

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 32

Beautiful Silver Goods!

—OF—
Tasteful Design and Durable Wear,
Are desirable both to give and possess.
We have in stock

Trays from the small 4 or 6 inch to the large and handsome ones for holding a complete Tea Set. Trays for Bread and Cake, some with raised words, others with fancy border. Cake or Card Trays in plain or chased. Sugars with Cream Jugs to match. Butter Dishes, small and large. Pie Knives, Fruit Dishes, Knives and Spoons, Peppers and Salts with sterling tops or colored. Baking Dishes, a great convenience. Desert and Butter Knives. Hand Bells, Napkin Rings, Fern Pots, Vases. We also keep in stock Compasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Waltham and Regina Watches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker and Optician, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Hillborough Bridge
Soldiers Monument, "	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
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Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
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Sunset at S'side Harbor	Looking Seaward
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High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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.

Pipe dreams are pleasant

Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,
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., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay, or Louisburg, C. B.

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

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

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

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

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

Echoes of Champlain.

(Michael Kenny S. J. in America.)

The New York Sun's representative at the Champlain Tercentenary remarks, in a sympathetic article, that the week's ceremonies appropriately commenced and ended with the religious services of the Catholic Church. Indian and French Canadian from either side of the boundary, Catholics of many races, and New Englanders of Puritan stock honored the great Christian explorer by celebrations at various historic points; but they all centered at the little Shrine of St. Anne on the site of the old French fort of that name which was built in 1666. It is accepted that at this point Champlain and his followers first landed three centuries ago, and that it was here that the Roman Catholic Church first touched the soil which is now the Northern United States, and so it was doubly fitting that the last exercises should be held at this point with the benediction of the priests of the Church under whose protection the great discoverer sailed.

The exercises were indeed eminently fitting, but the writer is in error when he states that the Catholic Church "first touched the soil which is now the Northern United States" in 1609. This was the year in which the Catholic Church first effected a permanent settlement in these regions but it had touched our Northern soil many years not centuries before.

In a recent book, Dr. Joyce, M. R. I. A., concludes that there is a solid historical element behind the St. Brendan legend, and that not only St. Brendan in the sixth century but St. Cormac in the eighth and other Irish missionaries, landed and labored on our shores. Dr. Joyce is no mean authority nor lightly to be set aside, but waiting his contentions, it is practically accepted now that the Scandinavian Colonists of Greenland visited New England or "Vinland"; and they were certainly Catholics, christianized by apostolic navigators from Ireland.

Again our shores were explored by Catholics within a few years of Columbus' discovery. In 1498, John Cabot sailed down our coast from Newfoundland as far as Cape Hatteras and visited various points. Noticing the wealth of the Newfoundland fisheries, he carried the news to Europe and soon sailors from Portugal and the Basque provinces of Spain, from Normandy and Brittany, flocked to the Newfoundland fishing grounds. They were certainly there in 1504, and they would scarcely refrain from cruising along the mainland and entering the mouths of large rivers in quest of further gain. One such instance seems settled beyond dispute.

The local seals of Dieppe and a chronicle printed in Paris in 1512 record that two ships from Dieppe entered on the Feast of St. Lawrence, August 10, 1508, "a mighty river" which they named after the patron saint of the day; that they ascended the river eighty leagues, and having made a good trade in peltries, returned with seven natives to France. The two captains from Dieppe were Jean Aubert and Jean Verassen, Jacques Dony and the Parmentier brothers soon followed in their track, and Jean Verassen returned not only to touch our shores at many points but to discover the Hudson before Hudson was born, and pay the first recorded visit to Coney Island.

Jean Verassen was the French form of Giovanni da Verazzano, who, like Columbus, Amerigo and Cabot, was a native of Italy. A scientific geographer and naturalist as well as trained seaman, he had been at twenty-eight, captain of a vessel at Dieppe, then one of the most important French ports. Returning to France with Aubert, he offered his services to Francis I. who sent him in 1523, again from Dieppe, to discover a westward passage to Cathay. After many mishaps he sighted land north of Cape May on May 10, 1524, which he called "Diepa, a new land never before seen by men." Sailing northward he landed and spent three days at what would seem from his brother's map to be Acadia peninsula. In April he passed Sandy Hook, which he named Cape Mary, and entered New York harbor, which he compares to a beautiful lake. What corresponds to Coney Island on the map of his discoveries he called Angouleme, the name of Francis I's countess; he christened Block Island Louise, after the King's mother; and Point Judith, Cape St. Francis. He spent a fortnight exploring Narragansett Bay, which he named Refugio and declared "situated on the parallel of Rome in 41 40'." This is correct

almost to a second. He left Refugio May 6, then rounded Cape Cod, where he went ashore and had an encounter with the Indians. The region including Pennsylvania, New York and New England, he called Francoesa. He seems to have reached as far as the Penobscot, whence he returned to Dieppe. From his letter to Francis I in July, 1524, and the Maiollo map of his discoveries drawn in 1537, it is clear that he explored our coast from North Carolina to Maine. His is the first description of New York and Narragansett bays, of the White Mountains and the islands off the Maine Coast, which he happily compares to those of Italy.

The following year, 1525, Estevan Gomez, a Spaniard, landing at Labrador, coasted southward to Florida, searching also for a westward passage to Cathay. He noticed Cape Cod, Narragansett Bay, the Hudson, which he named San Antonio, and the Delaware; and he "touched" at various points of our northern coast. From 1538, and perhaps 1504, French skippers were seldom absent from our waters. They ascended as far as Albany, and in 1540 built a fort near the present southern limits of the city. This is mentioned by Jean Albonce in the journal of his voyage of 1542. He had come with Admiral Roberval to the relief of Jacques Cartier, who had wintered at Montreal in 1535. Such an enterprising mariner as Cartier could not have failed to cross the river and touch our northern territory during his long sojourn on the other side.

Albonce was the first to explore in detail the shores of Massachusetts Bay, 1542. He mentions several Frenchmen who had traded far up the Hudson River, and when in 1614 a Dutch syndicate applied to the Netherlands Government for a license to trade on the Hudson, they forwarded memoranda which state that the French had discovered the river and traded there with the Mohawks long before Hudson's arrival. But San Antonio does not seem to have fastened to the Hudson. Norwegians, a name whose origin is still in dispute, was applied to it by many explorers, and also Risiero Granda, the Great River, by which name it was known long after Hudson's time. A map made by Kramer (Mercurator), the Flemish geographer, in 1569, shows that both names were then applied to the Hudson, forty years before Hudson explored it. This map also shows that Albonce sailed up as far as Poughkeepsie in 1542, and that the French fort of Noremburg was on or near the site of the present City Hall of New York.

It is now clear that for forty years following Verazzano's discovery, French traders visited the Hudson and had blockhouses on Manhattan Island and at Albany. The Huguenot civil war in France interrupted maritime enterprise, but the Newfoundland fisheries were so solidly founded and so profitable that they continued to flourish. It was only in 1555 that England entered the field with the Meppoy Company which contemplated trade between our northern territory and Russia. This was while Queen Mary was ruling in England, and the first governor of the Company was a Catholic, Sebastian Cabot, the son of John Cabot. One of his assistants is variously named Herdson, Hodgson, Haddlesdon and Hoggson, but they all signify Henry Hudson, alderman of London, member of the guild of Tanners and owner of manors granted him from the spoils of monasteries by Henry VIII. It was his grandson and namesake who in 1609 "discovered" the Hudson and, what is more to his credit, approached nearer the North Pole than any man of his time.

John Fiske and Justin Winsor, in their critical studies of American history, as well as other authorities, make it clear that the Catholic Church was not only established in the South and West of the United States, but had "touched" and sojournd in our Northwestern territory long before the advent of Hudson or Champlain.

Nearly all the reporters of the Champlain tercentenary share in the mistake of the San correspondent, but he seems to have best gathered the true significance of the ceremonies. He contrasts the attitude of the New England Puritan and the French Canadian. The Vermont farmer is oblivious of Champlain and has no eye for the religious ceremonies that commemorate the permanent effects of his achievement. He has come to witness a "big show," at which two governors and the President of the United States are the main features, and thus declares himself: "Gosh, I guess it was some fine, wasn't it? Why once I was standing within ten feet of the governor himself, an' I caught his eye once, too!" but the French Canadian smiled and thought: "Father Sebastian he say Samuel de Champlain is good man. He deserve all he got an' more too." History will agree with the Canadian's verdict on Champlain and add that long before him there were other good Catholic explorers of our shores and streams who deserve a much better remembrance than they have been yet accorded.

MICHAEL KENNY, S. J.

Colder Summers for 400 Years.

The Retreat of Anterior Glaciation and Drayson's Theory—Major Marriot on Lieutenant Shackleton's Report.

Major R. A. Marriot, Governor of H. M. Prison, Obafilmford, and late of the Royal Marine Artillery, who served with distinction in the Sudan, 1885, sends us an interesting letter on the subject of Drayson's theory of the cause of the Glacial Epoch apropos of Lieut. Shackleton's reports of the Polar Ice Cap. It will interest the scientific reader, and we recommend the unscientific reader to impale an orange upon a lady's hat pin, and with this endeavor to follow the argument, Major Marriot writes: "The observations of the recent Antarctic expedition regarding the retreat of Polar ice ought to revive the theory of the late Major-General Drayson regarding the second rotation of the earth.

"According to Drayson in his 'Thirty Thousand Years of the Earth's Past History, the earth has a second rotation, whereby the northern semi-axis of the earth describes a conical movement round a point in the heavens removed some 6 deg. from the Pole star. This movement is, of course, partaken by the southern semi-axis. The effect of this movement is to cause the earth's axis to vary in its inclination to the ecliptic, so that the obliquity of the ecliptic changes from a minimum of 23 deg. to a maximum of 35 deg.

"If this movement of the semi-axis of the earth does take place the result is a gradual change from a period of extreme conditions yearly of a tropical summer, and an arctic winter in the temperate latitudes of both hemispheres, to years of more genial conditions of cooler summers and warmer winters. At the coldest time of this cycle, the earth, as has been stated, would extend to our latitude, namely, 54 deg. 34 min. 13 sec., and would include England, and thus we have all the conditions produced by which glaciers covered England from Scotland and Wales to the coast of Norfolk, and by which boulders were dropped from icebergs as far south as Bignor.

"According to this theory it was the year 13,544 B. C. when the extreme of the glacial period was attained, and the year 5624 B. C. when the more mild conditions began to supersede, which brings us nearer to historical times. By the same reasoning, only some 400 years remain ahead of us, until the mildest period of the cycle is reached; after this we shall again enter into the cycle of increasing cold. Finally, in 9000 A. D., the now habitable lands of the middle latitudes will be again invaded by another sheet of ice, probably more extensive than the former one.

"At the past date of 2624, B. C., when the climate of the temperate zone entered more modern conditions, took place the great migration of Neolithic man, spreading from the sub-tropical regions to Central Europe. The abrupt transition everywhere manifested where there are remains of man, from Palaeolithic to Neolithic implements, bears witness to a sudden influx of more civilized races into regions which had been hitherto as impenetrable to them as Greenland is to us today. From many other points of view geological evidence is entirely in favour of this theory. The intermingling of arctic and tropical fossil remains is just what might have been expected under these conditions, but would be a perplexing feature on any other hypothesis. The mystery of the migration and nesting of certain birds over such a wide extent thus receives a partial explanation, and the indications of ice and iceberg action in various places which appear so recent are thus given a date more in accordance with the evidence of the rocks themselves than is the very remote date, some 80,000 years ago, which is assigned by astronomers to the last glacial epoch.

"Lastly, independent investigations by geologists, based on the retrogression of the Niagara Falls and other phenomena, all assign a date for the ice age more in accord with that of Drayson, and in some cases closely approach the figure of 13,000 years required by his theory. It seems that at least we may ob-

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throbbing. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the face and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centers, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been 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 did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble.

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

"How strenuous you are," said the wife of his bosom. "I can never get a straightforward answer. Can't you be certain about anything?"

"Wise men hesitate," he replied loftily: "only fools are certain."

"Are you sure of that?"

"I'm quite certain of it."

"Oh!" was all she said.

A Sensible Merchant.

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

"How did you get the money to buy paints to finish your first picture?" asked the sympathetic intimate of the struggling artist.

"Pawmed my coat."

"Oh! and how much did you get for your picture?"

"Nearly enough to get my coat out."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A graduate of an Eastern law school wrote to a prominent lawyer in Alberta to find out what chance there would be for him in that part of the country.

I am a Conservative in politics, he wrote, "and an honest young lawyer."

If you are an honest young lawyer, came the reply, you have no competition, and if you are a Conservative the game laws will protect you.

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

Jimmy sat on the chopping block reflectively twiddling his fingers. Should he go fishing or play ball? His grandmother called from the open window, Jimmy don't you know Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do? Bring in a basket of chips.

Replied Jimmy with a twinkle:—"That ain't no mischief."

"William," she shouted in a voice fit to command a regiment, "take your feet off the parlor table this very instant!"

"Margaret, I want you to know," he said in a voice that was surcharged with many determination, that there is but one person in the world that I will allow to talk to me in that way."

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?"

"Why, you my dear, he gently answered as he removed his feet from the table.

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.

HEADACHE.

In all cases of headache the first thing to do is to unload the bowels and thus relieve the afflicted organs and the overfull blood vessels of the brain, and at the same time to restore tone to the system, re-establish the appetite, promote digestion and invigorate the entire body.

FOR THE BLOOD

will remove the cause of the trouble and restore the system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with headache for several years and tried almost everything without results, until a friend advised me to try Barlock's Blood Bitters. I got two bottles, but before I had finished one I was completely cured. I can never say too much for B.B.B."

For sale at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE HERALD

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 JAMES McISAAC,
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The "Statesman."

We observe that some of the organs supporting the Provincial Government have dubbed Captain Joseph Read a "Statesman." As an evidence of his statesmanship his address just issued to the electors of the fourth district of Prince County is held up. The first paragraph of this state paper reads as follows: "Owing to the fact that at the General Election of last November my election was decided by the casting vote of the Returning Officer, and that there should be no doubt as to whether I was the choice of the electorate, I resigned my seat and hand back to you the suffrage you gave, I am again a candidate for the honor of representing the Fourth District of Prince as Councillor and hereby solicit your support."

In our last issue we anticipated this declaration of the "Statesman." We showed that the Captain had usurped the seat in the Legislature, to which Mr. Delaney had been elected. We showed that he sat and voted during the session, as if he were elected to represent a constituency, whereas he only represented the Sheriff of Prince County, a paid servant of the Government. He held on to the seat during the session and accepted the indemnity which belonged to Mr. Delaney, the elected representative of the Bedouk district. Having served the Government and assisted them to pass such legislation as they desired; he was summoned to Court to make good his claim to the seat he had occupied; but like all braggarts he proved himself a coward and ran away. Quite well aware of his untenable, dishonorable position and forced to the alternative of abandoning the place he usurped, he makes a pretence of harboring doubts about his right to hold Mr. Delaney's seat, and asks the electors to reinstate him in it. He knew as well before he took his seat in the Legislature as he does now, that he had no right to it; does he therefore imagine that any one will believe him, when he pretends to have just discovered that a doubt existed as to his legal right thereto? By resigning the seat rather than face the Court he admitted his political crime and no amount of sophistry will improve his case.

The first plank in the "Statesman's" platform asks for "the adoption of the Con-verted Elections act of the Dominion, amended to suit the Province, and have it made retroactive so as to apply to this Election." It would be difficult to incorporate more political duplicity in the same number of words, than is expressed in this quoted declaration of the "Statesman. Nine years ago, when he and several other Government supporters came into the Legislature under a cloud, when their seats were in jeopardy, he and those others whose seats had been won by means that would not stand investigation, supported the Government in so framing and amending the converted elections act, as to confirm themselves in the seats they had dishonestly secured. Later, before another election, still further amendments having in view the protection of the corruptionists were introduced and passed by the Government, and supported by this "Statesman." The opposition argued and voted against all these ob-

nnoxious amendments; but the Government and their supporters pushed them through. The result was the passing of an act, the most disgraceful on the statute books of any British country. This is the pronouncement of the highest judicial authority in this Province.

Now that it has served its purpose and kept this "statesman" in the Legislature for nine years, he, on his political death-bed, says he wants it changed and a strict law brought in and asks to have it made retroactive, so as to apply to the pending election. He expects to be defeated and he would like to have Mr. Delaney's election tried by an act altogether different from that which has enabled him to impose himself on the people for the last nine years. Why does he not ask that the new act be made so far retroactive as to apply to a recent election in the first district of Queen's County, when Mr. Grosby was elected under such scandalous conditions?

The "Statesman's" second plank is as follows: "It shall be my endeavor to work, through the Local Government, for a further readjustment in the transportation rates to the West for produce of island origin, to the end that our people may reap the benefit of our connection with the Dominion." The public are quite familiar with the captain's windy declarations on this subject, and they may be very sure the result of any future effort on his part will end in wind and nothing more.

In his third plank the Captain "Statesman" says he "shall do all possible to have the Dominion place this Province financially where it should have been placed at Confederation to enable the Government to conduct its affairs without resort to further direct taxes. Failing this I shall oppose any increase in the public debt that would be injurious." He has quite recently afforded evidence of how much sincerity he possesses regarding the improvement of our finances along the lines here indicated. He is the author of the resolution placed on the Journal in 1908 that the preparation of our claims against the Dominion Government should be free of cost; but when the Premier in the estimates passed in 1909, charged \$750. for the preparation of these same claims, the Captain, as a member of the Government, was responsible for the item. He voted with his leader for this expenditure in the face of his own resolution of the previous session that there should be no charge. That shows how much sincerity there is in any statement he may make about the improvement of our finances from the Federal treasury. Any reference of his to opposing an increase in our public debt surely requires no small temerity, when it is remembered that he has supported, through thick and thin, all Government measures intended to plunge us deeper and deeper in debt. These declarations of the "statesman" went go down.

He says he "shall insist on the execution of the Prohibition Act in its integrity. He is probably as sincere in this as in other statements. It is not unlikely that he assists in putting down the liquor. He also says he is in favor of securing cold storage for the Province. Very likely; we have heard that before. He declares himself willing to support "any effort to redress the error in our Terms of Union regarding representation." His support in that direction would amount to very little. This is the seventh plank in his platform." I will assist the Local Government all

possibly can to secure winter communication—continuous and efficient."

Surely the people of the fourth district and the public generally will be surprised to notice the complete absence from this plank, of all reference to the tunnel. What has happened the erst while strenuous advocate of the tunnel? Has Warburton's "pound of flesh" argument, and his sneering reference to the Capes as the place where "a tunnel was spoken a few years ago" completely taken away the "Statesman's" breath? Was it all prearranged when the Captain was at Ottawa? Did he agree to be within earshot when Warburton would throw cold water on the whole scheme in the Commons, and that henceforth the Laurier Government were not to be bothered about it any more? Did the "Statesman" lend himself to this arrangement as a pretext for closing his mouth about a matter which he never had sincerely at heart? The absence of all mention of the tunnel in his published address to the electors of the fourth district would lend color to this belief.

He says that he is willing to labor for the agricultural advantages of the Province. That is very kind of him; but perhaps a number of agriculturists within the Province know just as much as he does about these matters. This is what he says about our schools: "I shall support only such changes in our school system as will conserve the great principle of free schools, while any innovations, to receive my support, must be along lines promoting agricultural home life."

It will be noticed that there is nothing in this plank about cheaper school-books. That is the question above all which most concerns the people of this Province at the present time. For the last three years, session after session, this matter has been urged on the attention of the Government. But nothing has been done except the appointment of a commission. Meantime the Governments of Ontario and New Brunswick have changed and the result has been the reduction of the prices of school books, more than one half in Ontario and very nearly one half in New Brunswick; but this matter of such vital importance to the parents of this Province is not deemed worthy of notice by the "Statesman."

In the final paragraph of his address he says he "will endeavor to hold the balance true between all classes of the community," etc. That statement is absolute nonsense. He has shown during the time he has been in the Legislature, that holding the balance true is something he never thought of doing. He showed his disposition in this regard when he was chairman of the public accounts committee and on many other occasions. We have here briefly reviewed the "statesman's" platform. Suffice it to say that the platform is rotten, and nothing but political rotteness need be expected from the "Statesman," if he ever should be called upon to make good.

The British Budget.

It seems a long time since Mr. Lloyd George made his notable budget speech and introduced into the fiscal history of the country the super-tax, the reversion tax and the increment duty. The bill is still in committee of the House of Commons. For some weeks little or no progress has been made with this comprehensive measure, and Parliament has been dealing with other matters. This week budget debating will be the order of the day.

It is still considered possible that the land clauses of the bill will be held over until next session, while the remainder of the

measure will be passed through under closure. In any case the closure system will be applied in order to ensure some kind of expedition. Mr. Winston Churchill has made a defiant declaration to the effect that after the budget proposals go to the Lords, no interference or alteration of any kind will be tolerated. Premier Asquith is more moderate in his announcements, perhaps because his statement on the subject was made in the House in reply to a question, while that of Mr. Churchill was made in Edinburgh. It is therefore not quite clear that the Government will appeal at once to the country in case the Lords shall strike out some of the new features of the Government scheme of taxation.

The constitutional question whether the Lords have power to throw out any part of the bill without rejecting it altogether, is still to be decided. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Conservatives in the Lords, takes the ground that the Upper House has power to strike out the land tax clauses of the bill and leave the rest. His argument is that while the peers cannot amend any particular tax proposed in the budget measure, they can declare that a certain tax shall not be a part of it. Lord Lansdowne declares: "It is unthinkable that either under the theory or the practice of the constitution in a country with two legislative chambers, it should be left to the absolute discretion of one of these chambers to impose upon the nation any burdens, however monstrous and intolerable, any taxation, however inequitable in its incidence, any new financial system, however subversive to society." Referring to the declaration of ministers, Lord Lansdowne added, "We shall have to consider with open mind, no doubt, the bill as it emerges from examination of the House of Commons, and we shall endeavor to do our duty by it, undeterred by threats or vapourings such as these."

In the same speech Lord Lansdowne indicated his constitutional position by stating that the House of Lords is not likely to proclaim "that because the bill is mixed up with the financial affairs of the nation, we are obliged to swallow it whole and without hesitation." This position is further expounded by the Spectator which says: "We must repeat that it is abundantly clear from the precedents that the Lords, though they have no right to impose a tax, or alter, or amend a tax, either in degree or in kind, have a right to amend a tax bill by leaving out altogether any particular tax or series of taxes."

If this point is well taken, the Lords or the Canadian Senate might, perhaps, strike out of a budget measure any particular customs tax, as for instance the duty on cotton goods. It is rather startling doctrine. Mr. Asquith is not so fierce as Mr. Churchill, nor so much addicted to the burning of boats behind him. The Premier's last public address in the budget was delivered a fortnight ago at a meeting of Liberals in London. He defended the land taxes, made no threats, and took the ground that the nation had before it the alternative of accepting this scheme or submitting to a tariff Mr. Asquith, like all traditional English free traders, talks as if there were no such thing as a tariff now in existence in Great Britain, whereas there is a customs tariff, and a very high one on certain necessities of life.

Whether the Lords shall reject the budget proposals in whole or only in part, it is certain that they will not be accepted in full. Speaking at Wiltshire on Saturday, Lord Lansdowne declared that the Lords would take steps to have the new scheme of taxation submitted to the electors before it would be allowed to become law. He was willing that the people should decide, and made it understood that the Lords would offer no further resistance to the bill, if the Government should be sustained after appeal to the people on the issue. The question remains whether in case the Lords reject the measure in detail or in gross the Government will at once dissolve Parliament.

On one point Lord Lansdowne agrees with Mr. Asquith. The latter has said that it is either the new land taxes or new customs taxation. Lord Lansdowne accepts tariff reform as the alternative and is willing to let the people choose.—St. John Standard.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

SCOTTISH GATHERING



The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the Riverside Driving Park Grounds

AT VERNON RIVER
 Thursday, August 19th, 1909

Competition Prize List—Games Commence at 12 o'clock—Five or more Competitors to enter in each event.

PRIZES.				PRIZES.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Putting Light Stone.....	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	12. Dancing Ghillie Callum.....	3.00	2.00	1.00
2. Running High Jump.....	4.00	3.00	2.00		13. Dancing Highland Fling.....	4.00	3.00	2.00
3. Throwing Light Hammer (open).....	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	14. One Mile Run (open).....	4.00	3.00	2.00
4. 220 Yards Race, Amateur, All-Comers.....	1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.				15. Old Men's Race (open) 55 years & over.....	3.00	2.00	1.00
5. Hop, Step and Jump.....	4.00	3.00	2.00		16. Amateur Running High Leap.....	Gold and Silver Medals.		
6. Vaulting with Pole (open).....	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	17. Sailors' Hornpipe.....	Medals.		
7. 120 Yards Race.....	3.00	2.00	1.00		The following events are open to All-Comers who may have got already competed in such events:—			
8. Obstacle Race.....	3.00	2.00	1.00		18. Putting Light Stone.....	3.00	2.00	1.00
9. Half Mile Run, Amateur, All-Comers.....	1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal.				19. 220 Yards Race.....	3.00	2.00	1.00
10. Running Long Jump (open).....	4.00	3.00	2.00		20. Throwing Light Hammer.....	3.00	2.00	1.00
11. Sack Race.....	3.00	2.00	1.00		21. Boys' Race (under 16) 150 yards.....	Medals.		

PIPE MUSIC—All Pipers Playing on the Grounds Receive a Prize.

Competitors in Dancing must appear in Dancing Boots and Highland Bonnets. INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS.—A room will be provided for the use of all taking part in the games, in which clothing, etc., can be left. Competitors must appear in the ring in suitable costumes, and must retire at the close of each event. Events will be called as on the above list. Competitors in amateur events must send in their names three days at least before the gathering. Other entries on the grounds.

FARES & TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

STATION.	Fare.	Train Dpts.	Train Dpts.	STATION.	Fare.	Train Dpts.	Train Dpts.	STATION.	Fare.	Train Dpts.
Summerside	\$1.00	8.00	a. m.	Southport	45	10.20	9.35	Peake's	90	6.45
Kensington	90	8.22	a. m.	Mount Herbert	35	10.30	9.45	Mount Stewart	80	8.46
Freetown	90	8.36	a. m.	Mount Albion	25	10.41	9.56	Bedford	70	9.10
Cape Traverse	90	8.45	6.25	Lake Verde	10	10.55	10.10	York	60	9.22
Albany	90	8.42	6.58	Vernon	arrive	11.10		Murray Harbor	80	8.30
Kinkora	90	8.50	6.58	Scotris	1.00	7.00		Murray River	70	8.43
Emerald	90	8.45		Bear River	1.00	7.37		Wood Island	60	9.05
Bradabane	90	8.50		St. Charles	90	7.33		Melville	50	9.18
Fredericton	80	9.02		St. Peter's	90	8.00		Fodila	45	9.35
Hunter River	80	9.15		Morell	90	8.20		Grandview	40	9.43
North Wiltshire	70	9.25		Lot 40	90	8.25		Vernon River	20	10.01
Milton	60	9.42		Georgetown	90	8.20		Vernon	arrive	10.25
Royalty Junction	50	9.55		Montague	90	5.54				
Charlottetown	45	10.15	9.30	Cardigan	90	6.16				

Excursion fares from intermediate stations at correspondingly low rates. Returning, special train will leave Vernon for Summerside and points east of Royalty Junction at 6.30 p. m.; for Murray Harbor at 6.40 p. m., and for Charlottetown at 6.50 p. m. Passengers from stations between Georgetown and Mount Stewart will come to Charlottetown by regular train, and will return by special, leaving Mount Stewart on arrival there of train from Vernon.

MUSIC BY BAND AND PIPES.

GAMES COMMITTEE.—President, W. A. Scott; Vice President, John A. McLaren; Treasurer, James Paton; Recording Secretary, D. R. McLennan; Financial Secretary, D. F. Bethune; Alexander McDonald, John McPhee. JUDGES OF GAMES.—Chief, Charles Webster, Col. D. Stewart, S. A. McDonald, Howard McDonald, A. N. McKay, L. B. McMillan, S. A. McLeod, John McLeod, Charlottetown; Lauchlin McDonald, East Point; Michael McCormack, Souris, A. C. McDonald, Alex. McLeod, Montague; James A. McNeill, Summerside; R. J. McKenzie, Dundas; Daniel McDonald, Vernon River, and the Games Committee.

MASTERS OF THE RING.—Daniel Stewart, Kinloch; Maxwell Henry, John J. McLeod, Riverdale; Murdoch McLeod, Duncan Matheson, James McIsaac, J. B. McDonald, D. B. McDonald. Only officers of the day, judges and competitors while competing, allowed inside the ring. The decision of the Judges shall be final.

No spirituous liquors allowed on the grounds, nor will any person under the influence of liquor be permitted to enter the field. Members of the Club and visiting Clansmen will assemble at the Club Rooms, Charlottetown, at 8.30 a. m. in Highland Costume, or Plaid and Bonnet, and march thence to the Railway Station, headed by Pipes and Band. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. Admission to Grand Stand 10 cents. No passes issued. Admission Tickets to Grounds at Entrance Gates.

W. A. SCOTT,

President

D. F. BETHUNE,

Sec'y Games Committee.

Inspector General Kitchener, Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Eneas A. Macdonald, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Barrister-at-Law, will, on or after the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1909, sell by private sale under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of May, A. D. 1900, made between James E. Macdonald, of Cardigan Bridge, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, merchant, and Anna Louisa Macdonald, of the same place, widow of Hugh Lord Macdonald, late of Cardigan Bridge, aforesaid, deceased, of the one part, and me the said Eneas A. Macdonald, of the other part: All that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Cardigan Bridge aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the south side of a reserved road on the south side of Cardigan River; thence south sixty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes east (S. 67 deg. 45m. E.) eight chains and ten links; thence south five degrees east (S. 5 deg. E.) ten chains and eighty links; thence north fifty-four degrees west (N. 54 deg. W.) nine chains and sixty links; thence north eight chains and sixty links; thence along said West boundary of William Gordon's land to the Prince Edward Island Railway; thence along said railway westerly to the boundary of land formerly in possession of George F. Owen; thence south to the shore of Cardigan River; and thence easterly to the place of commencement (excepting therefrom the tract of land heretofore firstly described) containing fifteen and two-thirds acres of land a little more or less, the two tracts of land herein described lying together and adjoining one another, and containing together about twenty-four acres, the said lands being made in payment of the principal and interest due under and by virtue of said mortgage.

Dated this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1909
 ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
 Mortgagee.

July 28, 1909—51

Besides securing a sound, practical business training, you have a chance of winning the \$50 scholarship at the Union Commercial College. Enter now. Full particulars on request. Wm Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

You can distinguish

MacLellan-Made

Clothes from other makes, no matter where you see them. At a distance they are distinguished by their distinctive cut and stylish appearance—and at close range the contrast is made more apparent by the faultless workmanship and good material embodied in their make-up. Let us make your next suit.

MacLellan Bros.
 THE 'EXPERT TAILORS.'

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store Where They Sell TRUNKS!

A whole large Warehouse with nothing but Trunks in it. Paper, Tin, and Zinc Covered Packers. Round Top Zinc Covered Trunks, as well as Canvas Covered ones. All sizes from 28 to 32 inch. Flat Top from \$1.85 to \$2.25; Round Top \$2.25 to \$3.25.

Carriage Wraps.

65 cents each, Natural Covered Linen, with red and blue stripes and border, fringed ends, 45 x 68. 95 cents each, Light Weight Checked Denham, fringed ends, size 45 x 65. \$1.25 each, Heavy Checked Linen Duster, brown and fawn plaits, fringed ends, 45 x 68.

Stanley Bros.



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.

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.

Address and Presentation To Rev. T. Campbell.

On the eve of his departure from Kelly's Cross to assume the Rectory of St. Dunstan's college, a large deputation of the parishioners of Kelly's Cross walked on Rev. T. Campbell, at the parish house and presented him with the following address and purse. The address was read by Mark A. Smith and a purse presented by John Bradley. At the same time James Coady and D. G. McDonald, of St. Ann's Lot 85, presented the reverend gentleman with an address and well filled purse.

Sad Drowning Tragedy.

The saddest drowning calamity that has perhaps ever taken place at Charlottetown, occurred in this harbor on Thursday afternoon last. The sad affair occurred near Rocky Point, opposite Charlottetown on the west side of the harbor. Four young men were victims of the calamity. All but one were members of the League of the Cross Society, and they had crossed the harbor to locate a place and arrange for athletic sports which were to have taken place at their picnic recently held at Pisiquid station, but which were postponed in consequence of unfavorable weather. Eight young men crossed over about three o'clock Thursday afternoon. They were: Ephraim Gallant, about 40 years of age, President of the League of the Cross; James Burnett, aged 26; Harry Gallant, aged 22; Peter Doyle, letter carrier in the Charlottetown Post Office; Robert Trainor; Charles McInnis and William Morgan, all of Charlottetown and all members of the League of the Cross. The eighth young man was John D. McAnlay, of Tracadie, who had been connected with the Examiner, and who it is said was about coming to live permanently in the city. Ephraim Gallant was the only married man of the lot, and leaves a wife and one son. This Mr. Gallant was an experienced boatman, and owned a large lobster boat, which was used to convey the party to Rocky Point. It was intended to land some distance from the wharf, in a cove, where they would be nearer the grounds they wished to examine. In order to effect a landing a small flat-bottomed boat was taken in tow. It appears that this flat had been exposed to the sun on the shore some time prior to this date, and the seams had opened. On the sail over all were in the happiest mood. The tide had just begun to go out, and the boat was anchored about 200 yards from the shore, in about 15 feet of water. It was found that considerable water had leaked into the punt going across, and Harry Gallant started to bail her out. All got into the flat except Doyle, who refused to go and remained on board the large boat. When the seven boarded the punt she sank almost level with the water, and more water came through the open seams on the top side. Ephraim Gallant started to scull the flat to the shore. About half way between the large boat and the shore the punt sank and all were precipitated into the water. It is said there were about 12 feet of water where the little craft sank. Three of the men jumped over and started swimming for the shore. These were Robert Trainor, William Morgan and Charles McInnis. The other four, Ephraim Gallant, Harry Gallant, James Burnett and D. J. McAnlay sank with the boat and appear to have been drowned almost immediately. The three that started swimming reached the shore quite exhausted. There were some women and children on the shore and the alarm was given. There was a boat on the shore some distance away and another boat anchored a short distance out. A Miss Trainor, who witnessed the tragedy waded out to the anchored boat, but there were no oars in her. She jumped the boat and swimming pushed the boat ahead of her. By this means she was able to render assistance to Morgan, one of the swimmers, who was almost gone. He was able to catch hold of this boat and the save himself. Meantime some Indians from a reservation near by came running, bringing oars, and they started for the spot where the punt had sunk. They found Burnett and conveyed him to the shore, where Mrs. McNally, a trained nurse, did everything possible to resuscitate him, but in vain. The Indians pushed out again and with spears caught up the other bodies. They were brought to shore, but they had been a half hour in the water and were beyond human aid. Meantime word had reached the city and Dr. Conroy and Father Maurice McDonald went over to Rocky Point. Later in the evening, shortly after eight o'clock, the Ferry Boat conveyed the bodies of the drowned to the city, where they were taken to their respective homes. Word had reached Tracadie, and the brother of J. D. McAnlay came in and conveyed the latter's body to the home of his parents. His funeral took place at St. Bonaventure's on Saturday and was very largely attended. The funeral of Harry Gallant took place on Saturday, and was presided over by the members of the League of the Cross and their band, and a large concourse of people. Solemn services were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday morning the funeral of James Burnett took place from his father's residence in this city, to Fort Augustus, his native parish. There was a large turnout of the League of the Cross, headed by their band, and the members of the B. I. S. They accompanied the hearse to Hillsboro Bridge. A large number of carriages joined the cortege on the way to Fort Augustus, where Requiem Mass and funeral service took place. Rev. A. J. McDonald, P. P., officiating. The funeral of Ephraim Gallant took place on Sunday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen here. Deceased was a member, not only of the League of the Cross, but of the B. I. S. and Labor Union well, and these societies turned out in full force, headed by the League Band. Then citizens of all classes and denominations joined in the procession. It was an immense turnout. It seemed as if the whole city was out of doors. Rev. Pius McDonald officiated at the funeral service at the Cathedral. After the Litany and absolution the procession reformed and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. R. I. P.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Perry Quilten ten years old was run over by a car at Liverpool N. S. and crushed to death. Eleven persons were killed and thirty injured at Long Jansen France on Monday by the collision of a passenger train with a freight train. A very large and representative Convention of the fourth district of Prince County was held at Centerville on Tuesday evening of last week and tendered Mr. M. C. Delaney the conservative nomination. Mr. Delaney accepted and is now in the thick of the fight.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Sunday was the hottest day of the season, 87. A picnic will be held on the grounds of St. Joseph's Church, Morell River on Tuesday next 17th inst. Mr. R. LeBaron Thompson of the Eastern Steamship Company, St. John is visiting Charlottetown. While the steamer Mary Powell was passing New Hamburg N. Y. deck-hand fell overboard. The steamer was stopped and a boat launched but the man was not found.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

At Philadelphia on Monday, the mercury in the official thermometer reached 98 degrees, while many instruments showed 100. Six deaths were reported due to heat. In the Cambridge District Court, Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond proprietress of the Hotel Florence East Cambridge was held without bail for the September Grand Jury, on the charge of murdering Stewart McTavish.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

James Curly aged 16 years son of Michael Curly Fort Augustus was drowned at Cranberry wharf on Saturday, while bathing. He and two others went out in a dory to about 10 feet of water and plunged in. Curly could not swim and was drowned. The election campaign in the fourth district is now in full swing. Meetings are held every evening and the questions before the electors are thrashed out. The short-comings of the Government and the tortiousness of the "Statesman" Captain are fully ventilated. This is nomination day and polling will be on next Wednesday.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The coal sheds of the I. C. R., a dozen box cars a half dozen coal hoppers, seven hundred tons of coal, and other property went up in smoke at the I. C. R. yards in Richmond near Halifax a few nights ago. Good work was done by the city men. The damage is estimated at \$7,000. New coal sheds were being built at the new Round House—the loss is not serious.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The market was not very largely affected yesterday, in consequence of the rain, still there was a bustling business done inside. Prices of staples, if anything, had advanced slightly. Cherries and berries of various kinds were in large supply. Cherries brought 8 to 10 cents a quart; black currants were about the same; blue berries were 6 to 8 cents a quart; and raspberries 8 cents. Other prices were about as quoted in the list.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The drowning accident which occurred at Charlottetown on Thursday afternoon last, was one of the most appalling disasters that has ever occurred here. The awful accident with which four men in youthful health and vigor were deprived of life on a beautiful summer afternoon in the quiet still waters of the bay, was a terrible shock to the whole community. In the twinkling of an eye, one might say, the sad disaster was over and four bright starry families were left to mourn. On Saturday afternoon, with the awful warning of this disaster still fresh, another young man was deprived of life in the waters of the Hillsborough. Surely there is need of care and caution when playing with the treacherous waters.

Sir Fred's vain Boasting.

Sir Fred Borden's statement in London that a few years ago the Canadian Militia was an unorganized mob, whereas now there is an organization which can place 50,000 soldiers in the field at once, with another 50,000 in a short time, is a vain boast on his own behalf and an unjust reflection on his predecessors. It is true that the minister has the headquarters staff for an army of 50,000 or 100,000 men. But he has very few more men in training than there were ten or twelve years ago. This year they have less training than formerly. No person but the minister can say anything to show for the enormous increase of expenditure. Before Sir Fred Borden was a minister the militia went to camp as often, and remained as long, and were as well exercised as they are now. The regiments were kept up to strength as well as they have been since. The rank and file got as much target practice as they get today, and it seemed to do them as much good. Of course Sir Fred has more generals and colonels about him. He has a host of inspectors. His salary bill at Ottawa has doubled and doubled again. It is certain that if trouble arose he could place in the field five or six times as many staff officers as could have been found before his day. But he has no organized force of 50,000 men ready to take the field. One thing the minister can safely say. If Canada were invaded, more than 50,000, or 100,000, or 200,000, men would spring to his defence. But that would have been true ten years ago.—St. John Standard.

The Market Prices.

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

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

One of the largest Cheeseboard meetings of this season was held last Friday afternoon. The boxes of cheese boarded included: Kensington, 800; Stanley, 830; New Glasgow, 300; Winslow, 130; Emerald, 300; Hillsboro, 250; Hillsboro, 120; New Perth, 200; Union, 250; Orwell, 155; North Whiteville, 210; Cornwall, 120; Dundas, 115; Lakeville, 100; Red Point, 95; Norris, 60; Gowan Brae, 70; Red House, 100. All were purchased by Messrs. Dillon & Spilliet at the rate of 11-16 cents per pound. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Mitchell when here last spring, and asking Mr. Radcliff to spare him to come here again. Messrs. Davis & Fraser, pork dealers, asked if they were to provide cold storage for dairy products would the factories patronize them? The answer was "Yes." And the matter will be further discussed at next meeting.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

London advices to Toronto say: The Government is about to commence the manufacture of new torpedoes, a great improvement over the existing type. These instruments will have a speed of thirty knots and a range of five miles. They will be used principally for a submerged mines on the battleships and cruisers.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Two drowning accidents occurred at North Sydney Saturday night, when Chas. Long met death while swimming near the Nova Scotia Coal Co's pier. George Leron, eight years old, fell off the same wharf during the afternoon while alone. He was not missed till tea time. His body was found, with the face bruised where he fell on the stones.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Thirty head of cattle belonging to a farmer named Simons wandered through a defective fence on a farm between St. George and Paris Out, and bunched on the Grand Trunk track for the night. A freight train crashed into them, killing twelve outright, and so badly injuring four more that they were killed. A big gang of men was necessary to dig a trench a hundred feet long to bury the dead cattle, where they were killed alongside of the track.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Earl Hines, the six year old boy who disappeared in the woods seven miles from Halifax on Wednesday afternoon of last week was found late Friday. For thirty-eight hours hundreds of persons scoured the woods and finally one thousand civilians, soldiers and police formed a line and entered the forest five paces apart. After two hours the missing boy was found lying on a cliff a short distance from the Lake. He was considerably cut, his clothing torn, and lips terribly swollen. He had travelled nearly four miles through the dense woods. The boy was carried to the nearest railway point and brought into the city, where he was taken to the hospital at the station and greeted and cheered the searchers as they stepped off the train with the boy.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

According to Washington advices Seal poaching is becoming a dangerous practice through the vigilance of the United States revenue cutter service. The details of the seizure of the Japanese schooner Tenyu Maru in Behring Sea by the cutter Perry, mentioned in the press despatches, have been received at the treasury department. The commander of the cutter in his report of the affair says: Perry arrived at Unalaska Alaska, on the 11th of July with the seized Japanese schooner Tenyu Maru and seventeen men. Trial was had before the Commissioner at that place and resulted in the master and parties being held for trial at the next term of court at Valdez Alaska. The schooner was seized for illegally taking fur seals within territorial waters in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

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THE STORE OF QUALITY STORE CLOSURES MONDAY 1 P. M. STORE CLOSURES SATURDAY 8 P. M. Quality for Quality and Price for Price on Saturday & Monday Forenoon Millinery at Sale Prices 25 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$1.00 48 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$2.00 98 cents will take any hat in our show room, untrimmed, up to \$3.00 Two prices only for trimmed hats \$5.00 and \$2.00 All ready-to-wear hats \$1.50 Children's Flops, 2 for 25c. A few hundred sprays of flowers, suitable for trimming, at 200 yards Flannelette ends, at 5c. yard. Special lot of Embroidery and Insertion, about 300 yards at 5c. yard. Valenciennes lace and insertion, special 3c. yard. Pleated accordion Nun's veiling, in cream, all-wool, 50c. yard. Tourist lilies, 4 frills for 10c. One dozen Ladies' Skirts, in grey and black only, worth up to \$5.00 for \$2.50 Special Jackets, about 18, short lengths, smart styles, in grey and fawns, worth up to \$10.00 for \$5.00 Twenty-four Ladies' grey Dusters, in grey stripe, worth \$5.00 for \$3.98 Collar Supporters, 2 cards for Corset Embroidery, 38c for 25c. yard. The best black Green Underskirt in the city, worth \$1.25 for \$1.00 Special offer in Dress Goods, consisting of cloths, in plains, fancy stripes and checks, value up to 75c. for 50c. yard. QUALITY FOR QUALITY AND PRICE FOR PRICE. We lead them all. Saturday and Monday half-holiday offerings. Saturday and Monday forenoon only. JAS. PATON & CO.

Perfection Brand Clothing, the Best that can be Bought for the Money

Our Ready-made Clothing has every detail in style and construction that will be found in any stylish Suit. In selecting our suits we choose carefully to fill every requirement of the trade. Our aim is to give you something stylish, that will wear well and give it cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere. Good Values in Suits. Men's Suits in fancy Striped Tweeds. These Suits have a very nice appearance—is good value at \$7.00 Men's fancy Striped Tweeds, many nice patterns, the latest spring styles, nicely finished and of good appearance \$8.00 There's numerous other values up to \$20.00 Boys' Sailor Suits, braided collar, English Serge \$1.50 Boys' two piece Norfolk Suits, assorted Tweeds, well finished and of good appearance \$2.50 Other prices range up to \$10 per Suit.

H. H. BROWN, The Young Men's Man, Where you'll get your money's worth. Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

