

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

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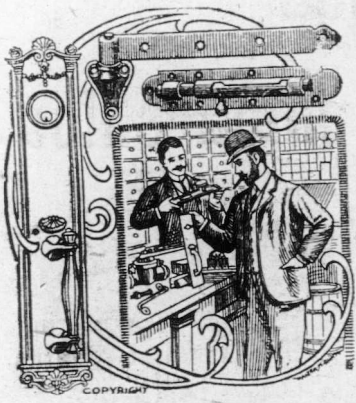
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Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

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Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
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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.

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India.

Murmurs of a vague unrest in India have, from time to time, made themselves heard in the public press and the free and full discussion of the present situation by Ernest R. Hull in his article on India in the Catholic Encyclopedia should be welcomed by all who are interested in acquainting themselves with actual conditions. The author says:

The Government and the people.—There has arisen in India of recent years a wave of national aspiration, which is by some viewed with alarm, and by others with indifference. It originated or first manifested itself by the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, which began to hold annual meetings wherein "to give voice to our aspirations and to formulate our wants" (Gokhale in 1905). In 1904 a party-protest against the partition of Bengal was followed by an attempt to force the hand of Government by the boycott of imported goods in favour of Indian manufactures (Swadeshi movement), which in turn developed into an effort after "national revival." This movement issued in a certain amount of seditious writing, a systematic spread of disaffection among the masses, and even resort to anarchistic methods such as the use of bombs, etc. Given that the element of sedition and violence is suppressed with a firm hand, the movement does not (in the present writer's opinion) forebode anything like a mutiny, or jeopardize British dominion. But in its constitutional elements, which are based on democratic ideas derived from European education, it will have to be reckoned with. Viewed in this light, it means that an ever increasing number of Hindus, who have been educated on English lines and many of them in English universities, realize keenly their position as British subjects, claim equality with Europeans in talent, education, and citizenship, seek to be admitted more extensively to Government offices, aim at a representative form of government, demand financial autonomy for the country, etc., and are endeavouring to develop public opinion in favour of all these points, first among their own class, and then among the community in general. No one can quarrel with this aspiration so long as it worked on constitutional lines, and in a measure calculated to promote the real welfare of the country.

The practical difficulty arises from the fact that while in the eyes of most Europeans the country is not yet ripe for such measures, the promoters of the movement either believe that it is ripe, or else that by pushing the matter the country can be made ripe far sooner than its matters are left alone. This seems a fair and moderate view of the movement, putting aside the more extreme tendencies connected with it. With regard to the policy of Government in dealing with the situation, account must be taken of the tendency of the Oriental mind to respect power and to take advantage of good nature. Anything like leniency or long-suffering dealing with disturbance in India sure to be taken as a sign of weakness, and has y endeavoured to pacify the people by partially acceding to their demands will only be interpreted as indications of fear, and an encouragement to further agitation. A firm determination, on the part of Government, not even to entertain any idea of concession till all signs of disorder have permanently disappeared, would probably be more effectual than any other measure.

It does not come within the scope of this article to discuss the political situation. Our only concern here is to dispel certain false or exaggerated notions as to the relations between Government and people. There does not, it is true, exist in India much positive patriotism in favour of British rule; but at the same time neither does there exist anything like a deep or widespread spontaneous indignation. The mass of the people usually confine their interest to the narrow horizon of their own personal wants. They find that contact with Europeans brings a great increase to their revenues; and in fact there is no danger of whole classes being spoiled by the lavishness with which, compared with former times, they are remunerated for their services. It is quite certain that the people prefer to deal with European rather than with native officials. On the whole, Government is considerably in remitting or reducing taxation as soon as scarcity is felt. A considerable grievance has been removed or greatly diminished by the reduction of the salt tax, but a minor grievance remains regarding the toddy tax (native palm tree liquor). It is true that preferential treatment in favour of British trade has done much to destroy the older native

industries; but this has been amply compensated for by the increased facilities of obtaining articles of comfort and convenience, as also in the employment given to natives in government posts, office work, public works, industries, outlets for produce, etc. No one will deny that detailed improvements in administration are possible and desirable; but the grievances which exist, while affording matter for constitutional representation, are not sufficient to justify any real disaffection, still less resort to violent measures.

The really serious evils of India as felt by the masses are three in number. The first is the artificial creation of famines. The constant recurrence of famine in India is not due to local scarcity of food; for it is notorious that there is always in the country at large plenty of grain for the people, and abundance to spare—a fact proved by the undiminished exportation which goes on all the time. The cause of famine is due simply to the combination of the native grain-dealers, who buy up the supplies and establish famine-prices as soon as the first sign of scarcity is observed. All other explanations of famine in India are either false, or inadequate and negligible. Government expedients of famine relief-works and free distribution of food are neither adequate nor radical. The proper and effectual remedy would be for Government to make laws keeping the prices down and forcing the merchants to sell at those prices. This, however, Government will not do, on the plea of not interfering with freedom of trade—thus losing sight of the duty of the State to protect particular classes of the population from what is essentially gross oppression. The second evil is the extraordinary usury practised by the native Marwaris or money lenders, who have the people at their mercy in times of stress, and who carry on their business in such a way that getting into their hands usually means total ruin. The necessity of borrowing small sums of money being recognized, the only remedy would be for Government either to provide some means of meeting this need on moderate terms, or else to legislate in some effectual manner for the restraint of the professional money lenders—a matter easy to theorize about but difficult to achieve. The third evil in India is petty tyranny, extortion, and corruption on the part of subordinate native officials. Such a charge can only be proved in detailed cases, but its widespread existence seems to be universally admitted and complained of. And as such acts are done under cover of authority, the blame of them is popularly attributed to the British Government, which in truth is utterly incapable of coping with the evil. With the removal or diminution of these three evils, and a few adjustments of taxation in view of local circumstances, India would be a most prosperous and happy country as far as good government can make it one.

These remarks, based on six years' personal observation in the country itself, ought to put writers outside India on their guard against the monstrous misrepresentations which are so frequently circulated in the press.—Catholic Encyclopedia.

Pulpit, Press and Platform.

Pastoral Letter of the first Canadian Plenary Council.

"The Pastoral Letter of the Fathers of the First Plenary Council of Quebec—September 19th to November 1st, 1909," was published on the 8th of last month. This lucid and exhaustive pronouncement "on the Christian Spirit in the individual, in the family, and in society," is addressed to all Catholics, clergy and laity, throughout Canada, and is signed by the entire Canadian hierarchy: the Archbishop of Quebec, the Most Reverend Donatus Sbratt, Apostolic Delegate, and six other Archbishops, twenty-seven Bishops, of whom four are Vicars Apostolic, two Auxiliaries, and one coadjutor; one Prefect Apostolic, and three Administrators of vacant sees. We here give a digest of its forty-one pages.

The introduction states that the chief pastors of Canada, "after having considered their deliberations on the guidance of the Holy Ghost, and called to their consultations men most noteworthy for erudition, wisdom and piety, have enacted such decrees as they judged to be the most conducive to the spiritual welfare of the faithful committed to their care. These decrees, after having been submitted to the supreme authority of Rome will be made public, to be thenceforward a guide for your faith and a rule for you to destroy the older native

faithful for their prayers which have been heard in the harmony and successful issue of the Council, the entire Canadian hierarchy exhorts them to receive this letter, as the common voice of the Episcopate, with respect, and to ponder carefully its teachings. "Taking our inspiration," says the Fathers of the Council, "from the admirable program which Pius X. traced for himself at the outset of his Pontificate, and convinced with him that there is no salvation for either individual or society, that does not rest on that foundation which is laid, which is Christ Jesus, we join our voice to his in exhorting you to re-establish all things in Christ, and to engrave the indelible impress of His spirit upon your private, your domestic, and your social life."

The great duty of a Christian is constantly to reproduce in his own life the essential features of the Saviour. Hence follows the duty of studying this Divine Model. How few are those who endeavour to study His actions, to drink in His words and to commune with Him in intimate and holy familiarity. A craving for profane sciences is freely indulged; it is considered a source of legitimate pride to know all about the people that attract public attention. But of Jesus Christ, His divine personality, His precepts and counsels, what definite knowledge is possessed by the generality of men? Under the plea of presenting Christ to us in a new light, more in conformity with human science, the so-called Modernists portray for us but an unseemly caricature of the Saviour. Far other is the Christ whom the Church adores and whom the Gospels and traditions represent to us. His spirit is unalterably opposed to the spirit of the world, which he relentlessly condemned. His example and teaching breathe humility and obedience, whereas the world lands false independence and insubordination. It is because His Church is a nursery of discipline and obedience that she has drawn the ages with works that perish not. The spirit of Christ is, moreover, one of self-denial and of sacrifice, opposed to the ever-growing worldly love of comfort, the eager quest of pleasure, the alarming increase of luxury which swallows up the fruits of labour, breeds dissatisfaction and inflames the most wicked passions. Christians should remember that the Gospel is inseparable from the Cross, and they should therefore accept with cheerful hearts the law of penance, which for sinful man is a law of regeneration and of life.

But in order to the strengthening of the will which these supernatural virtues presuppose prayer is absolutely necessary. In the supernatural order our soul's life looks to grace alone for support and grace is granted to him that asks for it. It is good for the Christian to lay aside from time to time his occupations, lift his thoughts to God, and refresh his soul with heavenly discourse. The food of our souls is Holy Communion. "Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you." The decree on daily communion, issued four years ago by our much beloved Pontiff, Pius X., has produced an irresistible movement of faith and love that is leading back the faithful to the Eucharistic Jesus.

The family, like the heart of the individual Christian, is a sanctuary that should be consecrated and sanctified by religion. It is an error altogether too common nowadays and extremely ruinous to souls, to think that one can serve two masters, by accommodating his conscience to opposite codes of morality. The stability and happiness of the Christian home depend entirely on the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The respect due to the inviolable and sacred matrimonial union places Catholic husbands and wives under special obligations. Husbands should devote to their homes all the time that business and social duties leave at their disposal. Wives should not allow social work, although now more necessary than ever, to interfere with those home duties for which nature and Providence have especially fitted them.

The training of children is truly the supreme duty, even as it is the great glory of parents. The domestic hearth is the child's first school, in which Christian parents knowing that their children have come from God and must return to Him, take pains to develop in them deep faith and habits of prayer. Then they send them to Catholic schools, avoiding at all costs, as most dangerous, those schools in which all beliefs are treated as equal.

Besides being part of a family, man is a member of society, whether civic, provincial or national. Whatever be your office in civil society, fulfil it with integrity, holding the common good above your personal advantage, taking always as a guide your conscience as Catholics. Vote with

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Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints. Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation." Price 25 cents a tin or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

wisdom and honesty. To sell one's vote is to sell one's conscience and to dishonor the fair name of citizen. Catholic legislators should bear in mind that the Church, while admitting the supremacy of the civil power within the limits of its own sphere, is herself supreme within her own domain, and demands that all her rights be respected.

As the press is the chief and largely the sole educator of the multitude, and as bad newspapers far surpass good ones in number and in influence the responsibility of the Catholic journalist is as great as his apostolate is fruitful. He must confront error with truth and counteract the poison of evil reading by the antidote of wholesome and interesting articles. He must rise above party interests when the social policies which the Fathers of the Council expose and combat at considerable length and with convincing arguments are: (1) intemperance, which pays "the way to every abasement, physical intellectual and moral;" (2) mixed marriages, which are the cause of great losses to the Church, and which may be prevented by proper care on the part of parents to forestall the danger that may lead to such unions; (3) secret societies more or less directly allied to freemasonry, which, under a variety of names, strive with the same untiring persistency to wipe out Catholicism from the face of the earth;" (4) neutral associations, professing religious neutrality, which, although not yet under the formal ban of the Church, may some day deserve condemnation and thus expose such Catholics as have imprudently joined them to the painful alternative either of relinquishing the savings they have entrusted to these neutral societies, or of abandoning the practice of their religion.

The letter concludes with the hope that the principles it embodies may guide all Canadian Catholics in their private and public life, and thus bring about the reestablishment of all things in Christ.—America.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Ethel—Yes, I will marry you.
Clarence—I am the happiest man in the world!
Ethel—Wait, I can't marry you for a year.
Clarence—Then I'll be the happiest man in the world for a whole year!

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

The man who takes his punishment gracefully and profits by it is slated for the hero class or something equally good.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.
Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down, I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my eyes, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run-down women."

Price 25 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

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The King Is Dead.

The people of this city and Province, in conjunction with all loyal subjects throughout the whole British Empire, learned with deepest sorrow the startling intelligence of the death of King Edward, the Peacemaker. The sad event was appalling in its suddenness, and awakened feelings of profound regret from end to end of the Empire. Death came, after three days illness of bronchitis and pneumonia, at 11.45 o'clock last Friday night. Our time here is four hours later than that of London, so that the sad news was received here before 10 o'clock the same evening. The people of Charlottetown were advised of the sad intelligence by the tolling of the fire bell, followed by the bells of all the churches. The king had returned from a vacation trip to the continent but ten days previously, apparently in the best of health, and had attended to official and social functions almost up to the very last. One of the last utterances attributed to the dying monarch was:—"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

Edward VII was born on Nov. 9th 1841, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. He was educated by private tutors on a plan outlined by his father, and later at the universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. Subsequently he travelled extensively, embracing in his itinerary all parts of the Empire. There are many who remember his visit to this city, when Prince of Wales, in 1860. He was married on March 10th, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the Danish Prince, who shortly afterwards became King Christian IX of Denmark. Six children were born to this union, two of whom, the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander died. The surviving children are: George Fredrick, now King; Princess Louise, married to the Duke of Fife; Princess Victoria Alexandra, and Princess Maud Charlotte, married to King Haakon VII, of Norway. King Edward ascended the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, so that he was King less than ten years. His coronation, originally set for June 26, 1902, was postponed in consequence of illness, until August 9th. No words that he could use convey a better estimate of King Edward's character and worth than the following from our esteemed contemporary, the St. John Standard:—"This Empire of four hundred million souls has been suddenly and almost without warning plunged into mourning for the wisest and most beloved of sovereigns. The British people grieve no less for the loss of a great and good man in the highest place, than for the just and sagacious ruler. In the immediate presence of this unlooked for visitation the bereaved dominions, which owed and paid willing allegiance to King Edward, will not be able to measure the extent of their loss, or to realize how complete has been their confidence in his sagacity, their trust in his supreme devotion to the nation, and their affection for his person. In the hour of national grief, the sympathy of millions will go out to the widow and the sons and

daughters, whose sorrow is one that most men and women have known and can understand.

"Nine years is not long in the history of an Empire, yet the reign now ended will have a large place in the Imperial record, and in the chronicles of Europe. It is the fate of constitutional sovereigns that their public biography is merged in the history of the nation. They are at once the most conspicuous and the least noted among the statesmen who are working out the destinies of their states. While all have believed that Queen Victoria and King Edward exerted a substantial influence upon the destinies of the nation, few have known, and none are free to tell in what way and to what extent this influence was used. Though all recognize that King Edward has been, in a remarkable degree a force for peace and international friendship in Europe and the world, there are no public records to provide it. But these are matters in which the nation and the world cannot be mistaken.

"When Queen Victoria was alive, it was said in other countries that the popularity of the Crown among the British people was due to her personal character, and that it was partly chivalrous devotion to a lady. Some thought that the crucial test of the loyalty of a democratic people would come when the Queen should pass, and a king should succeed, who had grown up among the present generation and could not make the appeal that his mother did to the tender sympathy of a people knowing all that was in her heart. But at the close of King Edward's reign it may be said that his hold on the affection and loyalty of this nation has been no weaker than that of Queen Victoria. Rather the devotion of the populace to royalty has grown stronger and more assured, as the sovereign has moved more freely among the people, and become more clearly identified with their concerns, and as the nation has come to understand by experience in critical affairs, and by comparison with other countries, how nearly perfect an instrument of government a monarchical system is, when based upon the people's will.

"King Edward came to the throne after a training better than any previous British monarch or any contemporary sovereign ever enjoyed. His father, one of the most accomplished of political students, and a man of singular purity and wisdom, directed his education in youth, so that while academic training was not neglected, he was brought into contact with living social forces. No one doubted the late King's British spirit, but he was protected from English insularity by a thoroughly cosmopolitan education. He was at home in Germany, France and Italy, speaking easily the languages of three countries. Though the English as a class are not liked in Europe, the King was the most popular personage on the continent. While yet young, he visited the British colonies and possessions, some of them more than once, and ever after cultivated the acquaintance of statesmen from the over-sea dominions. Thus he was the first of British sovereigns to have a personal acquaintance with the domains over sea which he was called upon to rule. The value of this training was recognized by the King when he caused his son and heir to follow his example.

"Having such a primary equipment for the duties before him, the future King found himself, while yet a young man, the support and helper of his widowed mother, who, at forty-two lost her

counsellor and husband. More and more as the Queen grew older, and Prince Edward gained knowledge, experience and authority, the son assisted in bearing the burden of a position whose responsibility he could not assume. Edward came to the throne with a perfect understanding of what was before him. Moreover as Prince of Wales he had taken his share in the duties of enlightened statesmanship, and citizenship. Of his activities in all manner of work for the benefit of the poor and the suffering there is record elsewhere. It is more likely to be forgotten that he served on many royal commissions, conducting important inquiries into matters affecting the comfort and well-being of the people.

"King Edward came to the throne in a time of some anxiety. South Africa was to be pacified, reconciled and organized. The hostile feeling in Germany was expressed with brutal plainness. India was restless, and Russia was an ominous figure in Asia. It was feared that Britain had no friends, except Japan, among the nations. How far the King was instrumental in changing these conditions may be left for future discussion. We know that the reign has been peaceful, and that there is no cloud on the diplomatic situation. Africa will be a Union this month. Australia is a united Commonwealth. The dominions overseas are co-operating more effectively with the Motherland than ever before for their mutual support and defence.

"In the last year of the reign a domestic constitutional question had arisen which is thought to have given the King some anxiety. Much unauthorized use was made of his Majesty's name in this connection. Writers have ventured to say what the King would do, and where his sympathies lay. But it will be found that the King has taken no part in the controversy. The time for the sovereign to act had not come, and no impetuous minister would persuade the King to talk before the time for action. Perhaps the one who best knows what action the King would take in a contingency that has not arisen, is probably the son who is now King George. But while politicians and journals were speculating on the probable course of the King, the great body of loyal subjects throughout the land waited with the progress of events with perfect confidence that whoever else might make an improper use of his power, King Edward would act as became a constitutional sovereign.

"It may be said of the reign that has closed, as of the one before it, that it afforded a beautiful example of domestic felicity and of happy family government. The King made a singularly happy marriage. The sea-king's daughter from over the sea has become the most popular as she was the most beautiful of royal ladies. The home that is now saddened has been an example to which the British people point with pardonable pride. Edward the Seventh was a good husband and father, a good man, and a good and great King."

Long Live The King.

According to the constitution, Great Britain is never without a sovereign. As soon as one dies, the reign of the heir apparent and legal successor begins. The change from one to another is automatic and without friction or excitement of any kind. For the last eighteen years, since the death of his elder brother, Prince George had known that in the ordinary course of events, the sovereignty of the

Empire would devolve upon him. It is true that the suddenness of the call may have appalled him; but his subjects throughout his vast Dominions have confidence that he will prove himself equal to the emergency. On the death of King Edward a summons was issued to the Privy Councillors, by the clerk of the council, to convene in the throne room of St. James' Palace at 2 o'clock Saturday, for the purpose of proclaiming the new king. Accordingly the Prince of Wales, in presence of the Privy Councillors took the accession oath and issued his first official proclamation. He assumed the title of George V. The new King's first proclamation requests all officers to proceed with their duties. In consequence of the change of sovereigns, all public officials required to take an oath, will require to be sworn in again.

King George V, second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, was born on June 3rd, 1865, so that he is almost 45 years of age. He and his brother, the Prince of Wales, entered the Navy and spent two years in the Britannia. In 1892 his brother died, and George then Prince of Cornwall and York, became heir apparent to the throne. In July 1893 he married Princess Victoria Mary, of Teck. Six children have been born to them, five sons and one daughter. Shortly after the accession of his father, Edward VII, Prince George and his Princess made a tour of the Empire. He opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, and on his return visited the Maritime Provinces in October 1901. In 1908, he again visited Canada, and represented his Royal father at the tercentenary celebration at Quebec. We again quote from our contemporary the St. John Standard, which, among other things, has this to say of the new King:

"It will doubtless be said that the death of the King is the greater calamity, coming at the time when a grave question of prerogative is to be determined. Assuming that the situation is one of difficulty and delicacy, it does not follow that King George will fail in any way. He understands the powers and limitations of the Crown. He knows what is becoming and proper in a constitutional sovereign. There is no reason to suppose that he will overstep the bounds that are set by the best usage and traditions of modern times. King Edward's name was used much too freely in recent discussions. There was never any reason to suppose that he would intervene either to cause the Lords to submit to the decision of the Commons, or to restrict the powers of the people. We may safely conclude that King George will do as his father would have done. He will allow the people to have the system of government that they desire. If there is a crisis it is not one which the King is called upon to regulate except by acting as his constitutional advisors recommend. King George is in the full maturity of his power, and at forty-five years he has acquired experience of great value. He comes to the throne with the best wishes of a loyal people, and with their full confidence."

Earthquake Destroys a City.

A large part of Cartago, Costa Rica, was destroyed last Thursday night by a powerful seismic movement. Details are very meagre for the telegraph wires have been levelled between San Jose and Cartago. The operators at the latter place were killed. It is known that at least 500 persons are dead and many hundreds are injured. Scores of buildings were thrown down, among them the Palace of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie. The wife and child of Dr. Bocanaga, the Guatemalan magistrate to the Central American arbitration court, have been killed. Panic reigned while the earthquakes continue. San Jose has also been shaken, some of the buildings being damaged, but no deaths are reported in that city. Some persons were slightly injured. Earth shocks also were felt at several points in Nicaragua near the Costa Rica frontier. Reports reaching there state that there is much suffering and destitution at Cartago, consequent upon the disaster. At Costa Rican legation Washington, Minister Calvo received word that the city practically had been destroyed, 500 persons were dead and many hundred injured as a result of the disturbance. Further, the minister was informed by the department for foreign affairs the shocks had finally ceased and the damage

and loss of life is confined to Cartago. Cartago, capital of Cartago province lies at the foot of Irazu volcano about 14 miles from San Jose. It has an estimated population of 10,000 and is the seat of the Central American peace court, for the home of which Andrew Carnegie donated a large sum. Cartago was the capital of the country until 1823. It has suffered frequently from earthquakes, and was partially or in greater part destroyed in 1823, 1803, 1825, 1841, 1851 and 1854. On April 13 last a serious earthquake, varying in intensity swept over Costa Rica, doing considerable material damage, but practically without loss of life. San Jose suffered most severely, while both Cartago and Port Limon felt the force of the disturbances.

14 Miners Killed.

All hope that of the 45 white miners and 100 or more negro miners entombed in mine No. 3 of the Palos coal and coke company, Palos, Ala., as the result of an explosion on the 5th, may be rescued alive, has been abandoned. It is thought that if any of the men escaped death from the explosion, they were later suffocated by black damp. Estimates of the number of men actually in the mine at the time, vary. Those in a position to know, estimate the number at 45 whites and about 100 negroes, while others say the number is much larger. Officers of the mine say that according to their records only 110 men in all are in the mine but a number of miners were employed under the contract system the list of names on the payrolls does not include all in the mine, it is said. Immediately after the explosion the villages organized to attempt to rescue those entombed, John Pascoe and another miner went into the mine, but were soon overcome by black damp they were dragged out unconscious. Later rescuers under the direction of Assistant Fire Inspector Neal, were equipped with oxygen helmets and sent into the mine. These succeeded in going several hundred feet. They found three human bodies and a number of dead mules. No attempt was made to recover the bodies on account of the fire damp, which soon drove the rescuers out. Late tonight another attempt was made to explore the workings. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by one of the miners going into a gaseous pocket with a lighted lamp.

Summer Resorts.

Experience, the testimony of thousands, and the popularity of the several fishing, hunting and tourist districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsmen, and the Mecca par excellence of the tourist.

The "Highlands of Ontario" is a land dotted with lakes and rivers—rivers that have their sources in the northern forest and flow until they join the vast inland seas, Superior, Huron, Erie or the Atlantic Ocean. This great Tourist Railway reaches all the principal resorts in this vast territory, including Lakes Orillia and Couchiching, the Muskoka Lakes, a popular resort 1000 feet above sea level, where thousands of people annually make their summer homes for rest and recuperation. The Lake of Bays district where some of the finest hotels in Canada are to be found, and a locality replete with natural beauty and loveliness, with splendid fishing—Magallowan River, the very heart centre for sport for rod and gun—Lake Nipissing and the French River, where wild and rugged scenery is to be found, and the atmosphere filled with health-giving properties; splendid fishing and hunting grounds are found in this territory. The Temagami region, a forest reserve containing 3,750,000 acres of lake, rivers and wilderness, the scenic grandeur of which is incomparable—magnificent fishing and hunting in season.

The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay is another most delightful and beautiful territory, where the most interesting trips may be taken. The steady increase of travellers to this locality is alone proof that it is becoming the most popular resort on the inland lakes. The Algonquin National Park of Ontario, a comparatively new and attractive region, little known to the lover of rod and gun and the tourist, has all the summer attractions that appeal to the denizens of the city. The territory has been set aside by the Provincial Government of Ontario solely for the delectation of mankind. The gamut of black bass, speckled trout and salmon trout are found here in goodly numbers. Hunting is not allowed. The Algonquin Park covers an area of 2,000,000 acres, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers within its boundaries.

Good hotel accommodation is found in all the districts mentioned, and a postal card addressed to the General Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, will receive prompt attention and illustrated publications of any of the districts will be quickly sent to all enquirers.

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

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store

Trimmed - HATS -

Now that we are back again into business, and selling for cash only, we would like everyone to come in and find out for themselves just what a saving that selling for cash means.

London Trimmed Hats in a number of different patterns and colors

\$2.98 only.

STANLEY'S.

MODERN

BUILDING PLANT!

The undersigned intends to establish at

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHARLES LUND,

48 Brook Road, Quincy, Mass.

Jan. 5, 1910-41

JOB WORK!

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

- Tickets, Dodgers, Posters

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



Price \$2.50

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75; Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75; Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00; Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35; Childs " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

\$50

Scholarships

Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

will YOU win it?

An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

Union-Commercial College, W.M. MORAN, Prin.

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.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. - W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

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

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larier, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET 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.

"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the **COOLEST SMOKES**

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

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



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.

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.

Dominion Coal Company RESERVE COAL.

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

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

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

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

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

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.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The funeral of King Edward takes place on Friday 20th inst.

Dominion Parliament prorogued, with the usual ceremonies, on Wednesday last.

The schooner Sweet Marie, owned by M. P. Hogan of this city, went ashore at Kouchibouac, N. B. on Thursday last and is a total wreck. The crew escaped.

It is reported from London that the Duke of Connaught is likely to be the next Governor-General of Canada. It is said this was the ardent wish of the late king.

Amputation was on Monday performed at Halifax on the left leg of Premier Murray, close to the joint above the knee. Premier Murray's condition is reported satisfactory.

With the last of the Newfoundland sealing fleet safe in port, the year's total catch amounts to 320,000, an unusually large number. The steamer Aurora which was reported missing, arrived with 11,000 seals.

The Dominion cruiser Vigilant seized the American tug Spruce, of Lorain, for fishing in Canadian waters illegally, also a few boxes of opium. She was brought to Port Stanley, Ont., to await the action of the department.

Lightning struck the residence of Mrs. Murray Saiter, Hantsport, N. S., killing the eldest child, seven years old. The mother and smaller child were rendered unconscious by the shock. The lightning apparently entered the house by the window.

Four men were instantly killed and four others seriously injured by the explosion of a valve on the tugboat Cape Charles, which, recently built, was pulling from the slip in the shipyard at Camden, N. J.

At Amherst on Monday night last, Fred Cameron won the five mile race over James Corkery, of Toronto, the champion five mile runner of Canada. He had a nose call and won by a yard, in 25 minutes 59 1/2 seconds.

The two weatherbeaten sons of Franco, who almost miraculously were rescued from a horrible death by starvation and exposure on the Grand Banks, by Lunenburg schooner Nicola, Captain Zuck, have landed at Canso.

The bones of the Canadian Liner Hungarian, which ran ashore on Cape Sable on February 20th, 1899, are being brought into Halifax. The Hungarian was on a voyage from Liverpool for Portland, and went down with four hundred passengers.

Fred Cameron trimmed James Corkery, the Ontario ten mile champion, last Wednesday night in the fastest ten mile race ever witnessed at Amherst, beating his record of 56:04.25 made in Charlottetown last year. Cameron's time was 54:13. Horseman, of St. John, was four laps behind but ran a good race.

Corporal Gregg, Commander of Fort Clarence on the Eastern side of Halifax harbor, was drowned on Monday and six others in the boat had a narrow escape. Two of these may die, as a result. They had just left the pier when a gust of wind capsize their boat.

Boys playing in the fields near Hull P. Q. on Sunday, started a fire in a bush, which caused the explosion of a magazine of the General Explosives Co. 11 deaths ensued and at least 30 cases of serious injury. The property damage to Hull and Ottawa is considerable.

The keel of the battleship Princess Royal, the largest warship of any navy in the world, was laid on the 2nd at Barrow. The vessel will be of 25,000 tons displacement, and over 700 feet long. The new Dreadnought, the Princess Royal, will have a speed of 30 knots, eight more than the swiftest battleship, the Yamaguti. The tenth Dreadnought, the Vincent, was commissioned.

Cutting his way through a living mass of 20,000 cheering people, his white locks bared to the breeze and his shuffling feet keeping time to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, Edward Payson Weston brought to a triumphant finish on the 2nd his coast-to-coast walk. He ascended the steps of the City Hall, New York, at 8.10 p. m., completing the trans-continental journey of 3,484 miles in twenty-seven walking days, a feat without parallel in the annals of pedestrianism.

At the mercy of an enraged bull dog for half an hour, Albert Tucker, the 12 year old son of John Tucker, of Hopewell Hill, N. B., was bitten, torn and mangled almost beyond recognition. Had it not been for the fact that the ferocious animal directed its attack chiefly to the child's legs, the boy would not be alive. The little fellow is lying in a precarious condition with the flesh stripped from his limbs and bitten in a dozen places.

The fishermen of Murray Harbor West had some thrilling adventures during the recent storm. Captain Wm. Butler left the shore with his boat heavily laden with lobster traps, and after running some three miles from shore the unexpected gale came upon him and he was blown far to leeward of the fishing grounds. His boat was filling with water and in a disabled condition, and he was on the verge of giving up when Captain Russell Acorn came to his assistance and with considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing him and his mate. Captain Walter Fraser, on the same day, was some five miles from land in a gasoline boat when his engine gave out and after drifting helplessly for five hours was at last picked up by the schooner Hastler and towed into Murray Harbor.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on Sunday, but neither in America nor in Europe will the astronomers have an opportunity to observe the phenomenon. The path of totality starts in the Antarctic ocean curves around south of Australia, touching only on the southern half of Tasmania.

Advice of the 9th says that 800 bodies had, up to that date, been taken from the ruins of the houses overturned in the earthquake near San Jose Porto Rica. It is expected the deaths will exceed 1,500. The earthquake brought almost total darkness and great clouds of dust followed by roaring sounds deep down in the earth which continued for six hours.

After the high Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday last, Rev. Dr. McLellan addressed the congregation on the death of King Edward. He feelingly alluded to his qualities as a great and just King, a lover of justice and promoter of peace. His death was a great loss to the Empire. The choir then sang the hymn *Parce, etc.* concluding with the *Domine Saluum fac Regem* etc. Father McLellan then, joined by the congregation, offered appropriate prayers for the new King and the Royal family. The dead March was then played on the organ, the congregation standing.

MARRIED.

BRUCE - McDONALD - At the Queen Hotel, Charlottetown, May 3rd, 1910, by Rev. Geo. E. Ross, Colin John Bruce, of Vernon River, and Christina Ann McDonald, of Heatherdale, P. E. I.

MARCHBANK - CROZIER - At the home of the bride, New Annapolis, on Wednesday, May 4th, by Rev. M. H. McLaugh, Mary Marchbank to Robert D. Crozier, of Kensington.

McKELVIE - RAMSAY - At the Manor, Malpeque, May 3rd, by Rev. E. J. Rastey, J. Ernest McKelvie and Mary Ramsay, both of Hamilton, Lot 18.

HOOPER - WEIR - At the residence of the bride's father, Milberton, Alberta, on Wednesday, April 6th, 1910, by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, of Innisfail, Miss Edna Gertrude, daughter of George Weir, of Milberton, to Samuel Roy Hooper, son of John R. Hooper, North Milton, P. E. Island.

COFFIN - TAYLOR - At the Manor, Midgeal, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. J. W. McKenzie, Mary A. Taylor of Murrell to Cameron Coffin of Bay Fortune.

McEWEN - ROBINS - At the manse, Midgeal, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. J. W. McKenzie, Miss May Robins to Harry McEwen, both of St. Peter's.

MILLIGAN - MASON - At Charlottetown, May 10, 1910, by Rev. Geo. E. Ross, assisted by Rev. W. A. Mason, Robert F. Milligan and Annie Elizabeth Mason, both of this city.

DIED

McDONALD - At Roxbury, Mass., April 30th, Joseph Francis, dearly beloved child of Louis and Frank McDonald, aged two years and six months.

McNEILL - At Hermitage, May 1st, Mary Anne Allan, the beloved wife of Wm. Wallace McNeill, aged 31 years.

CURRIE - At his residence, Charlottetown, on the 4th May, inst., James Currie, late Collector of Customs, aged 75 years.

McKENZIE - At Long Creek, on May 5th, 1910 John C. McKenzie, aged 69 years.

FARQUHARSON - At St. Andrew's, May 7th, Robert Farquharson, aged 72 years.

BELL - At Stanhope, on Sunday morning, May 8th, James Bell, aged 80 years.

BELL - Suddenly in this city, on the 8th inst., Nellie Crabbe, wife of John E. Bell, of Peake Bros. & Co., aged 39 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and one daughter to mourn.

McINNIS - On the 20th April, 1910 Ella MacInnis, youngest daughter of Alexander and Mrs. McInnis of Lorne Valley, P. E. Island.

WARREN - At North Restion, on Sabbath, May 8, 1910, Sarah Houston, beloved wife of T. A. Warren, aged 57 years.

KNIGHT - In this city on May 10th, 1910, Mary Knight, wife of Richard Knight, aged 44 years. R. I. P.

The Market Prices.

Butter (fresh)	0.26 to 0.28
Butter (old)	0.22 to 0.23
Calf skins	0.10 to 0.12
Ducks per pair	0.80 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.18 to 0.20
Fowls	0.60 to 1.00
Chickens per pair	0.75 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.)	0.90 to 0.98
Hides (per lb.)	0.02 to 0.08
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.70 to 0.80
Mutton, per lb (carcas)	0.7 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes	0.00 to 0.25
Pork	0.10 to 0.11
Sheep pelts	0.75 to 0.90
Turkeys	0.10 to 0.12
Turkey (per lb.)	0.16 to 0.20
Geese	1.00 to 1.25
Bilk costs	0.45 to 0.50
Pressed hay	10.50 to 11.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.35

Lime.

We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28-41

Have Moved to their New Store in Canadian Bank of Commerce Building
153 Queen Street.

JUST OUT!

MISS L. M. MONTGOMERY'S

Newest and Best Book

"Kilmeny of the Orchard."

This is the third book from the pen of this

Talented and Popular Island Authoress.

A very pretty story, exceptionally well told, and is sure to be as great a favorite as any of its predecessors.

Just Issued from the Press of L. C. Page & Co., Publishers, Boston.

We have just received by fast freight direct from the publishers

250 COPIES

Beautifully bound in colored cloth.

PRICE \$1.25

Mailed to any address postage paid.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.,

Booksellers and Stationers,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

WE HAVE IN STOCK

For the Summer Trade a fine selection of

TEMPERANCE DRINKS!

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, etc.

If you need anything in Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars or Cigarettes, we can supply you.

DROP IN AND INSPECT.

JAMES KELLY & CO.

June 23, 1909-3m

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
P. O. Building, Georgetown

Fraser & McQuaid,

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

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.
Nov. 10, 1909-2m.

Snappy Styles

—OF—
Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheep any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

Calendar for May, 1910.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Includes Moon's Phases and Mid-Day Missions in Paris.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

in the streets, and then, in some fear, waited for the result. At first the attendance was small, then by degrees the congregation grew larger;

The proceedings are necessarily rapid, for the girls' time is limited: at 12:30 a hymn is sung; at 12:35 the preacher begins his discourse, which is familiar, clear, attractive and easy to grasp;

The audience naturally varies according to the parish in which the service takes place; here dress-makers are more numerous, elsewhere milliners or shop girls form the greater part of the congregation;

After every mission, results are obtained, though it is difficult, when estimating spiritual victories to make use of statistics.

These young girls, who when mere children, are exposed to the evil influence of the Paris workshops, were able in former days to take advantage, if they wished to do so, of the spiritual resources of their parish churches;

Two years ago this state of things attracted the attention of a few young work-women belonging to the parish of the Madeleine. They knew by experience how difficult it is for girls who, like themselves, worked for their living far from their homes, to enjoy any of the privileges that to the rich and leisured come so easily;

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back.

Had Weak Back.

World often lie in bed for days, scarcely able to turn herself.

Mrs. Arch. Sehnae, Black Point, N.B., writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties."

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

"Yes," said the determined man, "when that waiter resented the smallness of my tip I took the case to the proprietor of the restaurant."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

Judge (in breach of promise suit)—When you told your fiance to go to Hades, did you not consider that equivalent to breaking your engagement?

Muscular Rheumatism.

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

One of the most puzzling problems is, Why do some people act that way?

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

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.

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

"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Falls, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt so well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of Dr. Wood's, so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cape to Cairo.

Only a few years ago men still spoke of Africa as the Dark Continent and regarded Cecil Rhodes' scheme of a railroad from the Cape of Good Hope to the shore of the Mediterranean as visionary.

The road is now in complete operation for a distance of about twenty-two hundred miles from Cape Town. That means that it has not merely traversed Cape Colony and the Transvaal, but has crossed the Congo border and has penetrated that Belgian colony for scores of miles.

There is still a long distance between the point now reached in construction and Khartoum, but it is steadily being reduced, and will soon disappear. Men now living remember the announcement of the discovery of the Victoria Falls, a previously untracked wilderness, and the incredulity which it aroused; and today they see railroad trains running to those falls on regular schedule.

At the present rate we may confidently expect the next few years to see through trains from the Cape to Cairo.—N. Y. Tribune.

Greater Prince Rupert.

Mail advices to the Traffic Department of the Grand Trunk Pacific this week, show that there is greater activity, both in the new building operations and in the advance in real estate in Prince Rupert, which in another two months will complete its first year of existence.

It is nothing unusual for a million feet of lumber to be delivered at Prince Rupert in a single week, and it melts away as fast as men and teams can handle it. A number of leaseholders are starting to build warehouses, and the new concrete wharf of the British Columbia Government will also be under way at once.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is planning further large additions to its already extensive wharves. The British Columbia Legislature late in the session, which has just closed, gave Prince Rupert a charter as a town, with special privileges and rights as to the control of municipal water and lighting privileges not enjoyed by other cities in British Columbia.

The population of Prince Rupert believe that the inauguration of their own municipal government instead of being administered by commissioners will mean a further stimulus to the already phenomenal, if not magical growth of the town.

Roman Warships.

The men-of-war of the ancient Romans had a crew of about 235 men, of whom 174 were oarsmen and working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about 6 miles an hour in fair weather.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—B. F. Madigan.

Had Weak Back.

World often lie in bed for days, scarcely able to turn herself.

Mrs. Arch. Sehnae, Black Point, N.B., writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties."

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"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Falls, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt so well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of Dr. Wood's, so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Large advertisement for "Kilmeny of the Orchard" by Miss L. M. Montgomery. Includes text "JUST OUT!", "Newest and Best Book", and "Carter & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown." Price \$1.25 for 250 copies.

Advertisement for Fennel and Chandler Hardware. "Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. Wholesale and Retail." Includes "We have in stock Temperance Drinks!"

Advertisement for James Kelly & Co. "Drop in and inspect." Located at P. Q. Building, Georgetown.

Advertisement for Snappy Styles Solid Footwear. "Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes." Located at P. Q. Building, Georgetown.

Advertisement for 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.

Advertisement for Maritime Express. "Via Intercolonial Railway. THE TRAIN BETWEEN Halifax and Montreal." Meal Table d'hotel, Breakfast 75c, Luncheon 75c, Dinner \$1.00.

Advertisement for Lime. "We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load." C. Lyons & Co., April 28-4i.

Advertisement for Farm for Sale. "The subscriber offers for sale, at a moderate price, his Farm of 75 acres, located on Peake's Road, Lot 52. This is known as the 'Wallace' Farm, and fronts on Peake's Road. Fifteen acres of excellent land are cleared, and about twenty acres very easily cleared. The remainder is covered with hard and softwood. There is on the farm a house 20 feet by 16 in good condition. For terms and full particulars apply to PATRICK J. WALSH, Byrn's Road, Lot 39, Jan. 26, 1910-tf

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

Advertisement for Pressed Hay WANTED! "We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay." C. Lyons & Co., Feb. 10th, 1909-2i.

Advertisement for A. E. McEachen. "These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway." A. E. McEachen, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, THE SHOE MAN.