

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 41

## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

## SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

## Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

### A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

## EUREKA TEA.

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

## A. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

## Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

## A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



## 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.]

## For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

## For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

## For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Kdife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

## For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## Dominion Coal Company

## RESERVE COAL.

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

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

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

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

## Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

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

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

Mathieson, MacDonald  
& Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

P. O. Building, Georgetown

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,

Solicitors, Notaries

Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Nov. 10, 1900—54

### Consecration.

(The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume IV)

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The ordinary minister of consecration is the diocesan bishop. He may, however, delegate another bishop to perform this function. A bishop of another diocese cannot consecrate a church without the permission of the diocesan bishop, although without such permission the church would be validly consecrated. A priest cannot perform this rite unless he be delegated in a special manner by the Roman pontiff (Benedict XIV, Const. "Ex tunc prebuit", 16 November, 1748, §2). To consecrate a church licitly it is necessary to consecrate a fixed altar in the same church, which altar ordinarily ought to be the main one (Cong. Sac. Rit., 19 Sept., 1865). If this altar is already consecrated, one of the side altars may be consecrated (Cong. Sac. Rit., 31 Aug., 1873). If all the altars of a church are already consecrated, it cannot be licitly consecrated except by special Apostolic indult. One and the same bishop must consecrate both the church and the altar (Cong. Sac. Rit., 3 March, 1866). Although the consecration of the altar may for some reason be invalid, yet the church remains consecrated (Cong. Sac. Rit., 17 June, 1843). The essence of the consecration of a church consists in the anointing of the twelve crosses on the inner walls with the form: "Sanctificetur et consecratur hoc templum" etc. If before this ceremony the consecrator should become incapacitated for finishing the function, the whole rite must be repeated from the beginning (Cong. Sac. Rit., 12 April, 1814). The church should stand free on all sides so that the bishop may pass around it. If there be obstructions at only some points, the church may be consecrated (Cong. Sac. Rit., 19 September, 1865), but if the obstructions be of such a nature that the exterior walls cannot be reached, the church may not be consecrated without a special Apostolic indult (Cong. Sac. Rit., 22 February, 1888). On the walls inside the church twelve crosses must be painted, or (if they are made of stone or metal) attached to the walls. These crosses are not to be of wood or of any fragile material. They must never be removed (Cong. Sac. Rit., 18 February, 1896), and, documents failing, they serve to prove that the church has been consecrated. Under each cross a bracket holding a candle is affixed. The consecration may take place on any day of the year, but a Sunday or feast day is to be preferred (Pontificale Romanum). The consecrator and those who ask for the consecration (Van der Steppen, II, quest, 32, iii, says, "all the parish ioners, if it be a parish church"; Bernard, "Le Pontifical", II, p. 7, only the clergy attached to the church; Mars, "Institutiones Morales", I, n. 1221, nota 2do. only the parish priest, if he alone asked (are obliged to observe the day before the consecration as a day of fasting and abstinence. If the consecration takes place on Monday, the fast is observed on the preceding Saturday. On the evening preceding the day of consecration, the consecrating bishop places in a reliquary the relics of the martyrs, which are to be placed in the altar, three grains of incense, and an attestation written on parchment, The Cong. Sac. Rit., 16 February, 1906, declared that for the valid consecration it suffices to have professed the relics of one martyr. The reliquary is then placed in an urn or in the tabernacle of an altar in a nearby church or oratory, or in an adjacent room or the sacristy. At least two candles are kept burning before these relics during the night, and Matins and Lauds de communal plarium martyrum or of the proper Office of the martyrs whose relics have been placed in the reliquary, are sung or recited. At the beginning of the consecration on the next day the candles under the crosses on the walls are lighted. After this the bishop and the clergy go to the place in which the relics of the martyrs were deposited the evening before, the church meanwhile being left in charge of a deacon. Whilst the bishop is being vested the Seven Penitential Psalms are recited, after which all proceed to the main entrance of the church, where, remaining outside, the bishop blesses the water. The bishop then goes three times round the outside of the church, the first time sprinkling the upper part of the walls, the second time the lower part, and the third time on a level with his face. After each circuit the bishop strikes the door with the base of his crozier and says, "Lift up your gates, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." Three times

the deacon within the church asks, "Who is this King of Glory?" Twice the bishop answers, "The Lord, strong and mighty; the Lord mighty in battle"; and the third time he says, "The Lord of Armies, He is the King of Glory." This triple sprinkling and circuit of the walls, according to Bl. Yves of Chartres (Sermon de Sacramentis Dedicacionis), symbolizes the triple immersion at holy baptism, the consecration of the soul as the spiritual temple of God, to which the material bears a certain analogy. The bishop and his attendants now enter the church, leaving the clergy and people outside, and the door is closed. The chanters sing the "Veni, Creator Spiritus" and chant or recite the Litany of the Saints. After this, whilst the canticle "Benedictus" is being chanted, the bishop traces with the point of his crozier, in the ashes spread on the floor, first, the Greek alphabet, beginning at the left side of the church door and proceeding to the Epistle corner of the church near the altar, then the Latin alphabet, beginning at the right side of the church door and proceeding to the Gospel corner of the church near the altar. The "Liber Sacramentorum" of St. Gregory I and the "Pontificale" of Egbert, Archbishop of York, attest the antiquity of this ceremony, which symbolizes the instruction given to the newly baptized in the elements of faith and piety. The crossing of the two lines points to the cross, that is Christ crucified, as the principal dogma of the Christian religion. The Greek and Latin languages represent the Jews and Gentiles respectively. The Greek alphabet is written first because the Jews were first called to the Christian Faith. The bishop then blesses the Gregorian water, a mixture of water, salt, ashes, and wine, prescribed by St. Gregory I to be used at the consecration of a church (P. L., LXXVIII, 152 sq.). After this he goes to the main door of the church and with the point of the crozier traces a cross on the upper part and another on the lower part of the door inside. The ingredients of this water are to recall to our mind the legal purifications and the sacrifices of the Jewish people, the wine taking the place of the blood. The symbolism of this mixture is explained by authors in various manners. The cross traced on the door is to be, as it were, a guard lest the work of redemption in the church be thwarted by the malignant influence from without. The bishop now traces, with the Gregorian water, five crosses on the altar and then sprinkles the support and table of the altar seven times, passing round it seven times, whilst the chanters sing or recite the Psalm "Miserere." He then sprinkles the walls in the interior of the church three times, first the lower part, then on a level with his face, and lastly, the upper part, after which he sprinkles the floor of the church in the form of a cross, passing from the altar to the door, and from the Gospel to the Epistle side in the middle of the church. Having returned to the middle of the church, he sprinkles with egg yolk each time the floor before him, behind him, at his left, and at his right.

The bishop, clergy, and laity then go to the place in which the relics repose and in solemn procession carry them to the church. Before entering, the relics are borne round the outside of the church, whilst the clergy and people repeat "Lord, have mercy on us." Having returned to the church door, the bishop gives a suitable exhortation to the people and addresses the founder of the church. Then some of the clergy reads the two decrees of the Council of Trent from the Pontifical. The bishop next anoints with holy oil, three times, the pillar on each side of the door, after which the clergy and the laity enter the church, and the consecration of the altar takes place. (See II above). Finally, the twelve crosses on the interior walls are anointed with holy oil and incensed by the bishop; the altar-cloth, vases, and ornaments of the church and altar are blessed, the solemn or low Mass is celebrated by the bishop. If he be too fatigued, he may appoint a priest to celebrate a high Mass in his stead. If more than one altar has been consecrated, it will suffice to celebrate Mass on the principal one (Cong. Sac. Rit., 22 February, 1888). At the end of the Mass an Indulgence of one year is published, which may be gained by all who visit the church on the day of consecration. At the same time another Indulgence which may be gained in the same manner on the anniversary of the consecration is published. If the latter Indulgence is granted by a cardinal in his titular church or in his diocese, it may be of two hundred days; if by an archbishop, of one hundred days; if by a bishop, of fifty days, in their respective dioceses. (S. C. Indulg., 28 Aug., 1903.)

The anniversary of the consecration is kept solemnly as a double of the first class with an octave each recurring year, until the church falls into ruin or is profane. In order to avoid the inconveniences likely to arise from its clashing with other solemnities, the bishop is empowered to appoint, in the act of consecration, another day for the anniversary, provided such day be not a double feast of the first or second class in the Universal Church, a privileged Sunday, or a local feast of the first class (Cong. Sac. Rit., 4 Feb., 1896), or a day in Advent or Lent (Cong. Sac. Rit., 12 June, 1860). Should the bishop fail to do so, or defer making such arrangement, the anniversary must be kept on the recurring actual day, or recourse must be had to the Apostolic See (Gardellini, Adnot., super Door, dat. 6 Sept. 1834).

Besides the anniversary of the consecration of individual or parish churches, the anniversary of the consecration of the cathedral of a diocese is celebrated as a double of the first class with an octave by the secular clergy living within the limits of the cathedral city, the secular clergy living outside the cathedral city celebrate it as a double of the first class without an octave, the regular clergy living within the limits of the cathedral city celebrate it as a double of the second class without an octave, the regular clergy outside the cathedral city are not obliged to celebrate it in any manner (Cong. Sac. Rit., 9 July, 1895). In some dioceses the simultaneous celebration on a fixed day of the consecration of all the churches of a diocese, irrespective of the fact that some of the churches are not consecrated, is granted by special indult. In this case individual consecrated churches are not allowed to celebrate the anniversary of the consecration of their respective churches. This day of common celebration is a double of the first class for all the clergy in the diocese, with this distinction, that it is a primary feast for those attached to consecrated churches and a secondary feast for the others (Cong. Sac. Rit., 24 March, 1900).

Loss of Consecration.—From the axiom in canon law "Consecratio ad rem pertinet, non ad personam", it follows that a church loses its consecration (1) when the walls of the church are totally or in greater part simultaneously demolished; (2) when the inner walls are totally or in greater part simultaneously destroyed by fire; (3) when an addition is made to the walls of the church in length, breadth, or height, greater than the original walls.

Bona, Rom. Liturgiarum libri duo (Lurin, 1747 53); Martene, De antiqua Ecclesiarum ritibus (Venice, 1753); Bernard, Cure de liturgie romaine—le Pontifical (Paris, 1902); II; Amberg, Pastoraltheologie (Ratisbon, 1884); II; Van der Steppen, Sacra Liturgia (Maastricht, 1903); III; Sauti, Prelezionees Juris Canonici (Ratisbon, 1886); III; Schulte, Consecranda (New York, 1907).

V. Consecration of a Chalice and Paten.—The ordinary minister of the consecration of the chalice and paten used at Mass is a bishop. In missionary countries some priests, by Apostolic indult, have the privilege of consecrating these sacred vessels. The bishops of the United States have the faculty of delegating priests for performing this rite by virtue of the Facultates Extraordinarie, C. VI. These two altar vessels must be consecrated before they can be used at the altar. They are always consecrated at the same time, because both are indispensable at the celebration of Mass, the paten for holding the Body of Christ and the chalice for containing the Precious Blood. Chalices which were formerly used for the offerings of wine made by the faithful, for the ornamentation of the altar, and at the administration of baptism, to give to the newly baptized a symbolical beverage composed of milk and honey, were not consecrated. The same is true of the patens used at present at the Communion of the faithful to prevent consecrated Particles from falling to the floor.

Chalices and patens may be consecrated on any day of the year and at any hour, without solemnity, although in many places this rite takes place after Mass and at the altar. First the paten is consecrated, probably because it is to hold the Sacred Host, which is consecrated before the Precious Blood, and because the species of bread is always mentioned before the species of wine. The function begins with an address to the faithful, or at least to the attendants, exhorting them to implore the blessing of God on the action the consecrator is about to perform. This is followed by a prayer that God may render the rite efficacious, after which the

## HAD LAME BACK

Was Almost Unable To Move.  
Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a lame back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition."

"After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

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

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

"My wife got an anonymous letter about me yesterday," says the man with the bald spot.

"You don't say!" replied the man with the dyed mustache. "Did it raise a row?"

"No she paid no attention to it whatever."

"Well, well, she is a woman in a thousand. What did the letter accuse you of?"

"It didn't accuse me of anything. It said I was a thoroughly respectable man."

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

"My wife is getting to be very lonesome," complained Groucher. "she does not seem to know her own mind from one minute to the next."

"My wife," said Kratchet, "is the same way. She's as uncertain as the weather."

"Hub! Mine's as uncertain as the weather forecaster."

## 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."

"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on a table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in a case he forgets his place and has to stop and think."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I can't believe," she said sadly, "that he really loves me."

"What has put that into your head?"

"Before he took me in his arms, after we had not seen each other for two weeks, he carefully removed two cigars from his vest pocket."

## Sprained Arm.

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

"Jinks, when are you going to marry the Widow Goodbye?"

"I didn't know I was going to marry her."

"What! Hasn't she mentioned it to you?"

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

## Severe Pains In The Liver.

### Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY A FEW VIALS OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is now about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial or 3 vials for \$1.00, at all druggists or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE HERALD

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Imperial Reciprocity.

Washington advices from time to time, leave no doubt as to the desire of President Taft and his government to bring about a reciprocity treaty with Canada. This anxiety and activity of the United States authorities in the direction indicated should, in the light of past events, constitute a very strong reason why Canada would refuse to enter into any negotiations with our American cousins having for their end reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. As we have pointed out in the American Government abrogated the former treaty at a time when Canada benefited thereby, and stood in need of its continuance. The United States authorities, at that critical time in our history, perceived that a continuance of the treaty would be of far greater benefit to us than to them, and immediately put an end to it. They felt that their country and the condition of its manufactures were such as to be quite independent of any trade advantages from this side of the line; while Canada was in the struggles of an infant nation, with practically no manufactures. No doubt the Americans anticipated that our dependent trade conditions would force us into the arms of our republican neighbors. In these anticipations our friends across the border have been disappointed; Canada inaugurated her own trade policy and has prospered under it. She has reached out for new avenues of trade and has become a competitor with the United States. Canada, from time to time in her days of struggle for trade prosperity, asked the United States for a renewal of reciprocity; but our American neighbors always refused to reciprocate with us on anything like mutually beneficial terms. Now the authorities at Washington, finding their home trade overdone, are very desirous to negotiate with Canada such a treaty as would be a benefit to themselves. There is very little sentiment in Canada in favor of reciprocity, and a Government that would under these conditions negotiate for the special benefit of the United States cannot have the good of our Dominion at heart.

Our American friends let drop many expressions that reveal their real sentiments in this matter. Here, for instance, is what was said recently by a Chicago manufacturer: "Of course, I am in favor of reciprocity. Our firm makes goods for the farmer, and it sells them in every state of the union. We have, in consequence of our large output, reduced costs to a limit. Throw down your tariff bars, and we will enter Western Canada and burn up any Canadian competition that we meet." There is probably more truth than wisdom from the speaker's point of view in this statement. There can be little doubt he voices the opinion of American manufacturers who have an interest in the Canadian market. In this particular instance, it appears, a Canadian company is manufacturing a similar line of goods, is employing about 200

hands, and is selling its product as cheaply as the United States concern is doing it in its own territory. What would happen if the bars were pulled down and the Canadian company were "burned up"? With a monopoly in the field would the United States company continue to sell at free trade prices? Past history does not warrant any such presumption. The farmer would pay as much for the articles in question as he does now, or more, and he would have a lessened demand for his products, by reason of the throwing of 200 consumers out of employment.

It need scarcely be doubted that the expression of this Chacago manufacturer, that Canadian Manufacturing industries would be "burned up" by American competition, fairly voices the sentiments underlying all this activity on the part of our American cousins in the direction of negotiating reciprocal trade relations with Canada. All who wish well to Canada should turn a deaf ear to the persuasive pleadings of Uncle Sams reciprocity emissaries. What Canada needs and what all patriotic Canadians should strive for is reciprocity within the Empire. This sentiment was expressed in the resolution passed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, at its meeting a few weeks ago. This resolution expressed the opinion of the association "that the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forthcoming Colonial conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal trade within the Empire." It proceeded to state the conviction of the association that such reciprocity would strengthen the bonds of union and would largely free the British Empire from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies.

In his speech at the banquet, given the members of the association, Mr. Rowley, the president, directed his remarks mainly to the questions of protection and Imperial preference. "Much of the prosperity we enjoy today," he said, "is traceable to the protection of the old National Policy, whereby we have encouraged development of our natural resources. But we must not stop there. We must now protect ourselves against the waste and extravagance in the utilizing of these resources, so that we may conserve to future generations of Canadians the wealth of land, of forest, of the seas, and of water power, in which they hold equal rights with ourselves. If practical protection is not maintained in Canada, we cannot compete in our home markets, much less in foreign markets against our commercial competitors, the mercantile marauders and the foreign foes, who, with the large markets of their own, are always ready to dump their surplus wares into Canada at any price they can get. It should not be forgotten that if industrial progress and development in Canada is hampered, we will surely rue it, for we will be given a setback from which it may take us many years to recover. We do not want Canada to be landed in this sort of plight, so let us stand pat; let us go our own pace in our own way. Let us promote our own trade among our own people at home in Canada, and also throughout the Empire. Let us keep free of entanglements at Washington, let us cease to listen to overtures from the United States; let them deal with their tariff in their own way, and let us protect ourselves in our own way, on a broad, solid, sure, safe basis, practical protection."

Mr. Rowley, it must be admitted, presented Canada's case fairly and moderately,

and in such a way as to meet with the approbation of all patriotic Canadians, when he pointed out that the National Policy has been largely instrumental in making the Dominion what it is today. The existence of a moderate tariff has induced a constant stream of capital and industries to flow across the international boundary. But for the tariff all this United States capital and all these branches of United States factories would have remained at home to supply the Canadian market with American-made goods. Manufacturers in the United States, when they talk of reciprocity, want free access to the wealth of Canada's natural resources, the unrestricted privilege to exploit them in their own way, and also freer access to the Canadian market. The removal of the tariff bars would mean ruin to the industries of the country. Imperial preference, on the other hand, will tend to strengthen the ties which bind the nations of the Empire together, and promote the commercial prosperity of each unit. These are the sentiments by which Canadian representatives to the next Colonial Conference should be imbued, and these are the propositions which they should urge with all their force.

Current Comment.

That wise man who said nothing could be done by halves didn't know about outsiders on the half shell. (Vancouver World.)

Now why not train the boy scouts to shovel snow off the sidewalks this winter. The money could go to buy uniforms. (Hamilton Times.)

Scientists claim that a toad in the New York Zoo has just eaten its first meal in 1,000 years. It must have been rather shocked at the increase in prices. (Winnipeg Tribune.)

Well, after all, the unfortunate who remarked that organized charity was the condensed milk of human kindness may not have been so far wrong. (Vancouver World.)

Evidence is fast accumulating that the bungle and expense connected with the fathering of the comparatively useless Ross rifle will furnish one more substantial reason why the government should be "fired." (Hamilton Spectator.)

Messrs. McKenzie & Mann are said to be anxious to build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway. This probably means that they will build and operate it. As people who get what they want in the matter of railways in Canada, McKenzie and Mann have a record surpassed by none. (Montreal Gazette.)

Grain is reported to be accumulating in elevators throughout Canada, holders declining to sell for export at present prices. It will take time to show whether their policy is wise or otherwise. England, which takes most of this continent's surplus food, is getting what its people need without paying so much as people here ask. She can afford to wait. Perhaps this country can also. (Montreal Gazette.)

It is stated on good authority that the provincial elections will take place the latter part of October. It is further stated that Attorney-General Maclean wanted to pull them off two months ago, when the building of a railway on the eastern shore was announced, but Premier Murray said, "not yet." The contest will, however, be on at the time stated above—unless W. S. Fielding decides otherwise. Grit hot-air ships are now moving and there are other indications that the battle is on. That the Murray Government will be defeated is an opinion expressed by even its own friends. (Yarmouth Times.)

Revolution in Portugal.

The newspapers, during the four days of last week were filled with accounts, more or less confusing, of a rising against the Monarchical government of Portugal. Lisbon advices left no doubt that there was trouble, and that the King was obliged to leave the capital. The following dated the 5th, to London from the British minister, Sir F. H. Villiers, at Lisbon, tersely narrates the outbreak.—The telegram of British Minister Sir F. H. Villiers to the foreign office follows: "A serious disturbance broke out here (Lisbon) Monday night when some troops of the garrison declared themselves republicans. Fighting occurred throughout yesterday morning. Troops heretofore loyal went over to the revolutionists and a republic was proclaimed. Great excitement prevails. The proclamation of a republic was received enthusiastically by the people. I believe that a provisional government is being formed. King Manuel is said to be at Mafra (18 miles northwest of Lisbon), at the Royal palace, with the Queen Mother and the Prince Royal, but I have no precise news."

Lisbon advices of the 6th, had the following: "While the city of Lisbon is in the hands of the revolutionists and a republic has been proclaimed, with Theophilus Braga as provisional president, and other prominent republicans constituting the ministry, there are still many thousands in and around the capital who are loyal to the monarchy. The monarchists include a portion of the Lisbon troops and troops massed in entrenched camps about the city. These have refused so far to ally themselves with the revolutionists, and the provisional government is taking steps to enforce allegiance. The people of Lisbon are ignorant of events in the provinces, and it is therefore not known whether the movement is broad enough to sweep the country. Nevertheless the republicans are proceeding as though the transformation of the monarchy into a republic was an accomplished fact to stand for all time. For months past preparations have been going on for the overthrow of the king, and it had been definitely arranged to raise the cry of revolt on Wednesday. It so happened that the king was about to take up his residence at Cascaes and the warships were ordered to proceed there. The navy, which is the chief support of the revolutionists thereupon decided to act immediately, otherwise that defensive arm of the country would be able to offer no assistance in carrying out the plans."

Monday night at midnight the republican chiefs, accompanied by numerous partisans, went to the barracks of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry. The doors were immediately thrown open to the populace and arms were distributed to thousands. The barracks of the first regiment of artillery were next visited and the guns dragged forth. The revolutionists marched to the highest point in Lisbon, a fine strategic position, where artillery was mounted, threatening the town. The Government immediately took up a position in the centre of the town about two miles distant from the revolutionists, where heavy guns and Maxim's were placed to oppose the enemy. Meanwhile the insurgent cruiser Adamaster steamed up in front of Lisbon ready for a bombardment, while the cruiser Rafael proceeded down the river, taking her station opposite the seamen's barracks, which, having joined the revolt, was surrounded by a force of municipal guards.

As the following advices dated the 7th, from Gibraltar show, the King and Royal family of Portugal are safe and under British protection.—King Manuel of

Portugal is now under British protection. The Portuguese royal yacht Amelie having on board the king, the queen mother, the dowager queen, and the Duke of Oporto, entered this harbor at 11 o'clock this evening. Shortly afterwards the king and the queen mother came ashore and drove to the summer residence of the governor, Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, at Europa Point. Judging from the appearance of the crew which manned the Amelie they were gotten together hurriedly.

Advices of the 8th, from Lisbon say: "On account of reports that some of the troops of the province have not yet declared their adherence to the republic, the provisional government is exercising the greatest vigilance. Thirty-nine heavy guns and ten Maxim's have been posted in trenches on the heights of the city and are ready to check any attempted invasion of Lisbon. Up to the present time, however, the government has received no advices of risings in favor of the monarchy. The encamped forces of the provisional government have delegated 200 soldiers and armed civilians to police duty in guarding public and other buildings, especially the banks of the city. All carriages passing through the streets are closely inspected. The wearing or carrying of small republican flags of green and red is considered the open sesame to safe conduct throughout the city. During the night all shops and restaurants in Lisbon are closed. A cabinet council was convened today and discussed at length the weighty questions surrounding the administration of the affairs of the nation. At its conclusion, an official note was given out declaring that the republic was firmly established. President Braga issued a statement today voicing the satisfaction of the government of the republic that the departure of the royal family from Portugal had been carried out without any untoward incident. It is said also that military and civil adhesions to the republic were constantly increasing."

On the 9th, this news came from Lisbon: The expulsion of the monks has begun. No time will be lost in driving them across the frontier. Several hundred nuns have been assembled and will be transported out of the city. The authorities utter a warning against the fantastically exaggerated reports constantly finding currency among the excited and imaginative people. The affair of Quelhas Monastery was not very serious, but the whole interior, particularly of the church, was wrecked and deserted, and the organ was destroyed by soldiers and civilians who invaded the buildings in the search for under-ground passages, by which they imagined priests and municipal guards, erroneously suspected of hiding there, made their escape. No secret passages were discovered, but the searchers tore down walls and benches and even the altar in their vain endeavor.

Disastrous Fires.

Advices of the 9th, from Fort William, Ont., say. Over a thousand people are homeless as the result of the forest fires which completely destroyed yesterday the towns of Beaudette and Spooner, Minn., about 200 miles west of here on the C. N. R. The people have only what they had on their backs when the fire caught them. It is feared that hundreds of settlers south of here have perished, as it is known yesterday they were packing up to come to town, but have not reached here yet. One man named Ramsey, ran with a child in his arms seven miles to town and reported several families behind him, but they have not turned up yet. The fire broke out about six o'clock in the west of the town of Beaudette, and half an hour later both that town and Spooner were enveloped in flames. The C. N. R. sent an engine and 50 empty box cars to the relief of the stricken ones, and fifteen minutes later all who could, reached the station on the Canadian side, although it looked like going out of the frying pan into the fire, as the town of Rainy River was on fire in several places, the Rat Portage Lumber Company at that point losing the entire plant and yards. The Selving Lumber yards at Spooner, just across the Beaudette River from Beaudette, were entirely consumed, the concern losing over one hundred and fifty million feet of sawn lumber, and having great difficulty in saving the planing and saw mill.

The fire is regarded as the most disastrous in the history of northern Minnesota and Western Ontario. A number of lives were lost and the damage to property will amount up into the millions. Down trains report the sight of way strewn with corpses, five being found between here and five miles west. They were endeavoring to get away from the fire and got on the track only to be burned to death between the rails. The bodies were destitute of clothing, everything being burned except the shoes, one mother being found with a six months baby lashed to her breast, both so completely charred by flames as to be unrecognizable.

The account of the fire disaster from Warroad, Minn., says—The dead bodies of 76 settlers have been found and it is thought that the death toll among the settlers will be upwards of 300. Wagon loads of corpses are constantly being brought into the railway station at Beaudette. It is reported that many settlers, cradled with grief at the loss of families and property, are roaming the woods and searching parties are constantly going out after the injured, the dead and the demented. One family of nine, one of seven and one of five were wiped out on Friday night. At 8.30 the fire attacked Beaudette and Spooner and within three minutes after the first alarm, every building was a blaze. Within an hour they were heaps of ashes. The people of these two towns had just time to quit their homes with only what they placed on their backs. They were placed on a passenger train standing at the depot and taken across to Rainy River, Ont., to safety. The whole country east of here is on fire. Roosevelt, Swift, William and Cedar Spur are in great danger. All the women and children are being removed to places of safety. The Canadian Northern Railway has stationed trains at every station at the service of the people and is doing every thing in its power to relieve the situation.

**PATON'S--The House of Quality--PATON'S**

**FALL OPENING**

**After a Bountiful HARVEST**

There is a nip in the air that will make you think of warm underwear and furs. Are your furs ready? You can profit by the saving of one-third on seventy-five pieces of sample fur ready for your choosing.

Genuine Mink Neck Pieces. \$10.75, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$25.00, \$30 and up to \$70.00

Genuine Alaska Sable Neck Pieces. \$10.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 up to \$45.00.

Genuine Sable Muffs. \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$28.00 and up.

Marmot Muffs. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.75, \$6.50 up to \$13.50.

Marmot Neck Pieces. \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50 up to \$18.00

See the new BOLSTER MUFF the latest fad of the season.

**PATON'S. PATON'S.**

**Where Your Clothes Money Buys Most--and Why**

When you buy a suit or overcoat, what are the things you insist on? Good materials, fine workmanship, fashionable cut, stylish appearance. And practically every clothing dealer advertises these things as attributes to his garments.

There is a wonderful sameness about clothing advertising in this respect. And when all are claiming the same thing, on what grounds can you base a choice?

There is one brand of clothes—and only one—which offers you more, that is PATON'S.

New Fall Overcoats, \$8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

Convertible Collar Overcoats, \$12, 15, 20, 22, the best in town. We guarantee you full value for every cent you invest in our goods.

**Leaders in Ladies' Knitted Sweater Coats**

If we could show you the value of these goods on paper we would not be able to supply the demand. The values are great. It will certainly pay you to anticipate your wants.

All sizes and colors worn, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 and 8.75. Send us your mail orders. We cut under all catalogue prices. PATON'S.

**Leaders in Dress Goods**

More New Dress Goods here than in any two Stores in Charlottetown. HYGRADE. All wool chiffon Broad Cloth. When we say Hygrade we mean it. The goods must be seen to be appreciated. \$1.75 less Cash Discount and only at PATON'S.

**Other Leading Goods**

Diagonals, Panamas, Venetians, Henriettas, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75.

Yours for Dress Goods, value, assortment and low price.

**PATON'S.**

Sept. 28, 1910.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The largest total in the history of the colony was reached by the exports from Newfoundland during the past fiscal year. The figures show that the amount was about a million dollars larger than that of the previous year. Pulp and paper exports amounted to \$750,000.

Miss Beattie Carter, a nurse, was killed, and Dr. Urban T. Kemble had his ribs broken in an auto accident at Deshville Falls, six miles from Kingston, N. Y., early Friday. Dr. Kemble was driving his machine and bringing Miss Carter home from a case on which she had been working. The auto went over an embankment.

The mission by the Redeptionist Fathers, which had been going on last week in St. Mary's Church, Soreau, was brought to a successful close on Sunday evening. This week the Fathers are giving a mission at St. Margarets and next week they go to St. Peter's. The priests engaged in these missions are Rev. Fathers Mullaney, McCormick and Maloney. The two first named are from Boston and Father Maloney is from St. John, N. B.

The police and state officers of Belgium, Holland and England are searching for Mr. Robert Vennig, Superintendent of Fisheries for Canada, one of the valued men in the service of the Dominion, who went to the Hague as an expert to advise with Hon. Mr. Aylesworth in the fisheries arbitration. After the decision was given Mr. Vennig was seen in the Canadian pavilion at the

Brussels exhibition. Since that time the most anxious search has failed to reveal any trace of him. Vennig was born in St. John in 1854 and became an official of the Marine & Fisheries Department in 1899.

A young man named Victor Hudson, of Stanhope, was arrested on Saturday on a warrant charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of his aunt Miss Johanna Hudson. Two aunts of Victor Hudson Miss Johanna and Mrs. McMasters, lived together at Stanhope, and the young man lived on the opposite side of the road. It appears that on Wednesday or so of last week some dispute arose between Victor and the aunts in the home of the latter, and when the "wangle" was over Johanna was lying on the ground unconscious. She never regained consciousness. He was arrested as above stated and brought to the city. His preliminary trial was begun before Stipendiary Magistrate McDonald, when he was remanded until this (Wednesday) forenoon.

Fierce Gales.

London advices of the 5th say—Fierce gales during the past twenty-four hours have lashed the North Sea into terrible fury and many vessels have been wrecked. Many parts of the shore been strewn with debris. The worst disaster reported so far is the foundering of the steamer Walsom off Cromer. The steamer was inflated about from whitecap to trough until her timbers parted. It was only a few minutes then until she was lying on the bottom of the North Sea. Her engines were drowned and several stokers are reported missing. As soon as it was evident the vessel could not live her lifeboats were lowered, and amid great peril all other members of the crew climbed into them, and after a long fight against the high seas reached shore in safety.

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

As we are on the threshold of the season when subscriptions are usually paid we would like to remind our friends that we are open to receive remittances from them any day.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign,

King Edward Hotel, known

everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

Pressed Hay WANTED!

We will buy some good bright Timothy Hay.

G. Lyons & Co.

Feb. 10th, 1909-21

Island Horsemen Led In Winnings.

The P. E. Island horsemen led in the list of winnings at the Halifax races.

Hammond Kelly, Charlottetown, 2nd-2.40 pace, stake, \$100.00.

3rd-2.18 trot and pace, stake, \$52.00. 1st-2.19 trot and pace, stake, \$175.

Hotel Victoria Stables, Charlottetown, 2nd-2.25 trot and pace, \$40.00.

P. E. Conroy, Tignish, P. E. I. 1st-2.40 trot, stake, \$200.00.

3rd-2.40 trot, stake, \$200.00. Total, \$400.00.

Hotel Victoria Stables, Charlottetown, 2nd-2.25 trot and pace, \$40.00.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown 1st-2.20 trot, \$175.00.

3rd-2.40 trot, \$52.00. Total, \$277.00.

G. H. Reddin, Charlottetown 2nd-2.19 for all trot, \$37.50.

Frank Beales, Charlottetown 3rd-2.25 trot, stake, \$50.00.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the Eighth day of November, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building at Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Fourth day of April, A. D. 1899, and made between William Long, of Portage, Lot 25, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Hannah E. Ling, his wife, of the first part, and Edward Bayfield, of the second part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Thirty-three, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the south side of Matheson's Creek; thence north along the west boundary of James Matheson's land; thence running south along said James Matheson's land to land in possession of William Cadmore; thence west along said William Cadmore's land and land in possession of Jonas Doucet to fifty acres conveyed by Alexander Matheson to Felix Gallant; thence north along said last mentioned land to Matheson's Creek aforesaid; and thence east along the course of the Creek to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all the other piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Thirty-three, in Queen's County, in said Island, bounded as follows that is to say: On the south by the road leading from Rustico Road by George Matheson's Mills to Brackley Point Road, on the east by land in possession of Alexander Matheson, on the north by the Creek flowing from George Matheson's Mills into Rustico Bay, and on the west by land in possession of Angus D. Gallant, containing twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, Macdonald & Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1910. EDWARD BAYFIELD, Mortgagee.

Oct. 12, 1910-31



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles. 28 inches long \$2.85, 32 inches long 2.60. Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75, 32 inches 3.00. Plain Waterproof Canvas. Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25, 32 inches 3.75, 34 inches 4.15.

Stanley Bros.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Thomas Gibson deputy minister of mines, gives the output of the mines of Ontario for the year 1909 as \$32,981,375 an increase of twenty eight per cent, over 1908, previously largest on record.

Fire last Thursday night badly damaged the Elder Dempster sheds on their wharf at Montreal and a considerable quantity of merchandise waiting to be shipped was destroyed. The loss will be heavy.

A case of cholera developed in the steerage of the Hamburg-American liner Mike which has been at quarantine at New York since last Monday week. This makes two cases of cholera which actually reached that port.

Entombed by an explosion in the Starville Colorado mine, fifty-two men are the object of heroic efforts by rescuers trying to penetrate the black depths of the mine in the hope that some of the imprisoned miners might be saved.

Dionne and Kaefer, who while crossing Victoria Bridge Montreal in an automobile ran down and killed a woman named Bernice Smith, were found guilty of manslaughter in the Court of King's Bench Saturday afternoon. Sentence will be pronounced at the end of the term.

Mortgage Sale.

The property of the town of Gloucester was levied upon last Thursday night by Inghram, High Sheriff of the County at the instance of the municipality of Cape Breton. A warrant issued claims an amount of \$16,000 due the County for the town share of the joint expenditure.

It is certain there will be material reduction in cost of telegraph messages in Canada in the near future and that the rates will be made approximate to those in Great Britain. A reduction in domestic rates will be accomplished before a cheaper Atlantic cable service is established.

While cooking dinner on Sunday last the clothes of Mrs. Dennis Murphy, of Clarence street, Ottawa, caught fire. She rushed out of the house and back again. Her husband who was asleep upstairs, heard her cries, but not before she had sustained terrible injuries, from which she expired in the hospital a couple of hours later.

Henry Wolfe, aged fifteen years a son of Prof. John E. Wolfe, of Newton a member of the Harvard College faculty was run over and killed by an automobile while riding a motorcycle on Commonwealth Avenue Boston late Sunday. The automobile was driven by John B. Macswain, of the Hotel Westminister, Boston.

Robert Parker, who was found guilty of murdering Wm. Matheson on April 8th was on Saturday sentenced to be hanged at Belleville Oct. December 3. The jury were deliberating on the case for five hours. Sentence was pronounced by Chief Justice Sir Wm. Mallock at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Abbie Wood of Montreal had to break Canadian records Saturday night to win against Fred Cameron in the fastest ten mile race ever seen at Amherst. The contest was a magnificent struggle from the start to the finish. Five miles were done in twenty-five minutes and twenty-seven seconds and Wood won by five yards in fifty four minutes twenty-five and a half seconds.

The most disastrous fire that has visited North Sydney for many years broke out Thursday and destroyed \$30,000 worth of property. The loss is half covered by insurance. Four places of business have been wiped out. These are McKenzies & Hickey, gent's furnishings, Rudderham's drug store, Allan, wholesale fruit dealer and the Canadian Express Company's office.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says on good authority, that the Coronation will take place in the week commencing June 18th, probably on the twenty-first. The Premier and other members of Overseas Governments, and the Governor of every state and dependency, owing allegiance to the British Crown, will be invited. Each will be represented by a contingent of troops.

A gas explosion wrecked the home of Frank Rockwell, at Yongwood, near Greenburg Pa., last Friday night, blew his mother-in-law, Mrs. A. E. Gordon, through the roof, while Miss Ida Gordon his sister-in-law and Mrs. Rockwell, with a five days old baby were hurt through windows. Mrs. Gordon had gone to the upper part of the house and struck a match to locate a leak in a gas pipe.

The family of Charles E. Phillips consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and eight children, of Kittery Maine forced to leave their home scantily clad at an early hour Sunday by a fire which later destroyed it, together with two stores. The loss was about \$12,000. The fire started from an unknown cause in the bakery of Morton Seaward, which it burned. The novelty store of John Stafford also was destroyed. Five other houses caught fire, but the combined Portsmouth and Kittery departments managed to save them.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. Company was held in Montreal Thursday at the company's headquarters and the tone of the meeting was of a thoroughly optimistic character. The most important announcement made was that the company's plan for the placing of larger and faster boats on the Atlantic service were practically complete, and the directors are expected to be able to complete arrangements within a few weeks. It was also announced that in future dividends will be paid quarterly instead of half yearly, and Sir Thomas has hinted that shareholders would have their profits increased shortly, though there would be no melon cutting.

MARRIED.

LARKIN - PHELAN - At St. Joseph's Church, Morell, on Sept. 17th, Rev. A. J. McIntyre, P. P., officiating, John J. Larkin to Miss Emma Pheasant.

KENNY - CUNNINGHAM - At St. Malloch's Church, Kinross, Rev. J. J. McDonald, P. P., officiating, on Sept. 26th, John W. Kenny to Miss Clara S. Cunningham.

McDONALD - McDONALD - At St. Andrew's, on Sept. 27th, Rev. A. F. McLellan, P. P., officiating, F. J. McDonald to Bertha Hildgaard McDonald.

CALLAGHAN - HUGHES - At St. Patrick's Church, Fort Augustus, on the 4th inst., Rev. A. J. McDonald, P. P., officiating, Peter W. Callaghan to Miss Mary Hughes.

PERCE - McKINNON - At St. James' Church, Charlottetown, on Oct. 5th, 1910, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, John Stewart Perce to Ellen Jean McKinnon, both of this city.

ROSS - GILLIS - At the Lowell House, Charlottetown, on Oct. 5th, 1910, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Daniel George Ross, of Nova Scotia, to Katherine Elizabeth Gillis, of Eldon, P. E. I.

SHARP - BOSWELL - At St. Anne's, N. B., on the 5th inst., George A. Sharp, Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway, to Mrs. Augusta, widow of the late Harry Boswell, of Charlottetown.

McLEAN - MORROW - At Sydney, on Oct. 5th, 1910, by Rev. J. W. Godfrey, Miss Isabel Marion Morrow to Fred C. McLean.

McDONALD - CORISH - At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, Oct. 10th, 1910, Rev. Father McLellan officiating, Amy W., daughter of Patrick Corish, Keppock, to John R. McDonald, of Boston.

DIED

HUGHES - At Scotchfort, suddenly, on the 2nd inst., Owen Hughes, leaving a widow, four sons and three daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

JACKSON - At Pleasant Point, P. E. I., on Sept. 23rd, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Capt. Alex. Jackson, in her 63rd year.

WHITE - At Beach Point, P. E. I., on Sept. 29th, Mrs. Clara White, wife of Capt. Wallace White, in her 29th year.

OWEN - In Boston, Sept. 30th, Katherine Wilkie, beloved wife of Frederick L. Owen, son of A. W. Owen, Ottawa, in the 38th year of her age.

STEWART - In this city, on Oct. 4th, 1910, Emma J., wife of James W. Stewart, aged 35 years.

LEPAGE - In this city, Oct. 7th, 1910, Frederick Lepage, aged 73 years.

SIMMONS - At North River Corner, Oct. 7th, 1910, Maggie, beloved wife of R. H. Simmons, aged 59 years.

MARTIN - At Charlottetown, on Oct. 7th, 1910, Donald William Martin, Brackley Point Road.

KIELY - In this city, on Oct. 9th, Mary, wife of William Kiely, aged 82 years. R. I. P.

FARQUHARSON - On Oct. 6th, 1910, at St. Agathe, Que., Miriam Louise Norton, beloved wife of Charles A. Farquharson, High River, Alta., and dearly loved daughter of R. B. and Margaret L. Norton, Charlottetown, in the 24th year of her age.

McDONALD - In this city, on Oct. 10th, Bridget, wife of Joseph McDonald, aged 62 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter (fresh), Butter (tab.), Calf skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs per doz., Fowls, Chickens per pair, Flour (per sack), Hides (per lb.), Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal (per cwt), Potatoes (new), Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys (per lb.), Geese, Blk. oak, Fresh hay, Straw.

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

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Mark during next term.

will YOU win it?

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

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

MacLellan Bros., Bank of Commerce Building. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. New Store. To Be Well Dressed at a Reasonable Cost. Let Us Make Your Suit! Have you been giving your money away to a poor tailor for clothes that did not satisfy you? ... Don't you think it will pay you to leave your order with us? The Swellest Line of Men's Furnishings In the City is Here---Moderately Priced. ... NEW SWELL SHIRTS. A big stock including the lines of the two best Canadian makers. ... PRETTY NECKWEAR. We have the newest and best selected stock of Ties in the city. ... COLLARS. We carry the W. G. & R. Collar, the best collar made in Canada. ... NEW UNDERWEAR, NEW SUSPENDERS, NEW HOSE.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of January, A. D. 1886, and made between James Goodfellow, of Byrnes Road, Lot or Township Number Thirty-nine, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Thirty-nine, in King's County, in said Island, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of the Morell or Bangor Road at the south-east angle of land sold to John Huron, and now or lately in the possession of Peter Donnelly; thence north thirty-six chains and sixty-six links; thence east fifteen chains; thence south to the said road, and thence west to the place of commencement, containing an area of one hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other tract of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-nine, bounded as follows: Commencing on the south side of Lappin's or Bangor Road at the north-east angle of land in the possession of John O'Brien; thence south fifty-seven chains and fifty links; thence east seven and one-half chains; thence north to the said road and thence along the said road to the place of commencement, containing forty-three acres of land more or less, and in the western moiety of eighty-six acres of land conveyed by the Government to Hugh Jennings by deed dated the 12th day of July A. D. 1864.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, Macdonald & Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this third day of October, A. D. 1910. CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagee.

Oct. 5th, 1910-31

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada. 260 Miles in 52 days.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

"PERIQUE." Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the COOLEST SMOKES. On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. June 15, 1910-11. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices - Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

(Continued from first page.)

consecrator anoints the patent twice with holy chrism, from rim to rim, in the form of a cross, and rubs the oil over the whole upper side of it, reciting at the same time the consecratory form. The same ceremony with a special address, prayer, and form, is performed over the chalice, except that the consecrator anoints the inside of the chalice twice from rim to rim, and rubs the oil over the inside of the cup. The consecrator then recites a prayer in which allusion is made to the symbolical meaning of the chalice and paten, the former of which, according to Benedict XIV (De Sacrificio Missae, Sect. I, n. 37), represents the tomb in which the body of Christ was laid, and the latter the stone which the tomb was closed. Finally, he sprinkles both vessels with holy water, saying nothing.

It is difficult to determine when the Church began to consecrate chalices and patens. Some liturgists are of opinion that the custom of doing so goes back to the time of St. Sixtus I (d. 127), who, by a decree, forbade any other than those constituted in Sacred orders to touch the sacred vessels (Rom. Breviary, 16 April). Even if this decree is authentic, it would probably only prove that the prohibition was made out of respect due to the vessels which contained the Sacred Species. Others refer to a passage of St. Ambrose (d. 397) in which he says that the *vas Ecclesiae* initiata may be sold for the relief of the poor. Commentators interpret *initia* to mean not consecrated, but rather used, or vessels which had been used for the sacred mysteries.

The ancient canons and decrees decide the material of which chalices and patens must be made, but they do not say a word of the consecration although they treat of the consecration of churches, altars, bishops, etc., hence we may conclude that chalices and patens were not consecrated by a special form before the thirteenth century.

Loss of Consecration.—The chalice and paten lose their consecration (1) when they are regilt; (2) when they become battered or broken to such an extent that it would be unbecoming to use them; (3) when the slightest slit or break appears in the chalice near the bottom, not so, however, if the break be near the upper part, so that without fear of spilling its contents consecration can take place in it; (4) when a break appears in the paten so large that particles may fall through it.

Bona Verum Liturgiarum libri duo (Turin, 1747-53); Martene, De antiqua Ecclesiae ritibus (Vesice, 1753) Bernard, Ours de liturgie romaine—le Pontifical (Paris, 1902), II; Amberger Pastoraltheologie (Ratisbon, 1884), II; Van der Stappen, Sacra Liturgia (Mechlin, 1902), III; Schulte, Consecranda (New York, 1907); Untch, Corso di Scienza Liturgica (Bologna, 1904); Stella, Institutiones (Rome, 1895).

A. J. SCHULTE.

A Summer Episode

(By Sarah Frances Ashburton in Ave Maria.)

On a scheduled portion of a Piazza of a seashore hotel sat two ladies, one day in early summer. They were elegantly dressed—too elegantly for that time of day, which was wise in the morning. One leaned back in a large rocking-chair, fanning herself vigorously; the other was making a pretense of embroidery, though the wild roses begun several days before had not progressed beyond the second petal.

It was still early in the season, the hotel just beginning to receive its complement of guests. Said the elder of the two to her companion, whose acquaintance she had made that morning:

'I am afraid I shall find it very dull here, accustomed as I am to a great deal of society. Don't you feel the same?'

'I shall not mind it, as we expect to go in a few days,' replied the other.

This house has been the subject of litigation for many years. My husband, thinks, however, that it can be wound up satisfactorily to all parties this fall. He has been going about among the farmers and old residents taking depositions since Sunday.

The other stiffened perceptibly. 'Is your husband a—steno-grapher?'

Her vis a vis smiled serenely. 'No; he is Judge Wilcox she replied.

Judge Wilcox! Oh, I beg your pardon! but when you said—'

'It is of no importance, I assure you,' observed the lady of the embroidery, coldly; using her needle for a toothpick, and staring into vacancy with a far-away look in her eyes.

Her companion yielded the fan more slowly; she felt thoroughly uncomfortable. The Wilcozes were people well recognized as prominent members of a certain class of society, on the edge of which the other lady was still hovering, with a strong hope of soon passing the magic circle. What if by her tedious remark she had lost a precious opportunity.

The Judge's wife perceived her

Pains in the Back

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

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

'I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her.' MRS. THOMAS LINDSAY, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

embarrassment, and enjoyed it as only they can who delight in returning the son-thrusts they themselves are accustomed to receive. But the other was not so easily daunted.

'Yes,' she said thoughtfully, 'I ought to have known. I have so often heard my husband mention Judge Wilcox in the highest terms. I remember last year, at the time of the fall of that large apartment building in Clarendon Place, Mr. Sparks thought it a fine thing of the Judge to refuse to conduct the defence. No one is better calculated than he—my husband—to distinguish between good and bad work. And the masonry of that house was shockingly bad.'

'Oh, your husband is a brick-mason, Mrs. Sparks?' said Mrs. Wilcox, sweetly, in the tone of one upon whom a light had suddenly dawned—who was feeling that she had had her inning and could afford to be gracious.

'A brick-mason!' exclaimed the other lady. 'Not at all! He is the Mr. Sparks of Sparks and Fowel.'

It was her turn to bridle, and bridle she did. The fan lay idle on her capacious lap, and she shook her head as though a bee had lighted beneath the puffs and curls that crowned it.

'And now I should beg your pardon, Mrs. Sparks!' was the amiable rejoinder from the lips of Mrs. Wilcox. 'And I am sure I do it with all my heart. The Judge has the highest opinion of Sparks and Fowel. I once heard him call them incorruptible.'

'Thank you!' murmured Mrs. Sparks, once more restored to equanimity.

For a moment there was silence—Mrs. Wilcox remembering that her husband had often said he would like to have the architect's legal business, and Mrs. Sparks hoping she might be able to bring the two men together for their mutual benefit.

With a spontaneous movement as though to manifest the incipient friendliness that was beginning to exist between them, the two ladies edged nearer each other.

'My husband is here (I don't mind telling you) on the business of the new Catholic Church,' said the architect's wife. 'You have heard, of course, that the rich Miss Van Anken is to build one—a sort of memorial chapel?'

'No, I haven't heard of it.'

'Yes, she is prepared to do it at once. She will be down here today or tomorrow to make the final arrangements. That is why we came.'

'Ah, I see!' observed Mrs. Wilcox, with increased respect for the firm of Sparks and Fowel—and correspondingly their female representative.

After that the fanning began once more, and the needle returned to its legitimate employment.

'By the way,' asked the architect's wife, 'have you seen the latest arrival?'

'No! gentleman or lady?'

Neither. Very likely some school-teacher or stenographer on her vacation. I wonder that they admit such people here. Probably they do it to eke out the servant's wages. I suppose rooms are cheap on the sixth floor.'

'Is she domiciled there?'

'Oh, I don't know! She walked up from the station and carried her own luggage—a very small, straw suit-case. I judge by what I saw.'

'I'm not particularly interested in that sort of people,' observed Mrs. Wilcox, languidly. 'But I agree with you, they ought to be kept in their place.'

'There she is now!' whispered Mrs. Sparks, as a young lady issued from a French window on the other side of the piazza; and, after a 'good-morning' to the ladies—who returned it with stony glances and stiff bends of the head—hastened briskly down the steps.

'Did you ever?' exclaimed Mrs. Wilcox, when she could command herself! 'The impertinence of some people. It is becoming almost intolerable,' said Mrs. Sparks.

'Probably she is a maid sent on in advance of her mistress or a governess,' replied Mrs. Wilcox. 'I see she came out of the most expensive inn in the house.'

'O dear! I do hope we are not going to be annoyed by a pack of children,' grumbled the other lady.

'I share your hope; but I imagine there is nothing to fear,' observed her friend. 'If she were a governess, the children would be with her. I fancy she is a lady's maid.'

'She is wearing a beautiful linen blouse.'

'Yes; and that blue cloth skirt must have been an expensive purchase. That kind of people put every cent they earn on their backs, you know.'

'She seems quite at her ease.'

'Oh, they always do! They are very adaptable.'

This remark called forth a ripple of laughter from the two ladies, who passed the remainder of the morning in more or less harmless gossip—carefully refraining, however, from wounding each other's feelings, though commenting freely on their faults and feelings of their absent friends and acquaintances.

About the middle of the afternoon Mrs. Wilcox sought a secluded summer-house, with a novel in her hand, preferring solitude to the company of her new friend, of which she had already grown slightly wearied.

Arriving there, she found the young woman of the linen blouse and tailor-made skirt seated at one of the small tables. She seemed to be examining a map or chart. She looked up pleasantly as the other woman entered, but Mrs. Wilcox gave no sign of having seen her. The girl sat very quietly, studying the papers before her; Mrs. Wilcox furtively watching her, resenting her presence and inwardly fuming at what, if she had expressed herself in words, she would have styled the 'odious self-possession of such persons.'

She was not to escape her new acquaintance, however. In a few moments Mrs. Parks came slowly along in the same direction. Glancing into the summer-house and seeing Mrs. Wilcox, she entered and seated herself in one of the wicker rocks. Presently the pair began a whispered conversation, which, if there is any truth in the accepted adage, should have caused their neighbor's ears to burn. But she was so deeply engrossed in her task that she took no heed of their loud whispers or peculiar glances. At length she arose and began to roll up the papers on the table, confining them with a wide rubber band. Suddenly she put her hand to her breast and uttered an exclamation. She looked on the table and under it, the two ladies watching her with silent curiosity.

'I beg your pardon, ladies!' she said at last. 'I think I must have lost a precious gold cross after leaving the hotel.'

'Was it so very valuable?' asked Mrs. Sparks.

'To me, at least, it was,' rejoined the girl, resuming her search for the missing trinket.

As she moved the roll of papers from the spot where she had placed it on the table, the cross fell to the floor, resting at the feet of Mrs. Wilcox, who picked it up, and, instead of offering it at once to the owner, passed it to Mrs. Sparks who began to examine it. It was about two inches in length, beautifully chased, and encrusted with small diamonds. An enamelled leaf, studded with emeralds and rubies, lay across the centre. It was a most delicate piece of workmanship.

'Ah, I am so glad I did not lose it,' exclaimed the girl.

Mrs. Sparks continued to examine it.

'Did you ever see anything more beautiful?' she asked of her companion.

'Never!' was the reply. 'It is a chef-d'oeuvre certainly. And the design is so odd. The chasing is exquisite.'

'It must be very old,' observed Mrs. Sparks. 'It is fit for a queen.'

'It is reputed to have belonged to Catherine de' Medici,' said the girl, pleasantly; quite unsuspecting of what was passing in the minds of the other two ladies.

Now, Mrs. Sparks and her friend had, between them, only a hazy idea of who Catherine de' Medici had been. But they were aware of the fact that she had helped to make history; and while her past ownership of the cross served in their minds to make it more desirable and valuable, the fact of its possession by the present owner rendered it, in their opinion, doubly strange and suspicious. Mrs. Sparks, the more daring of the two, again turned it over in her hand before she asked:

'And where did you get it?'

The pale cheeks of the girl became crimson. She was small of stature, but her height seemed to overtop that of her rude inquirer as, with head thrown back and eyes flashing, she indignantly said:

'Madame, I am not at all aware that it concerns you. You have asked a most impertinent question. Have the goodness to hand me my cross.'

'Your cross said her interlocutor incredulously. 'What do you think, Mrs. Wilcox?'

'Give it to her, of course,' was the reply. 'It is none of our affair.'

'But I am almost sure it does not belong to her. Probably she has appropriated it to her own use as an ornament, during the absence of her employer, intending to replace it, and was very much alarmed when she thought it lost.'

'Give it to me at once!' exclaimed the girl, imperiously.

Mrs. Sparks laid the cross on the table.

'What insolence!' she muttered, as the girl, seizing the cross and the roll of paper, hurried from the arbor.

The animadversions and criticisms of the two ladies, their unkind suspicions and petty remarks on what had occurred, would not interest the reader. Let them be confined to the four walls of the summer-house, as unworthy of being recorded here, but fully an hour was occupied in discussing the incident, when the setting sun which warned them that the train which was to convey their respective, and we trust, respectable husbands might perhaps have already arrived.

So it proved. As they neared the hotel, Mrs. Wilcox perceived the Judge standing on the piazza, fanning himself with his broad Panama; while Mrs. Sparks could not repress an exclamation of astonishment at what her eyes beheld. Seated under the shade of a pergola near the driveway was her husband; and beside him, earnestly engaged in pointing out something on the unrolled chart she held, sat the girl whom she had insulted an hour previously. The upper bell had rung before they separated—the young girl going in the direction of the French window of the suite from which she had issued in the morning; while the architect came toward his wife, who was standing with Judge and Mrs. Wilcox awaiting him.

'Who is that girl, Ernest?' inquired Mrs. Sparks, after a hurried word of greeting and introduction.

'How do you happen to know her?'

'That is Miss Van Anken,' replied the architect, smilingly. 'She has come down for a day about the church.'

'Ah!' exclaimed Mrs. Wilcox, in a tone of unconcealed vexation.

'O—!' wailed Mrs. Sparks, in a voice that sounded like a cry of hopeless and unavailing despair.

She had relied much on the coming of Miss Van Anken's confidant, through her husband, of meeting that young lady; and counting upon the fact of being like the benefactress of religion, a Catholic—for such she was in name rather than practice. The belief they shared in common, added to the business relations between her husband and Miss Van Anken, had seemed to her sufficient to promise great things in a social way. She had looked forward with much pleasure to the moment when she would present the heiress to Mrs. Wilcox, whom, in her own narrow little heart, she already accused of being a 'snob.'

But one sudden and devastating blow had scattered her deeply-laid plans, and, dreadful to contemplate, it was her own hand that had worked their destruction! She had been over-taken by the Nemesis which occasionally lies in ambush for such as she. There was just one way of escape from the humiliation, the mortification, that awaited her; either to plead illness on the morrow and until Mrs. Wilcox should have departed, or herself depart. The latter plan was not feasible; she must remain with her husband, to whom she could explain nothing.

But she need not have passed a sleepless night, as she did; for Judge Wilcox and his wife left the hotel early next morning, while Miss Van Anken took her departure shortly after. And the architect never heard the story.

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