





The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, Hides, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep, Turkeys, Geese, Elk, Pressed hay, and Straw.

Everyone interested in Business College work should send for a free copy of the U. C. C. Journal. It contains much valuable information.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50.

H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need.

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

C. Lyons & Co

Feb. 10th, 1909—2i

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 I

Lime.

We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes.

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28—4i

MacLELLAN BROS., HAVE MOVED TO 73 LOWER QUEEN STREET, Next door to John McKenna's Grocery, 3 BLOCKS BELOW OLD STAND.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The referendum to decide whether Natal should join the South African nation resulted in favor of the juncture.

Reports from Winnipeg are to the effect that a big discovery of gold has been made east of Fort Francis, on the C. N. R.

George L. Way, city traveller, for Wentzels, Ltd., was drowned in Halifax harbor the other day by falling from his boat.

George Wilkinson fell off his barn at Legerhill Saskatchewan on the 10th and broke his neck. He leaves a wife and ten children in Nova Scotia.

In accordance with the desires of the Holy Father, a triduum of prayer will commence in the Cathedral on Friday evening next, and terminate on Sunday afternoon.

Part of the company of native constabulary stationed at Manila and other parts of the Philippines and attacked American and others. Many were wounded on both sides.

At Moncton, the other night, Dan McDonald, Cape Breton, middleweight champion wrestler, won a bet by throwing Geo. Noddy, the Asryan strong boy, three times within an hour.

An ingenious American has invented a machine for picking poultry. The fowls are hung on a belt, passing into the machine at one end and coming out at the other end featherless.

Jas. Tynan lost his life and ten other firemen were injured by the collapse of a roof during a fire in the upholstery and packing building of the Nova Scotia Fur and Skin Co., Halifax on Thursday last.

The ecclesiastical retreat opens at St. Dunstan's College on Monday next, 21st inst. The retreat will be conducted by Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., who participated in the mission preached in the Cathedral here last autumn.

At the intermaritime rifle match, at Halifax Friday, the Nova Scotia team won defeating the P. E. I. team by 10 points, and the N. B. Team by 48 points. The shooting was at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Conditions were most favorable the day being fine and bright. Scores were 729, 19, 691.

From 75 to a hundred dead, and one hundred injured is the estimate of the total casualties resulting from an earthquake in Southern France. The villages of Saint Cannat, and Rogues were completely demolished. Great suffering is reported. The victims were horribly mutilated.

At Montreal on the 9th inst., unusual conditions prevailed in the grain export business. Stevedores were refusing to carry grain at the rates offered, and were going with water ballast. This was due to the fact that passenger boats sailing from New York were carrying grain at a cost of placing it on board and discharging it.

A submarine torpedo boat, Kamboia, of the Russian Navy, was sunk in a storm in the Black Sea, while the boat was undergoing trials. Twenty members of the crew, including the Capt., First Lieutenant, and the chief engineer are supposed to have perished. Efforts are made to raise the boat in hope of saving the men.

Clerical changes.—Rev. Father Murphy has retired from his pastorate at Alberton and removed from the Province; Rev. Father Connolly is transferred from the Parish of Alberton; Rev. R. J. McDonald, of the faculty of St. Dunstan's College, has been appointed to the Brae and Lot 11; Rev. William Phelan, latterly at the Palace, has been appointed to St. Mark's, Lot 7.

The Cunard Line reports in London that the steamer Slavonia, which left New York June 3rd for Naples, is ashore southwest of Flores Island, one of the Azores group, and it is feared she will be a total wreck. All the 410 passengers were taken off by the steamer Princess Irene. Gibraltar advices confirm the report that all the passengers were saved, but several slightly injured.

The Saskatchewan Government has purchased the long-distance lines and the interest of the Saskatchewan Telephone Co. The property includes 348 miles of long-distance wire and four exchanges; Moosejaw, Benfield, Weyburn and Estevan, and 31 toll stations. This virtually creates a Government monopoly of telephones in that Province.

An accident which may be fatal, and was the result of a practical joke, happened near Saskatoon last Friday night. Walter A. Sherwood, with a party of friends, went across the river to have fun with a party of other Bank Clerks camped there. Sherwood and companions began playing pranks around the tents. R. C. Lane a particular friend of his, fired a bullet with the intention of simply frightening the prankers away but hit Sherwood in the stomach. He has been placed under arrest and Sherwood is in the hospital in a dangerous condition. Sherwood came from Sussex N. B.

Advice of the 8th from Calgary stated that washouts in the mountains near Revelstoke had almost paralyzed traffic and no transcontinental train had come through from the Coast since the 2nd, and there might not be any more before the next Monday. Passengers cannot be transferred, owing to the nature of the washouts. The Great Northern Railway has suffered quite as badly as the Canadian Pacific Railway, owing to the sudden freshness following the hot rainy spell. The damage seems to be very general throughout British Columbia, and the fruit men, lumber men and ranchers will lose heavily.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

With eight of her crew missing, the schooner Nettie Franklin arrived at Boston on Saturday after a fruitless two days search for eight men who were out in dories when a heavy fog shut in.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, on Sunday last, lightning struck the steeple of the Catholic Church during Mass, killing Edward Duchan, 20 years old, and shocked and injured sixteen other persons.

The steamer Tanana arrived at Dawson the other day with \$600,000 worth of gold dust, making a total of \$2,700,000 received so far this season, en route to Seattle. The ice has gone from Lake Lebarge and the Yukon steamers are running regularly.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange had the most exciting time in its history Saturday morning, when a corner in July wheat was sprung. The price went up to \$1.39 amid unparalleled scenes of excitement. Apparently a syndicate of western men, working through local brokers, worked the corner.

The little town of St. Francis, near Riviere du Loup, P. Q., was almost completely wiped out by fire last Friday. Out of twenty-four dwellings only one remains. Much suffering is likely to result. The loss cannot yet be estimated. One mile of railway track was also destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

When rain fell at Vanburn, Maine, Saturday, it wet down the smother of forest fires over a charred and desolate stretch of more than five square miles. It did work which nearly 1,000 men had been striving for days and nights to accomplish and quiet the apprehensions of scores of people who live on the outskirts of the town. With the relief from further spread came the reckoning of losses, conservative estimates placing the figures at about \$25,000.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning and crashing thunder prevailed in Charlottetown for a while Saturday evening about 9.30. The rain came down in torrents, and was very acceptable, as drought and dust had been the vogue for some days. It appears, however, that the rain did not extend to any great distance in the country, east or west. This was a disappointment to the farmers generally, who had been very anxious for a good day to settle the dust and give the grass a start.

Toronto advices of the 11th say: The 105,000 claimants to a share in the net assets of the defunct York Loan Company will be pleased to learn that within the next six months they will receive the first dividend from the wrecked concern which will amount to from 20 to 25 cents on the dollar. Reduced to figures the affairs of the York Loan Company stand at present as follows: Claims total about \$3,100,000 (subject to further adjustment loan account.) Assets, Cash in bank \$500,000; good mortgage sale agreements, \$400,000; property still on hand, \$650,000 (estimated).

During last week fierce forest fires swept many parts of New Brunswick and the adjoining sections of the State of Maine, as well as in parts of Quebec. Much valuable lumber was destroyed, and the property damage was very heavy. Whole villages were practically wiped out in some places. Matters were really serious until a heavy downpour of rain on Saturday prettily well extinguished the fires in most parts. In Carleton County and other parts of New Brunswick, there was scarcely any rain, consequently the fires in these places were still burning.

There is no Rainy Season.

General Ashton, of Tacoma, who accompanied Moreton Frewen to Prince Rupert, is a firm believer in the future of the town. The present is his first trip here, and he predicts that with the sale of lots, there will be an influx of people who mean business, and who will stay by the proposition. "I believe," he said yesterday, "that in a great measure, the industrial and commercial history of Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver will be duplicated here. Your harbor is a truly magnificent one. Prince Rupert is in the path of the growing Alaskan and trans-Pacific trade. The country between here and the prairies presents limitless opportunities for development, and in whatever takes place, Prince Rupert must more or less directly benefit. This port is nearer the ports of the Orient than any shipping port to the south. The new railway has an exceptionally easy grade. These are matters to be considered by the great business establishments of the east and middle west, whose operations extend across the Pacific. Sometimes you hear people talk about the rain. Why the whole coast, from Alaska to California, is in the rain belt. We have no rainy season. The weather doesn't enter into the calculations of the big business men, whatsoever. With them it's a matter of time—of dollars and cents. If they find it more to their advantage to do business through this port, they don't care whether it's hot or cold, cloudy or bright. And they will find that it will be to their advantage to figure on Prince Rupert."—Exchange.

Stanfield's Undersclothing. This make of Undersclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards.

H. H. BROWN The young Men's Man.

Responsible Utterances.

If the discussion of Imperial defence has the appearance of a war scare it must not be forgotten where the responsibility lies. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, and Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, made the speeches which account for every panic utterance that has been heard. It was the speech of the Premier and not the speech of some Jingo which led to New Zealand's offer of a Dreadnought. Mr. Foster's striking speech in the Canadian House of Commons treated the Imperial situation as the responsible British Ministers described it. We are bound to believe that His Majesty's ministers had carefully weighed their words. They knew that every sentence spoken by them on this solemn subject would be printed the next day in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington, as well as in London, Melbourne and Ottawa. These members of the Imperial cabinet have sources of information not open to ordinary citizens. They are supposed to speak with expert knowledge, as well as with a deep sense of the effect of their utterances. We have no right to treat lightly the declaration of these ministers in these circumstances.—St. John Standard.

Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone. There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

STANLEY BROS.

Five graduates of the Union Commercial College now hold good positions in Montreal city. Now is your time to prepare. Full particulars on application to Wm. Moran, Prin., Charlottetown.

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.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen.

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, 1909.

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.

Half Price! 50 Men's All-Wool SERGE SUITS, D. B. and L. B., worth \$12.00, \$10.00 and \$8.00. for \$6.00, \$5.00 and \$4.00. Spot Cash only will take them. We pay highest price for Wool in trade. JAMES PATON & CO.

\$50 Scholarships Free. To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term. An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc. Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin. Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler

Calendar for June, 1909.

Moon's Phases. Full Moon 3d. 9h. 25m. a. m. Last Quarter 10d. 10h. 43m. p. m. New Moon 17d. 7h. 28m. a. m. First Quarter 25d. 2h. 43m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Mrs. Gould's Children.

It is the mother that counts where children are concerned, and so I sought out Mrs. George J. Gould, and asked her for a recipe for bringing up a family.

they ever saw, and that nothing but her marvelous strength pulled her through. They said that if she had been a French girl she certainly would have died.

"I believe that the chief thing about raising children up to be well and strong is to bring them up in the country where they can have plenty of fresh air and room for exercise, and freedom. It was for the benefit of our children that we went down to Lakewood and built Georgian Court. The second floor of the house is devised especially for the children, and the sunniest room in it is for the baby and the next nearest for the ex-baby; and we've always had great times and ceremonies when the reigning monarch had to give way for a new king or queen of the nursery and have his or her little belongings packed up and moved.

"Everything has been sacrificed for the good of the children. For ten years we lived in Georgian Court only in the winter, and took the babies every summer up to the quietest and dullest little place in the world in the Catskills, ten miles from anywhere.

"At Georgian Court we provided every sort of diversion for our children to encourage them in athletic sports. We have a polo ground, and a riding ring, and tennis and squash courts, and the children have their ponies and ride and drive a great deal. The boys were particularly interested in polo, and Kingdom, my oldest son, at fifteen was considered one of the best polo-players in the country. Jay was also a fine player, but after Kingdom went to Columbia the game was somewhat broken up; so as there was a fine professional tennis player at Lakewood he took up court tennis instead. It is a game that requires unusual strength and quickness of motion, but he soon became so expert at it that when he was seventeen he won the American championship, and when he was eighteen he carried off the English championship, which is, of course, the championship of the world.

"Neither Mr. Gould nor myself is an advocate of boarding schools. We believe that the very best associations that children can have during the formative years of their lives are home associations, and that no guardianship is equal to the loving watchfulness of a father and mother. Therefore we have kept our children right in the home nest, and have had them educated by tutors and governesses and with such good results that Kingdom was able to take the examination to enter the School of Mines at Columbia—which is one of the hardest and most technical examinations that a student is called upon to undergo—when he was fifteen and a half, and he entered college when he was sixteen.—Cosmopolitan for May.

Where Gold is Gained. There is a popular misapprehension in the belief that gold is itself its gain. In the minds of the rising generation is the idea that success may be gauged by the aggregate of our accumulation. There are comparatively few of us who are not under the delusion of belief that the thing of chief account in the reckoning of success and achievement is one's bank account. All of which is fully made manifest by the universal struggle to accumulate wealth.

But it is also evident to any man who pauses long enough in the frantic swirl of the money-making game to calmly consider the fact that mere wealth is not necessarily wealth and that gold does not mean gain. To succeed in the game of money-making and to land the glittering prize, may be of no more real profit than is the catching of the fish to the fish-hook upon which it is caught.

Gold is not gain to a dead man. The wagonloads of gold coins upon his bed and there is absolutely no profit. Will him the wealth of the continent and neither he nor any other is the gainer in the least. Guarantee him in the right of possession of his wealth by all the laws and force of the nation, and still there is no gain. The profit of wealth lies not in the wealth possessed, but in the possession.

The standard of valuation is that of use. To everything it applies. Possession is palsy of itself. It is not the thing itself that counts, but what may be done and is done with it after the fact of possession. A tool finds its value in its use. A self-ponder is valueless in the showroom or in the barn. Value is attached to it when it reaches the field of standing wheat and plays its part in the reaping of the harvest.

And it must be remembered by us as we engage in the game of gold-getting in this new country, that its value shall only be found in its use. To the man who is engrossed in its acquirement, and who is dead to the needs and demands of his fellow-men it is of no more real value than is the corpse upon whose casket it is poured in a glittering stream. To that Canadian who shall take shrewd advantage of the wonderful opportunities for self-enrichment presented today by a new country, who shall succeed beyond the dreams of avarice in his accumulation and who shall not be alive to its use in the uplifting and betterment of all other Canadians, gold can never be either private or public gain. Far be-

ter would it have been for both him and the country if he had remained poor.

Gold is gain when it secures to its possessor the opportunity to enrich his fellows. That it may buy him a palace, automobiles, yachts, and all the things in which his heart delights, it can enrich him only through his less fortunate fellow-citizens. It is not what he gains, but what he gives, that constitutes his real wealth. He must share his success socially and universally, else he must reckon his gain by ultimate loss.

This is not mere ethical sermonizing. It phrases a fact that is evident by being realized more and more by those who have succeeded in the game of gold. On every hand are found those who are using their wealth in furthering the interests of those good causes that contribute to the welfare and happiness of men. Concrete examples in hospitals, libraries and all manner of public and beneficent institutions show the fact and the force of this realization.

Gold is gain when gold is given. Wealth enriches when wealth is shared. No profit can be private alone. It must in some way become public. And the wise man who has been fortunate in his efforts to accumulate a private fortune will show his wisdom most truly by using that fortune to make happier the lives of his fellow-citizens, and to share with them the gain from his getting. These are the men that Canada needs supremely at this moment.—Ottawa Citizen.

Trade With Germany. Two steamships of the combined North German Lloyd, Holland America and Hamburg-American St. Lawrence service, inaugurated this season have sailed on May 11; the Prinz Adalbert is now ready to sail. Each has as part of its cargo for Hamburg a quantity of grain—from the United States. Germany is an importer of food stuffs, and as it grows in manufacturing importance is likely also to increase its demands for them. Already it is the largest consumer of imported wheat on the European continent.

In the natural order of things, with regular steamship service re-established, German grain merchants would look to Canada, which is expanding its wheat growing area, for at least a portion of what they need. They are checked, however, by that foolishness which is by some called a "tariff war," which some of our people think we are maintaining against the most progressive of countries on the continent, and which, burdening Canadians who require German goods with a senseless customs surtax, works also to prevent Germans who need articles that Canada produce from securing them here. Spite is the last thing that should be permitted to influence the imposition of taxes, and spite is behind the surtax provisions of the Canadian tariff. These provisions should be swept away, as being improper in principle, hurtful to Canada commercially, and in so far as they affect German opinion at all are a cause of aggravation, where it is desirable in every sense that good relations should be cultivated. There is reason to think that the blame for the situation rests mainly with Canada, which was too precipitate in bringing about the conditions which resulted in Germany withdrawing its country from the list of its favored nations and then, to make things worse, put a higher than its regular maximum customs rates on German products. Dr. V. Bethman Hollweg, who holds the office of home secretary in the German Government, is on record as saying in the Reichstag, this year, that on the part of Germany there is no hindrance to the bringing about of an understanding which will permit the entry of the products of each land into the other under favorable conditions. He is quoted as adding that once again the Canadian market will be made accessible to Germany and the German market to Canada. That from the non-offending party, and the strongest party, it all that can be expected. It makes it appear that the fault of the prolonged continuance of existing conditions will rest on the country, which in trying to coerce Germany with a tax that affects about three quarters of one per cent. of German export commerce, is hurting Canadian interests and senselessly restricting the market for Canadian produce.—Montreal Gazette.

Count Zeppelin's airship has made a journey of 850 miles in 37 hours. Apparently it was at all times under control, and changed its direction when and how its crew of ten men desired. There is no doubt of Zeppelin's genius in having won for Germany the credit of one of the remarkable inventions of the day. He has made a craft that can traverse the air, not as a ship does the water, but with such success that a trip to either pole may be counted as easily practicable, and that the lone places of the earth may be reached whenever it is so desired. Zeppelin's work has also given a new power to military strategists, first for observation, and second, possibly, for destruction. It may not be that airships will ever be able to destroy either armies or fleets; they are themselves fragile and easily open to destruction. They may play their part in the game of preparation for war, though, and, perhaps, make nations more careful not to provoke trouble.

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years. Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my housework for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

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 20 and 25 cents.

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

Milburn's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST, and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pence, the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY COUGH. Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millville, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary. After years of not always patient waiting a start is to be made on Ottawa's Major Hill park hotel. And how many more years will Hamilton have to wait before a start is made upon the modern, up-to-date hotel that will lift that city from its third-rate position in the matter of accommodations for the traveling public.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY VESTS Made to Order and Made to Fit. \$3.50 to \$6.00. The man who likes to wear a pretty Fancy Vest, will have no difficulty in pleasing himself among the great assortment of pretty Vestings we are showing. We have every new pattern and coloring, and you will have no trouble in selecting a vest to wear with any suit. Our vestings come in cut lengths, just one Vest of each pattern, so that when you buy a vest from us you will not see your vest on half a dozen different men, and then, a tailor made vest fits so perfectly about the collar, and has not that cheap look so noticeable on the Ready-mades. McLellan Bros. The "Expert" Tailors.

SWEET PEAS Superb New Sweet Peas Fashion's Fragrant Favorite Flowers. Head Quarters for Sweet Peas in P. E. Island. Our Collection Embraces Over Sixty Best Named Varieties, Besides Novelties of 1908. Our Sweet Peas are all imported from the Great Seed House of James Carter, Dunnet & Beale, the King's Seedsmen, London, England, and are selected from a list of over two hundred varieties. We are confident that no finer strains can be procured anywhere. We have this season, in order to encourage a more extensive growing of this beautiful and fragrant flower, decided to sell all the latest named varieties at the small price of 5 cents and 10 cents per packet. And our 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. 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.

"New Special Improved Mixed Sweet Peas for 1909" At 10 cents per ounce, 25 cents per quarter pound, 80 cents per pound. Postage paid. CARTER & Co., Limited Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island. ROBERT PALMER & CO., Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory, Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames interior and Exterior finish etc., etc. Our Specialties Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry. ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF. CHARLOTTETOWN.

KING-EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larter, 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.

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.

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. Snappy Styles Solid Footwear

JOHN T. MELLISH, M.A., LL.B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

(Continued from first page.)

of \$45 51 for "miscellaneous" may at first sight seem high, but it covers alcoholic drinks, tobacco, barber's services, funeral expenses, moving and a variety of other items. Speaking of the whole number of families investigated, Dr. Chapin declares that the number that was kept below a normal standard through drink was so small as to be negligible in any general statement of causes (p. 249.) He likewise rejects the explanation of "too many children," since the average was only three, which is about the general average for the whole country, and the minimum that will suffice to prevent a decrease in population. (p. 248.)

The conclusion that \$900 is the minimum upon which a family of five in Greater New York can maintain a sound physical existence and make some provision for the future, and that even this amount does not seem to meet adequately the mental, religious and emotional needs, ought to be sufficiently startling to the comfortable classes, the unreflecting optimists, and all the varieties of closet philosophers. True, the cost of living is higher in New York than in other cities, but only in the matter of rent. The results of the committee's investigations in nine other cities of New York State, which are to be found among the appendices of our volume, make this a tolerably safe conclusion. The difference in rent between New York and Buffalo for families with a cost of living of \$900 per year would be somewhere between \$72 and \$100 (pp. 314, 315.) Putting it at the latter figure, we see that even in Buffalo (and in very many of the other large cities) the minimum annual cost of a decent livelihood would be \$900.

What proportion of adult males get this amount of wages? Very much less than half. The writer of the report on Buffalo, Mr. John R. Howard, says that the investigations have established one fact beyond question, namely, "that the average unskilled wage-earner in these two cities (New York and Buffalo) gets far below the income necessary to provide what any one of us would call a minimum standard of living." (p. 317.) "Census Bulletin, No. 93," which presents the results of the most extensive and thorough investigation yet made into the wages paid in our manufacturing industries, warrants the conclusion that more than 75 per cent. of all the adult males in these occupations receive less than \$900 per year. And the wages in our manufacturing industries are probably as high as those in urban occupations generally, except some departments of the printing and building trades. Is it any wonder that the average laborer refuses to be comforted when he is told that he is well paid and prosperous? Is it any wonder that we have a labor question and a growing propaganda of Socialism?

Many other vital questions are raised by this book, but they cannot be considered here. It should be noted that the expenses of the investigation upon which the book is based were borne by the Russell Sage Foundation. A few more studies like this and the recently published "Pittsburg Survey," will convince every intelligent observer that the funds of this endowment are to serve the cause of the poor in a wise and far-reaching way.

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