessions was the cross of the American Cross of Honor Society, which for the first time, in 1907, conferred the distinction on a woman. It may be true that none of the rescues made by Ida Lewis was as dramatic as Grace Darling's rescue of the survivors of the Forfarshire, but the saving of life was a passion with her, and she risked her own on several occasions with the spirit of true heroism. St. John Standard.

### BAD BLOOD CAUSED BOILS AND PIMPLES.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system. Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market about thirty-five years, and is one of the very best medicines procurable for the cure of boils and pimples.

### PIMPLES CURED.

Miss J. M. Wallace, Black's Harbor, N.B., writes:—"About five years ago my face was entirely covered with pimples. I tried everything people told me about, but found no relief. At last I thought of B.B.B. and decided to try a bottle. After finishing two bottles I was entirely cured, and would advise any lady who wants a beautiful complexion to use B.B.B."

### BOILS CURED.

Mrs. Ellsworth Mayne, Springfield, P.E.I., writes:—"My face and neck were covered with boils, and I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors, but they could not cure me. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of boils." Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by T. J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

### Lawyer—Then, too, there will be the court officer's fee.

Fair Litigant (breach of promise)—Oh, I shall do my own crying. I should never think of trusting anybody else to do that—goodness, no.

### Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

'Small things cause the most trouble in this life.'  
'Ah how?'

'Well, it is a heap easier to possess yourself of a ton of coal than a pack of diamonds.'

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

'My son has just graduated from college.'  
'And does he speak to you?'

'Of course.'  
'How considerate!'

### Beware Of Worms.

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

'He never made anything in his life.'  
'I thought him great on making remarks.'

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

'We aim to please.'  
'Don't you think you need a course of training in marksmanship?'

### SUFFERED TERRIBLE PAINS OF INDIGESTION.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Wm. H. MacLewen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., writes:—"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 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 no good. I was urged to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and got me a few visits. By the time I had taken one trial I began to improve, and could eat with some relief. I was greatly cheered, 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 fully convinced of their virtue as a family medicine, I have no hesitation in recommending them."

Price 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Conservative Leader's Manifesto.

To the Electors of the Third and Fourth Electoral Districts of Queen's County: Gentlemen:—

As the fate of the present moribund Government now depends on your decision, I desire to place before you some of the principal issues involved.

You are asked to continue in power the party which for the past twenty years has controlled the destinies of this Province. Why should you prolong their useless reign?

Whatever they have done or left undone they have never failed to produce a deficit. The debt, as shown by the Public Accounts, was \$877,356 on September 30th, 1910, to which must be added the deficit of last year, estimated at \$31,435, and all other unpaid liabilities, the total amount of which will only be ascertained on a proper audit. The interest on this debt now absorbs the whole of the land tax. The subsidies from Canada have grown from \$183,519 in 1890 to \$272,181 in 1910, an increase of \$88,662, but in the same period the expenditure has increased from \$305,779 to \$424,461 (the estimate for last year), being an increase of \$118,682. That is to say, leaving direct taxation out of the question, the increase of expenditure is \$30,000 per annum greater than the increase of income, and we are that much further from making revenue and expenditure meet than we were when the present Government came into power, notwithstanding that they have taken from the people in taxes more than one million dollars.

The public services are running down at a ruinous rate.

There is no subject of greater importance than Education. How has the Public School system fared at the hands of the Government? The number of pupils enrolled has decreased by 4590; supplements have been abolished and the bonus reduced, entailing a yearly loss to teachers of \$10,579; the average salaries of teachers has greatly declined, yet the total cost of education has increased by \$17,754 per annum. The only remedy the Government was able to propose was a Commission upon whose report they refused to act, and which has cost up to date \$4000.

The Department of Public Works is to be specially noted for inefficiency and waste, steadily increasing.

The Agricultural Department has signally failed to meet the growing requirements of the Province.

Though in close affiliation with the late Federal Government, our Government has failed to secure recognition of our rights to an adequate subsidy or settlement of our claims.

Our transportation grievances have been increased instead of remedied.

The School Book ring is still in possession of a large part of the field, extorting from the parents double prices for text books (others than readers) and school supplies.

The Government has lost the leadership of Hon. F. L. Haszard and the "Government-in-line" at Ottawa, which were its chief assets.

With a growing debt, declining services and lost influence, what reason can be given for allowing the Party now occupying the place of administration to prolong its injurious existence? Consider on the other hand some of the advantages which will arise from a change of Government.

In respect to Education, Honourable Mr. Borden has promised, out of the abounding revenues of Canada, "liberal assistance to the Province for the purpose of supplementing the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture."

With our educational system specially adapted to the requirements of this Province, the aid thus promised would afford the necessary financial relief, and would fill the departments of Education and Agriculture with new life and vigor.

Mr. Borden has also promised "To grant substantial assistance towards the improvement of public highways, and to remove the disadvantages under which we labor in the transportation of goods and passengers to and from the mainland."

The fulfilment of these promises means good roads from the farm to the point of shipment, greatly reduced freight and passenger rates, cold storage of perishable goods from the place of origin to the destination and the consequent increase in value of our exports.

It is essential to place ourselves in the best possible position to take advantage of these splendid offers. While the Government led by Mr. Borden would not withhold justice from any Province for party reasons, yet it is not reasonable to expect that the Local Government, constituted as it is, would now be able to improve on the dismal failure they made in dealing with a Federal Government with which they were in accord for fifteen years.

The same may be said of the several claims which this Province has against the Dominion for the cost of the Railway, non-fulfilment of the terms of Union, the alienation of the Public Lands of Canada and other claims set forth in our platform.

Prompt and energetic action is necessary as to all these claims, but particularly in respect to an indemnity for our share of the Public Lands which we helped to buy from the Hudson Bay Company and equip for settlement. Large areas of these Lands have already been given away to the larger Provinces and the remainder is now about to be disposed of in the same way. We should have been heard long ago to protest against the alienation of this invaluable property in which we had a partnership interest unless we received compensation for our share, but every effort to induce the Provincial Government to look after our interest was unavailing.

If it is your will that the party which I have the honour to lead be returned to power we shall at once proceed to realize upon the promises above set forth, to deal effectively with the problems of education; the construction of good roads and other public works; the reform of the Election law; the equalization of revenue and expenditure; and provision for the public debt; a modern system of keeping the public accounts, and lastly, but of vast importance to our welfare, the proper presentation of our just claims against Canada for larger subsidy and additional consideration.

In the circumstances, I respectfully ask you to terminate as speedily as possible the existence of a worn out Government, whose retention

cannot fail to operate disastrously to the interests of this Province, and by your votes for Dr. Dewar and Professor McPhail, to usher in a brighter and more prosperous day for the Province.

Faithfully yours,  
J. A. MATHIESON

The Borden Banquet.

The complimentary banquet tendered to Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, by the Conservatives, at Halifax on Thursday evening last was one of the grandest affairs of the kind that ever took place in Canada. It certainly eclipsed, far and away, anything of a kindred nature previously undertaken in Nova Scotia.

The banquet was held in the Mayflower rink, a building capable of holding about four thousand people. Seven hundred and eighty tickets had been disposed of, and at least two hundred persons more desired to attend; but they could not be accommodated.

In every particular the banquet was an unqualified success. Profuse and appropriate decorations; the best band music available; a delectable menu, and brilliant speeches were outstanding features of the grand occasion.

Among those in attendance, from this Province, were A. A. McLean, M. P., James Paton Esq., Dr. Murphy, and A. E. Arsenault, M. P. Premier Borden was attended by seven of his Cabinet ministers, viz: Hons. Messrs. Foster, Cochrane, Doherty, Hazen, Monk, Pelletier and Nantel, besides a number of members of Parliament from different Provinces, and leading Conservatives from all sections of the Dominion and members of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Brilliant speeches were made by Premier Borden and all the other Cabinet members present, as well as by others. In rising to respond to the toast of his health, Mr. Borden was tendered an enthusiastic ovation.

All present rose to their feet and applauded and cheered for some minutes. When at last he was allowed to begin he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I need not tell you that I am deeply moved by this splendid reception accorded to me in this city where I have spent the best years of my life, and perhaps my happiest days, and which I have had the honor of representing for many years in the parliament of Canada. I am proud of this reception because it is accorded to me by those with whom I have fought shoulder to shoulder and side by side in some of the fiercest political battles ever waged in Canada. A great soldier said some years ago, that those only know the true meaning of comradeship who had marched and fought and bivouacked together. The same holds true of political comradeship. In the contests which we have waged we have not always proved victorious, but in 1908, and again in 1911, the result has more than made amends for the defeat which we sustained, not only in this country, but in this province in 1904. My own election in this constituency on the 21st of September, 1911, was marred by the defeat of my friend and colleague, A. B. Crosby. I desire to repeat tonight the tribute which I have paid to him more than once by stating what is only the truth, that no constituency was more faithfully and loyally served by its representative in the late parliament than was his constituency of Halifax by A. B. Crosby. However, if for the moment defeated, he rejoices, as we all rejoice, in the wider victory which our party won throughout the Dominion.

THE ELECTION ISSUE.

The issue which confronted the people of Canada in the recent contest was of surpassing interest and importance, not only to this Dominion, but to the whole Empire. Its importance was realized by the people of Canada, and it is not amiss on this occasion to express our appreciation of those Liberals who placed the interests of Canada above the ties of party allegiance, and who fought with us in this campaign for the welfare of Canada and of the Empire.

The Liberal Conservative party would not be worthy of its record, or of its traditions, and it would not be worthy of the name which it bears if it were not able to welcome the aid of such men; it would not be worthy of its record, of its traditions and of its name, if it were not willing to recognize, as we have sought to recognize, the aid which these men brought and the influence which they exerted in that contest.

In some quarters which I need not name, the claim has been made that the result of the recent elections was due to some hostile or unfriendly spirit on the part of the Canadian people to the great neighboring republic.

It is desirable that any such idea, if it exists should be dissipated and dispelled. A brief retrospect will enable us to arrive at a just conclusion with regard to this. In 1879 Canada placed upon her statute books a standing offer of reciprocity, which remained open to the United States for 18 years, or until 1897, when it was repealed by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The United States always declined to entertain this standing offer, and we never questioned their perfect and absolute right to take that course. In the meantime Canada had entered upon a policy which aimed at the development of the natural resources of this country, the growth of its industries, and the preservation of its home market.

Canada's fiscal autonomy, in involving the complete control of her tariff, had been finally acknowledged in 1879, and it will never be relinquished. The reciprocity compact proposed by the late government would have interfered with Canada's complete control of its own fiscal system, and, in many respects, it was properly regarded as a reversal of the policy which this country had pursued for many years.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT UNWISE

"The Canadian people were startled and alarmed by the idea or suggestion that two members of the government without any mandate from the people, should enter into a treaty which would materially alter that policy. Moreover the interlocking of our tariff with that of any country is undesirable from the standpoint of fiscal autonomy. It should not be forgotten that similar agreements made between British colonies and South Africa proved unsatisfactory and irritating and in the end they had to be abandoned. During the recent elections the opinion prevailed in Canada that in the interest of friendly relations it would be far better that each country should be absolutely free to frame and modify its own tariff in what it considered to be the best interests of its people. We are also convinced that a tariff which must be accepted or rejected as a whole and which cannot be amended in any respect to meet even the most obvious injustice, is an undemocratic and undesirable form of legislation, and we believe that experience has proved this to be a just question. Thus, the recent decision of the Canadian people was in no respect induced by any spirit of unfriendliness to the United States. It was rather brought about by their determination to maintain complete control of their own fiscal system, and to mould their own destiny along the lines of a policy which has been pursued in this country for the past 30 years. Canada is an autonomous nation within the British Empire and is closely and inseparably united to that Empire by ties of kinship, of sentiment

and of fealty, by historic association and tradition, by the character of its institutions and by the free will of its people, by the like ties of kinship, by constant social and commercial intercourse, by proximity and mutual respect and good will this country is closely associated with the United States. Canada's voice and influence should always be for harmony and not for discord between our Empire and the great republic, and I believe that she will always be a bond of abiding friendship between them. I trust that the anniversary of 100 years of peace will be commemorated in the two countries with a deep and solemn sense of national responsibility and that each will accomplish its destiny under the splendid inspiration of enduring and increasing friendship and good will.

NOVA SCOTIA'S GOOD WORK

"Turning again to the results of the recent election, I am glad to see among those assembled here tonight the men who carried nine of the eighteen seats in this province and the men who put up a splendid though unsuccessful fight in the other nine counties. In 1904 Nova Scotia did not elect a single liberal-conservative to the federal parliament. Today we hold nine of the eighteen seats, and if a general election were held tomorrow, I leave it to your imagination as to what the result would be. Considering the point at which we started only seven years ago in this province the liberal-conservative party has every reason to be proud of the results of the magnificent efforts which it has put forth during the past seven years. We hold sixteen seats in the maritime provinces today and considering the results in two counties in New Brunswick, there is good reason to claim that upon a fair reckoning there should have been eighteen at least. But our gains have not by any means been confined to the maritime provinces alone. Altogether we gained about forty seats. Ontario today holds the record with its majority of sixty while in British Columbia not a single liberal has been left to tell the tale. It is true that in the Province of Alberta, and the Province of Saskatchewan, we sustained the loss of two seats, but that was the result of conditions which I believe will not prevail in the future and I look for a splendid representation of liberal-conservatives in the next parliament from those provinces.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF POWER.

"But Mr. Chairman, I did not come here to exult over our success. The recent victory has brought with it responsibilities to which no man in Canada is more keenly alive than myself. The liberal-conservative party must be true to its record and its traditions; it must give to the people of Canada intelligent, progressive and clean government. There are many problems which confront those who are responsible for the administration of public affairs in Canada today. Great problems have been solved in the past and no greater problem was ever faced by any people than the binding together of the scattered communities, of eastern Canada into one Dominion and the extension of our boundaries over the vast area which today constitutes Canada. Looking back over the history of the past one is almost amazed at the audacity of the undertaking and the success which has hitherto attended it. There is every reason to believe that Canada is entering upon a period of development and growth even greater and more important than that which we have witnessed in the past. The marvellous growth of our western country will undoubtedly continue and there is no reason to suppose that similar if not equal development will not come to eastern Canada as well, and especially to this little province by the sea, which in its extent and the variety of its resources, is not surpassed by any equal area in Canada. Intelligent administration of public affairs must involve a wise conservation of our natural resources as well as their development in the interest of the whole people.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

"In a country like Canada with an enormous area and scattered population the problem of transportation is of prime and vital importance, and you may rest assured that the liberal-conservative party, which conceived and carried into effect the project of binding together the provinces of Canada first by the Intercolonial railway and afterwards by the

After Playing Football



Get Into One of Our New Fall Overcoats

- Collars Right
- (3) THREE WAYS.
- \$ 9.00
- \$10.50
- \$12.00
- \$15.00

Most of the Boys you see wearing New Fall Overcoats Have bought here.

PATONS.

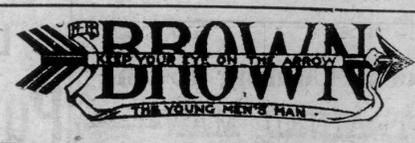
You can have this Suit In Tweed or Worsted FOR \$15.00

This \$15.00 suit is one of our best values and is undoubtedly the best suit at its price you can secure on the Island. It is equal to any \$20.00 custom made suit you can get anywhere. It is made of specially selected tweeds, plain or fancy striped. Made in sizes and styles to suit all figures, expertly tailored, and bound to give long lasting wear. The COAT hangs gracefully, fits perfectly. The shoulders, chest and neck have been given special attention. Made in three button single or double breasted style, contains three outside or double breasted inside breast pocket. VEST is made in style to match coat, fastened with side straps and contains four outside and two inside pockets. TROUSERS have side straps and contain two side pockets, two hip pockets and one watch pocket, fastened with a snap fastener. With this suit we give absolutely free, a strong, stylish, real leather belt with nickel-plated buckle, in color to match suit. This suit only \$15.00



See Our New EASTER CAPS

These Eastern Caps are recognized by all dressy men as the most stylish, strong, serviceable and most perfect fitting caps that can be secured at their price. They are shown here in all the smart style distinctiveness that dressy men admire. All the new styles are shown, all sizes and grades. There's a cap here for every head—get yours NOW. Price ranges from 75c. to \$1.25.



COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds G. Lynos & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, June 15, 1910-11

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO! 10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it. HICKRY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. MANUFACTURERS. Ch'town, Phone 345.

Subscribers Attention.

Subscribers have been furnished with statements of their accounts, accompanied by addressed envelopes for remittances.

New Waltham

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.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Rosch Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities suitable for building, farming and whitewashing.

C. LYONS & Co. June 28, 1911—tf



Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

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's " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

Canadian Pacific railway, will be always alive to the vital importance of the problem. There are industries in this province to which transportation is of prime importance and perhaps to our great fishing industry.

WILL HAVE TARIFF COMMISSION.

"The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party as presented to the people in the recent contest is before you. I will not dwell upon it tonight. Among some of its principal items are such encouragement of the great basic industry of agriculture as will enable those who till the soil to receive the highest return for their produce, to turn out their products in the highest form, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the land.

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.

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MARRIED.

SMITH-BURDETT—At the home of the bride's parents, on October 30th, 1911, by Rev. A. Crahan, James Ernest Smith, Rocky Point, to Mary Louie, daughter of Thomas and Mrs. Burdett, Fairview.

MARTIN-NICHOLSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mrs. Queen's County, P. E. Island, on Oct. 31, 1911, by Rev. Ewen MacDonnell, Daniel Martin, of Lot 60, to Katie Ann Nicholson, of Iria.

BEATON-MOPHERSON—At the Lennox, Charlottetown, October 31st, by Rev. E. G. Strathie, Malcolm Peter Beaton, of Flat River, and Lizzie Margaret Mopherston, of Bellevue.

JOHNSON-STAVERT—At Kelvin Grove, Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 1911, by Rev. G. A. Sutherland, William L. Johnson and Fannie Pearl Stavert.

GREEN-WILLIS—At the Parsonage, Cornwall, by Rev. Hugh Miller, Nov. 1st, Rihel May Green to James Hubert Willis, both of Kingston.

WOOD-MOPHERSON—At the Manor, Orwell, by the Rev. D. B. McLeod, M. A., Wednesday, November 1st, 1911, Norman Francis C. Wood, of Orwell, and Miss Katie Mopherston, of Lyndale.

DIED.

McCAUGHEN—In the Hospital, at Malden, Mass., on October 29th, after eight days' illness, Hugh B. McCaughen, aged 34 years. The immediate cause of death was a surgical operation for bowel trouble, from which he had suffered for some ten days before going to the hospital. Deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McCaughen of Bayfield, Lot 46, in this Province. He had been in Boston and vicinity for a number of years. He was engaged for a good many years in the insurance business, and in his spare time studied the law, and was admitted to the Bar. In the practice of his profession he had met with fair success, and had his life been spared would doubtless have done well. His demise in the prime of his young manhood is a sore bereavement to his parents, other members of his family and his friends and acquaintances. His remains, accompanied by his brothers, John from Boston and Neil from Bangor, and his only sister Catherine, were brought home for burial. The funeral took place from the home of his parents in his native parish suburb of St. Columba, East Point, on Oct. 26th, and was largely attended. A high Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Dr. Bernard Gillis, and the interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. He leaves to mourn his parents, six brothers and one sister, who have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

CREWES—At Kingston, October 21st, 1911, Orion Crewes, beloved and only son of Charles and Myrtle Crewes, aged five months and six days.

McDONALD—At Souris, on October 27th, of blood poisoning. The deceased son of Daniel McDonald, in the 12th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

MACDONALD—At Beverly, Mass., on Tuesday, October 21st, Margaret, beloved wife of Paul J. MacDonald. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald formerly belonged to Souris, P. E. Island.

CROCKET—At Little York, November 4, 1911, Elizabeth A. Tamlyn, widow of the late George Crockett, aged 74 years.

JACKSON—At Brackley Point, Nov. 4, 1911, Lena A., only daughter of Jeremiah and Mrs. Jackson, aged 21 years.

GUMMING—In this city, Saturday, November 4th, Mrs. Mary A. Gumming, aged 65 years.

Canadian Grain was the Winner. New York, November 5.—The announcement of Canada's victory over the United States in the contest for the prize offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for best wheat, spring or summer, grown on either continent of America, was made in New York Saturday afternoon at the land show in Madison Square Garden.

Revenues Increased. Ottawa, November 5.—The Dominion financial statement for October shows a revenue during the month of \$12,221,032.27, as against \$9,996,222.65, in October last year.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. Halifax advises last week said that potatoes, by wholesale in three bushel bags, were selling for 65 to 60 cents a bushel, and by retail they were selling at 80 cents a bushel.

Three men were killed outright and a fourth may die when the freight engine broke through a bridge under construction over Salt Creek, Illinois, and dragged part of the train to the creek bottom 75 feet below.

Yuan Shi Kai has been appointed Premier of China and will organize a new cabinet as soon as he assumes his post. Meanwhile Prince Ching, whom Yuan Shi Kai succeeds, will continue acting as Premier.

The French steamer Diabolah sank at sea and twenty-four persons were drowned. The Diabolah was towing a steamer, the Libera, for Marseille, when the latter fouled her, tearing a hole that caused her to founder.

The open season for fishing on the great lakes has been extended to Nov. 10th. This action has been taken by the minister of marine and fisheries owing to claims by the fishermen that the season's catch has been very small.

Advices brought to Victoria, B. C., by steamer Cyclopedist tell of the loss of the steamer Japanese Shintan Maru in a typhoon off Hainan Island, on Sept. 19th, with a loss of 50 lives. Only Capt. Kraze and a stoker were washed ashore.

Two barns belonging to Mr. Allan Buchanan, of Mount Buchanan, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The loss includes the season's crop of hay and grain, three pigs, a breeding dog and gear, two sleighs and sundry other articles. The loss is about 1,000 with no insurance.

A steamer and nine barges, all laden to full capacity with grain for Montreal, are now held up by low water in the lifting lock of the St. Lawrence Canal. Work in lightening the lock will millimetre bushels of grain to vessels of less draught has begun as there is no prospect of normal water and the navigation is drawing to a close.

The city police at Moose Jaw on the 3rd arrested three deserters of H. M. C. R. Rainbow. The men were members of the party transferred from the Niobe and were on their way to Esquimaux in charge of a lieutenant, who mistook them at Boham, where they dropped off the train and walked to Moose Jaw only to be speedily rounded up.

The following Marconiogram was received in London on the 3rd inst. from the yacht Sapphire. "Nine of the crew of the steamer Ravenshough, Glasgow to Riga, were picked up by us at 8.45 a.m. in Barra Sound, outer Hebrides. The ship is supposed to have foundered off Skerryvore early on Sunday morning. It is feared ten men have been drowned."

Four by-elections for the Alberta Legislature were held last week. Three of the seats had previously been held by Liberals, and one was the seat vacated by Mr. Bennett, when he ran and was elected to the House of Commons. All four were captured by the Conservatives by large majorities. This is an indication of the trend of public opinion in western Canada at the present time.

We tender our sincere congratulations to J. Sydney Row, for several years Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, on his appointment of private secretary to Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs. Mr. Row is one of the brightest of the younger newspaper men in active work of late. He has missed our Ottawa correspondent for several seasons. During the past summer he visited this Province, accompanied by Mrs. Row, when we had the pleasure of a call from them.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS. This is nomination day for the Provincial elections.

Without opposition and amid great enthusiasm at Kamloops B. C. on Monday, Hon. Martin Burrell was nominated for Yale-Caribou.

There was a very small outside market yesterday. Inside there was a fair attendance, and the prices all round differed but little from those last quoted.

A telegram to the San Francisco Chinese daily paper, says that Peking was captured late yesterday by the Revolutionists, after a sharp encounter. A despatch was also received announcing that the fall of Peking had been reported a Shanghai, but was not verified. The despatch stated that all the officials of the city had fled. The rebels are in peaceful possession after spirited fighting.

On Monday evening of this week about 9 o'clock, Miss Mary Cahill, about eighty years of age, collapsed in front of the Bishop's Palace on Dorchester Street. She was carried into the Palace and attended by a few minutes. Dr. Conroy was summoned, but she was dead when he arrived. Heart failure was the cause of death. Deceased was a sister of the late Dr. Cahill, and had been a teacher of music. R. I. P.

From Berlin comes the intelligence that a severe storm is sweeping the Baltic and North Sea. An unknown steamer sunk off Gullaven, the fate of the crew not being known. Lifeboats rescued the crews of several other vessels. The dykes at many points have been broken and the country is flooded. Special trains are being rushed to the coast with boats and soldiers to rescue the endangered residents there.

Mr. Mathieu K. C. M. G., first Bishop of the new see of Regina Sask. was consecrated in the Basilica, Quebec, on Sunday last. The consecrator was Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, assisted by Archbishop Bruchési of Montreal and Archbishop Languevin of St. Boniface. About twenty-five Bishops and Archbishops were in attendance besides hundreds of priests from all parts of Canada and the United States.

A gale of cyclonic proportions swept over the British Isles Sunday last, doing widespread damage. Shipping particularly suffered. Buildings were unroofed and vessels driven from their moorings. The coast is strewn with wreckage. The Channel packet from France had an alarming experience. She left Dieppe Sunday morning and was unable to enter the harbor and drifted about the Channel until nearly three o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel was badly damaged. Life belts had been distributed to the passengers. The Greek steamer Lord Byron foundered in the English Channel during the gale of last night. Twenty-two of the crew of twenty-five were lost. Three saved were picked up by the Dutch steamer Grotius.

Speaking at Tremont, Nebraska, on the 2nd inst, Champ Clarke, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, said: "Nine tenths of the people of this country favor annexation of Canada. And I don't care who hears me say it. I am willing to make this proposition: You let me run for President on a platform calling for annexation of Canada, in so far as this country is concerned, and I will carry every vote in the nation." During the late Dominion election campaign, this same Champ Clarke gave expression more than once, to similar sentiments in line with those quoted above; but our Liberal friends were at great pains to convince the electors that he was only joking. What do they think of him now?

War News. London, address of the 8th inst. convey the following information: The correspondent of Reuters, Ltd., from Malta, was able to send a pessimistic account of the Italians around Tripoli. He says: "The Italians hold, with nearly twice as many men, half the ground that they held three weeks ago. They have lost, not counting sick, over 1,000 men. Many Arabs have been killed, and vast numbers were shot in cold blood. Now 35,000 soldiers find themselves confined, with an active enemy within a few yards of them, and cholera, typhoid, and other diseases, are rampant among them. The Italian troops fought with great courage and their officers set a noble example."

The Market Prices. Butter ..... 0.26 to 0.28 Eggs, per doz. .... 0.25 to 0.28 Fowls each ..... 0.60 to 0.90 Chickens per pair ..... 0.90 to 1.25 Flour (per cwt.) ..... 0.90 to 0.98 Beef (cattle) ..... 0.10 to 0.14 Beef (quarter) ..... 0.08 to 0.10 Mutton, per lb ..... 0.08 to 0.09 Pork ..... 0.07 to 0.10 Potatoes (bush) ..... 0.30 to 0.36 Hay, per 100 lbs ..... 0.85 to 0.70 Silk (raw) ..... 0.25 to 0.40 Hides (per lb) ..... 0.10 to 0.12 Calf Skins ..... 0.12 to 0.14 Sheep pelts ..... 0.35 to 0.50 Oatmeal (per cwt.) ..... 0.00 to 0.00 Turnips ..... 0.12 to 0.18 Turkeys (per lb) ..... 1.00 to 1.25 Geese ..... 1.00 to 1.25 Pressed hay ..... 11.00 to 12.00 Straw ..... 0.30 to 0.00 Dried peat ..... 0.00 to 0.00 Lamb Pelts ..... 0.30 to 0.00 Lamb ..... 0.14 to 0.00

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. Madigan.

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Prince Edward Island Railway. Beginning Tuesday, October 31st, 1911, all trains will depart from Murray Harbor at 6 a. m. and will handle freight, except on Saturdays. The train on Saturday will continue to run as an express on the same time as usual.

G. A. SHARP, Superintendent. Railway Offices, October 24th, 1911. Oct. 25, 1911—St

Mortgage Sale. There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday, the Thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the north shore of Murray River, at the southeast angle of Fifty acres of land formerly in the possession of Henry Saunders, now sold to James E. McLeod; thence north to the road leading to Green River, known as Clove's Mill Road; thence eastwardly along the said road seven chains and sixty-one links; thence south to the north shore of Murray River aforesaid; thence following the course of the said river westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Fifty acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate on Township Number Sixty-three aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the north shore of the said Murray River, and at the southeast angle of the above described tract of Fifty acres; thence running north to the Clove's Mill Road aforesaid; thence along the said road northwardly to land now or formerly in possession of Matthew Goebse; thence south to the said river, and thence following the course of the said river westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Sixty-three acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of November, A. D. 1906, made between Neil H. Bethune of Murray River, in King's County aforesaid, Farmer, of the one part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the interest secured by and due on said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1911. HARRIET MAY, Mortgagee. Nov. 1, 1911—41

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1890, and made between Peter Gallant, of Oyster Bed Bridge, Lot 2 Township Number Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, Ladislaus Gallant, of Russell Road, Lot Twenty-four aforesaid, Farmer, and Isadore Gallant, of Oyster Bed Bridge, Lot Twenty-four aforesaid, Melion Doctor, and Edouard Gallant, wife of the said Ladislaus Gallant, and Margaret Gallant, wife of the said Isadore Gallant, of the one part, and Edward Bayfield, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Barrister, Trustee, of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-four in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the Rustico Road in the northwest angle of land in the possession of George Youker; thence running east along the north boundary of land in the possession of George Youker to land in the possession of George Gaudet; thence west along George Gaudet's southern boundary line to the road aforesaid, and thence south along the said road to the place of commencement, containing seventy-five acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate on Rustico Road, Lot Twenty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the Rustico Road and in the northwest corner of land formerly in possession of one Felix Doucet; thence running east along the north boundary of said Felix Doucet's land to the division line between Lots Twenty-four and Thirty-three; thence north along the said division line until it meets the southeast corner of land formerly in possession of Allan Melnick (now one Ford); thence westerly along said Allan Melnick's south line to the said road, and thence southerly along the course of said road to the place of commencement, containing twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land situate lying and being on Rustico Road aforesaid, Lot Twenty-four, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by the Whetby River Road; on the east by the Rustico Road; on the south by land in possession of Moses Gallant, and on the west by land in possession of Leon Doucet, containing twenty acres of land, a little more or less. Saving and excepting thereout a tract of one half acre of land situate and from said Mortgage by the said Edward Bayfield to the Trustees of School District Number 175, by Indenture of Release bearing date the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1894. For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. Dated this Eleventh day of October, A. D. 1911. EDWARD BAYFIELD, Mortgagee. October 18, 1911—41

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. Fraser, H. P. J. A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, 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

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. 22, 1911—6m

STEWART & CAMPBELL

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in DesBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. J. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—7/1

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907. J. A. Mathieson, K. C. & A. MacDonald Jas. Stewart

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown. Barristers, Solicitors, McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

McLeod & Bentley

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

JOB WORK!

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

Tickets

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

MAYMEYS FROM CUBA. (Continued.)

Starting with the live lobsters and crabs you work your hungry way right around the cheese, and the sausage, and the ham, and tongue, and head-cheese, past the marvellous and meatable things out of gelatine, through a thousand smells and scents—smells of things smoked, and pickled, and spiced, and baked and preserved, and roasted.

Jennie stepped out of the elevator, licking her lip. She sniffed the air, eagerly as a hound sniffs the scent. She shut her eyes when she passed the sugar-cured hams. A woman was buying a slice from one, and the butcher was extolling its merits. Jennie caught the words, 'jaicy and coreted.'

That particular store prides itself on its cheese department. It boasts that there are no good sayings in cheese from the simple cottage variety to imposing mottled Sultan. There are cheeses from France, cheese from Switzerland, cheese from Holland, Brick and parmesan, Bismarck and Limburger perfumed the air.

Behind the counters were big, full men in white aprons and coats. They flourished keen bright knives. As Jennie gazed, one of them, in a moment of idleness, cut a tiny wedge from a rich yellow Swiss cheese and stood nibbling it absently, his eyes wandering toward the blonde gelatine demonstrator. Jennie averted and caught the counter. She felt horribly faint and queer. She shut her eyes for a moment, when she opened them a woman—a fat, housewifely, comfortable-looking woman—was standing before the cheese counter. She spoke to the cheese man. Once more his sharp knife descended and he was offering the possible customer a sample. She picked it off the knife's sharp tip, nibbled thoughtfully, shook her head and passed out before Jennie.

Her cheeks grew hot, and her eyes fell dry and bright as she approached the cheese counter. 'A bit of that,' she said pointing. 'It doesn't look just as I like it.'

'Very fine, madam,' the man assured her, and turned the knife point toward her, with the indolent wedge of cheese resting on its blade. Jennie tried to keep her hand steady as she delicately nipped it off, nibbled as she had seen that other woman do it, her head on one side, before it shook a slow negative. The effort necessary to keep from crumpling the entire piece into her mouth at once left her weak and trembling. She passed on as the other woman did, around the corner and into a world of sausage. Great, rosy mounds of them filled the counters and cases. Sausages—Sheer, you pate de foie d'grasses! But may you know the day when hunger will have you. And on the day may you run into linked temptation in the form of Brunswick Merguez. May you know the longing which causes the eyes to glaze at the sight of Thüringer sausage, and the mouth to water at the scent of Cervelat wurst, and the fingers to tremble at the nearness of smoked liver.

Jennie stumbled on through the smells and the sights. The nibble of cheese had been like a drop of blood to a man-eating tiger. It made her bold, cunning, even while it maddened. She stopped at this counter and demanded a slice of summer sausage. It was paper thin, but delicate beyond belief. At the next counter there was corned beef, streaked fat and lean. Jennie longed to bury her teeth in the succulent meat and get one great, soul-satisfying mouthful. She had to content with her judicious nibbling. To pass the golden-brown breaded pig's feet was torture, the sordid of food being only an aggravation. Up one side and down the next she went. And then, just around the corner, she brought up before the grocery department's pride and boast, the Scotch bakery. It is the store's star vanderwille feature. All day long the gaping crowd stands before it, watching David the Scone Man, as, with sleeves rolled high above his arms, he kneads, and slaps, and molds, and thumps, and shapes the dough into toothsome Scotch confections. There was a crowd around the white counters now, and the flat baking surface of the gas stove was just hot enough, and David the Scone Man (he called them Scone) was wiping about here and there, turning the baking oat cakes, filling the shell above the stove when they were done to a turn, rolling out fresh ones, waiting on customers. His out-craiker face almost allowed itself a pleased expression—but no quite. David the Scone Man was Scone. (I was going to add, d'ye ken but I will not).

Jennie wondered if she really saw those things, Matton pie! Scone! Scotch short bread! Oat cakes; she edged closer, wriggling her way through the little crowd until she stood at the counter's edge. David the Scone Man, his back to the crowd, was turning the last batch of oat cakes. Jennie felt strangely light-headed and unsteady, and airy. She stared straight ahead, a half smile on her lips, while a hand that

An Ancient Foe

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

she knew was her own, and that yet seemed no part of her, stole out very, very slowly and cunningly, and reached a hot sores from the pile that lay in the tray on the counter. That hand began to steal back more quickly now. But not quickly enough. Another hand grasped her wrist. A woman's high, shrill voice (why will women do these things to each other?) said excitedly:

'Say, Scone Man! Scone Man. This girl is stealing something! A box of exclamation from the crowd, a closing in upon her—a whirl of faces, and counter, and trays, and gas stove. Jennie dropped with a crash, the warm sores still grasped in her fingers.

Just before the ambulance came it was the blonde lady of the impossible gelatine who caught the marmar that came from Jennie's white lips. The blonde lady bent her head closer, closer still. When she raised her face to those other faces crowded near, her eyes were round with surprise.

'So far as I can make out, she says her name's Mammie, and she's from Cuba. Well, wouldn't that set you? I always thought they were dark complected.'—Elin Forber, in the American Magazine.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler, F. R. G. S., Director of the Alpine Club of Canada, has just returned to Vancouver from a summer spent in the Canadian Rockies, in the vicinity of the Yellow Pass, and is greatly impressed with his trip.

In an interview with Mr. Wheeler, he stated: 'It has been the general impression that the Rocky Mountains of Canada attain their greatest average height not very far north of the boundary line. Thus, of late years much has been heard of Mount Robson, which dominates the region of Yellowhead Pass, but the popular notion was that there was nothing else in the neighborhood worth seeing, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific would pass through a region of little interest from the point of view of the tourist or mountaineer.'

There was no mistake about Mount Robson. It is without doubt, as was stated by one of the most travelled and skilled mountaineers of the day, Dr. Norman Collie, one of the most magnificent mountains in the world, whether seen from the south, the view that is most familiar, or from beautiful Berg Lake, it still stands supreme. In the hundred-mile circuit of the great massif on all sides were found mighty snow-capped peaks, wide-spread snow fields, huge icefalls, rushing torrents, waterfalls, flowered meadows and vast stretches of dark pine forest. Many of the peaks were named by the surveyors, but they are legion, and it will be many years before they are familiarly known as individual mountains.'

In speaking of the Robson Glacier, which lies on the east side of the monstrous mountain, Mr. Wheeler said: 'It struck us dumb with amazement that anything so stupendous, so superb, so undreamed of should exist. At our feet flowed the great river of ice, every crevasse, every moaine, every icefall, clearly portrayed. Directly opposite rose the massif, its outline clear from base to summit for fully 5000 feet. From the beautiful meadows at the head of Resplendent Valley twenty-five peaks were counted, all unknown and unnamed. All lakes, which perhaps lend the most characteristic charm to Canadian mountain scenery were everywhere.'

'At the summit of the Yellowhead Pass, Mr. Wheeler's party erected a monument defining the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, at the intersection of the Great Divide. On the huge post set up, which is surrounded with a big stone mound, are carved the words: British Columbia on the west face; Alberta on the east face; and on the south 3727-98 feet, being the altitude of the summit at the point where the post is set.'

'The fashion news-writers say that women this winter will wear helmet hats.'

'Great Scott! Will they use spears for hairpins?'

is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

What Children Should Eat

If there is ever a time when the human machine needs the very best and most nourishing food it is between the ages of five and fifteen. During these years, when the body growth is most rapid, the child's strength must be kept up to the mark and as varied as possible a menu of food, readily converted into suitable building materials, must be provided.

Too many parents, particularly those of the old-fashioned school, cling to the theory that a child's likes and dislikes in the matter of food are of no importance whatsoever; that the child must eat what is placed before it, whether it likes it or not.

This is a very poor system, because it often results in the child taking a dislike to foods, which, if a little tact had been used, it might have been led to eat with some pleasure and appetite. Another point is that food one dislikes never does as much good as it would if it happened to appeal to the appetite.

If, then, a child has an inborn hatred for, say, milk or boiled eggs, and essential nourishing foods of that sort, do not force them upon him, but have them served in such a variety of ways that he will not recognize them.

Many children who do not like boiled eggs will readily enjoy them when they are scrambled, or in the form of omelettes, and if they refuse to drink milk by the glassful, turn it into junket or into very milky milk puddings.

To encourage the correct development of the brain and the body, care should be exercised over the selection of the food, and too long an interval of time should not be allowed to pass between meals.

A child at a very early age looks for regularity in his meal hours, and whenever the time comes round the healthy child is ready and expectant for it.

If left too long that delightful sensation of being hungry will have passed away and left a dull ache instead. The child will either not want to eat at all, or will eat very quickly, and perhaps have a bad attack of indigestion in consequence.

A child should not be brought up on a large amount of meat; a little in the middle of the day is quite enough, and then it should not be too well done. Old meat is not easily digested by young children; a little hot beef or mutton with plenty of gravy is both more nourishing and more suitable to the youthful stomach.

There should always be vegetables—potatoes in not too large a quantity, as they are not blood-making—and whole meat or standard bread, as much of this with gravy and a green vegetable as the child likes.

After this he should have a junket or a milky pudding with stewed fruit, or any pudding made with milk and eggs.

Tea, say at 5 o'clock, should consist of weak, freshly made tea, bread and butter, and jam if you can be quite sure that it is perfectly pure, and sponge cake.

The last meal should be nourishing, but a very light one. Milk, if he will drink it, either hot or cold, is the ideal supper, but if he cannot digest it try some cocoa or a cup of weak meat juice diluted with boiling water. Then he can have bread and butter, and a lightly boiled egg on toast, and milk, a milky pudding or an omelette.

Never let a child have twice cooked meat; the nourishment has been largely cooked out of it the first time, leaving only a mass of fibrous matter which can do the child no good.

It is well to encourage in children a liking for fruit; let them have it whenever they want it—that is to say, at every meal. All kinds of ripe fruit, as it comes into season, should be given to them, as well as stewed fruit, but in the case of raw fruit the skin should always be removed.

A banana, when peeled, should be scraped with a silver knife, as the stringy substance thus removed contains a pungent, bitter oil, injurious both to children and to grown people.

It is interesting to note the progress that is being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and for the information of the public we publish the following particulars regarding this great Transcontinental Railway. The lines at present in operation are as follows:—

Fort William, Northwest, via Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and E. 100 to Ft. 2808—1472 miles. Prince Rupert to Copper River—100 miles.

Canons via Yorkton and Melville to Regina—151 miles. Tofield, Alta, to Mirror—70 miles. There is also a total mileage of about 900 on other sections of the Eastern Division, which is in partial operation by construction trains. The following lines are under construction:—

Fitzhugh, Alta, to Copper River, B. C.—618 miles. Regina, Sask, via Moose Jaw northwest—93 miles. Regina, Sask, to International boundary—90 miles. Young to Prince Albert, Sask—120 miles. Olan to Battleford, Sask—50 miles. Mirror, Alta, to Calgary—124 miles. Biggar, Sask, southwest—50 miles. Alberta Coal Branch—60 miles.

Had Palpitation of the Heart

Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throbs, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable. To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. John J. Downey, New Glasgow, N.S., writes:—'Just a few lines to let you know what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles.'

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Bounder—I say, old man, I wish you'd make a point of being in this evening. I—ah, want to see you about marryin' one of your girls.

The Major—With pleasure. Which do you want—the cook or the housemaid? What?—London Opinion.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

A German in a sleeping car was unable to rest on account of the snoring of fellow travellers on each side of him. Finally one of them gave a fierce snort and stopped still.

'Thanks!' exclaimed the wakeful German. 'Von is det!'

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto House at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce. Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

An Englishman met a man at a French table d'hote, who addressed him in French. His accent betrayed him, and, rather rudely, the Briton said, 'Ah, you are English.'

'The devil a doubt of it, darlin', said the stranger.

'An Irishman, too; still better,' went on the other.

'Well, thin, isn't it strange,' said the man. 'My French always shows me to be English and my English to be Irish.'

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

Clearing of right-of-way on the uncompleted gap of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Tete Jaune Cache westward to Almere in Dulkley Valley, was started a few weeks ago by the contractors, Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart. Operations thus far are restricted to the route along the south fork of the Fraser between the Cache and Port George.

'Is a fat man necessarily uncomfortable in warm weather?'

'He is if he listens to all the remarks his friends make about him.'

HAD VERY BAD COUGH

And Tickling Sensation in Throat.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes:—'Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and as great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle put up in a yellow wrapper; three glass tins the trade mark, manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1911, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, P.M., A.M. and Trains Inward, Read Up, A.M., P.M., P.M.

Table with 4 columns: P.M., A.M., A.M., P.M. for various stations like Charlottetown, Hunter River, St. Peter's, etc.

Table with 4 columns: P.M., A.M., A.M., P.M. for stations like Charlottetown, St. Peter's, etc.

Table with 4 columns: P.M., A.M., A.M., P.M. for stations like Charlottetown, St. Peter's, etc.

Trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time.

G. A. SHARP Supt. P. E. I. Railway

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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

For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon. June 12, 1907.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds G. Lynos & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

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1911-TERM-1912

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We have an immense Stock on hand. All School and College Books sold by us at Publishers Prices.

Scribblers, Exercise Books, Penmanship Pads, Pads, Palmer Method of Business Writing, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Foolscap, Examination Paper, Fountain Pens, School Maps, Erasers, Rulers, Note Books, Book Keeping Blanks and Text Books, Slates, Pen Holders, Note Paper, Pencil Boxes, School Bags, etc., all at lowest possible prices.

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DEALERS IN Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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 our orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—8m

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, Velour 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.